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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED

BY

JAMES GAIRDNER,

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF STATE.

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PREFACE.

It is not easy for the present generation of Englishmen to realise the change that was effected in their country when the Pope's jurisdiction was abolished, and the Royal supremacy over the Church was established by Act of Parliament. By what strong coercion that change was enforced we have seen in the preceding volume. But the consequences of that severity were themselves very disquieting; and we have good reason to believe that never before in all his reign, and perhaps never afterwards either, was Henry so deeply harassed by anxiety as during the six months following the death of Fisher and Sir Thomas More.

At home he had no opposition to fear. Even of passive refusal to acquiesce in the King's proceedings little more could now be expected. We hear, indeed, from two different sources of a few further martyrdoms shortly after the death of More,* among whom, it was said abroad, though the report was happily unfounded, were nine more Carthusians. But severity had done its work. These remorseless executions made resistance out of the question, and though some solitary friar might

* The bishop of Faenza, writing on the 2nd Sept., says twelve or fourteen (No. 258); Hannaert on the 6th says twenty-eight (295). Both these writers were at the French Court, and Hannaert's information must have come from Chapuys, but he may have inferred the death of the nine monks from the statement that they were prepared to die. *See* No. 143. For Channey distinctly states that for nearly two years after the execution of Middlemore, Exmewe, and Newdigate, no more monks were taken out of the Charter House and thrown into prison; and no reference will be found in English State papers to further Carthusian martyrdoms in 1535. *See* Chancæi Commentariolus, 88.

still preach (at no small peril to himself) the primacy of St. Peter, or some other doctrine denounced as seditious and unscriptural,* the examples of such boldness were but few. The King's measures for establishing his supremacy were accordingly everywhere carried out, save that the Pope's name was not erased from books and MSS. with sufficient diligence to satisfy Henry's officials. Now and then some country vicar would try to elude the watchfulness of visitors, and save his MSS. from disfigurement, by covering the Pontiff's title, wherever it occurred, with little pieces of paper. But in most cases mere neglect or imperfect carrying out of the King's injunctions was the utmost extent of disobedience shown to authority.† Open resistance was simply out of the question.

But what if Henry being excommunicated by the Pope should be declared to have forfeited his kingdom? We have seen that even before the recent executions many of the leading noblemen would have welcomed a foreign invasion to redress the tyranny at home;‡ and now the Pope had intimated his intention to pronounce sentence of deprivation if only the other princes of Europe would give effect to it when passed.§ That the Pope was in earnest there could be no manner of doubt. Even if no other offence had been given, the insult to the Holy See in the execution of a new made Cardinal would have stirred to indignation the mildest Pontiff that ever reigned. But without secular aid indignation would spend itself in vain. What was the prospect that other princes would actively interfere?

The Emperor was engaged in his Tunis expedition, which Henry fervently hoped might be unsuccessful.

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* Nos. 189, 315.

† Nos. 25, 408.

‡ *See* Vol. VIII., Pref., pp. ii.–iv.

§ *See* Vol. VIII., Nos. 1116–7.

There was little doubt that he at least would have been glad to promote execution of the papal sentence if it only involved no risk to himself. But he knew well enough that if he declared war against England, even in vindication of public morals and the authority of the Holy See, Francis would be only too glad of the opportunity to make common cause with Henry and endeavour to recover Milan. Nothing, in fact, served the purposes of Francis better than Henry's outrageous crimes. He was now able to make his bargain either with the Pope or with Henry as might suit his convenience best. The Papal legate at the French court reported that Francis was quite willing to act against the Turk, and against England, provided he might have Milan.* But without some little security for this—unless the Duchy were at least handed over to the Pope's keeping—there was no hope of French assistance; and when the legate showed Francis the brief, doing all that he possibly could to inflame him against Henry, he acknowledged the king of England's impiety and the justice of the Holy Father's procedure, but declined to give a definite answer.† All that he would do was to despatch the bailly of Troyes to England with the Papal brief, and see if he could in any way bring the unruly King to reason.‡

The Bailly started on his mission, but its main object was not to terrify Henry with the brief. His coming, in fact, had been anxiously expected in England for more than a fortnight before he arrived;§ and it was not expected that he was to be the bringer of disagreeable messages. For Francis had still been studiously maintaining in all his communications with Henry the attitude of a cordial brother and ally. He had just

* No. 39. † No. 148. ‡ Nos. 221, 469. § Nos. 308, 356.

lately assured the king of England that he had always maintained the justice of his proceedings, both to the late and to the present Pope; and although even he appears to have considered the recent executions of More and Fisher "marvellous extreme," his remonstrance on the subject had been evidently of the mildest possible character.* He allowed, indeed, "a great obsequy" for the illustrious martyrs to be celebrated for six days together at Paris,—and even this was hard enough for Henry's partizans to digest;† but he disavowed all thought for his own part of criticising either the laws or the administration of justice in the kingdom of his ally.

Englishmen, indeed, could not be wholly free from anxiety upon the subject, and Norfolk, who was thinking of sending one of his sons to France, begged to have the earliest intimation of Cromwell's opinion after the Bailly's arrival, as to the prospect of amity between the two countries.‡ But so far as diplomacy had yet gone there was no great reason to be alarmed, and Francis had distinctly promised that the usual pensions should be paid to those of the English court.§ Still, the delay of the Bailly's coming occasioned some uneasiness, and when he at length arrived his message was not by any means so comfortable as Henry and Cromwell had hoped. For he was the bearer of the Papal brief, and though he made it tolerably clear that Francis might even yet be induced to maintain his alliance with England, he showed, with equal plainness, that the friendship of France must be purchased at a higher rate than formerly. What the precise terms offered were—at least the principal ones—we do not find recorded,

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* No. 157. *See* the original in Burnet.
† No. 243.
‡ No. 308.
§ No. 157.

but just after his despatch Francis sent him a further commission to insist that if the French king were driven to defend himself against the Emperor, and should afterwards employ his forces in recovering Milan, Genoa, and Asti, Henry should contribute a third of the expense of the expedition. And this concession Henry was expected to make in his own interest, as the Bailly was to assure him Francis set the army on foot mainly for his defence.*

It was in the middle of September that the Bailly arrived, commissioned to make demands so unexpected. Even the resident French ambassador Castelnau, bishop of Tarbes, seems to have been quite unacquainted with the object of his mission; and it was said that the King, after reading the letters he presented, was visibly dejected.† A day or two later Henry determined to send the bishop of Winchester (Gardiner) to France with his reply to the Bailly's message.‡ The occasion was one which required all possible gifts of diplomacy, and there was not a member of Henry's council who possessed them in greater fulness. From the instructions § given him, which we may reasonably conjecture were in great part drawn up by himself, we can appreciate the delicacy of the problem. Hitherto Henry had been able to presume that the friendship of England was at least as necessary to France as that of France could possibly be to England. But the tone of Gardiner's instructions reveals a change in this respect. He was commissioned to thank the French king for his steadfast friendship and desire of amity at a time when the King's proceedings had exposed him to calumny and misrepresentation. He was to assure him that the truth had fully justified an opinion expressed by Francis himself

* No. 205. † No. 434. ‡ Nos. 437, 442. § No. 443.

to Henry, at their interview at Boulogne, that he would be sure to find all Popes "false, untrue, and malicious." He was to explain recent occurrences, and show that nothing in religion or Church government had been affected that might "by any temperance be suffered in the realm of England." He was to urge the advantage of an English alliance against both the Emperor and the Pope, who had not only sent Francis a brief much to Henry's dishonor, but arrogantly summoned him to give up his alliance with England at his bidding. He was to endeavour to extract from Francis a pledge that he would formally intimate to the Pope his approval of Henry's proceedings and his determination to support him against Papal censures. And, finally, he was to make counter proposals as to the terms of the treaty.

That Henry had been over-sanguine as to the influence he possessed over Francis was the opinion not merely of Chapuys, in England, but of the Papal nuncio, in France;* and the latter derived his information on the subject from the French admiral, Brion. Brion had learned that when Henry first heard it was intended to send the Bailly to England, he mounted the high horse and declared that Francis had come to repent his coolness in the spring when Rochford went over to Calais on a fruitless mission to arrange the terms of a new alliance.† But when the Bailly came over and presented to him the Papal brief he had no mind to crow over Francis any longer. It was all very well to throw contempt upon Papal authority; but when his most trusty ally gave warning that he might have to cast him off things wore a very different aspect. Even the Papal brief would have to be answered. To Gardiner was committed a task which must have been no small

* Nos. 434, 548.

† *See* Vol. VIII., Nos. 666, 792–3, 826.

humiliation to a mind, on the whole, far more honest and independent than the average of Henry's councillors. But Gardiner had more than once failed to satisfy the King in some matters;* he had shown a much greater dislike of heresy than suited Henry's purposes;† and to live continually under a cloud was simply unendurable. He had recently done some service to the Court by an oration—on what occasion does not appear—in which even his old comrade Foxe discovered a piece of questionable morality.‡ He now drew up an answer to the Papal brief;§ and if that answer be, as seems only too probable, the document printed in last volume (No. 1118), it cannot be called worthy of an upright and high-minded statesman. As a matter of fact, Gardiner's conduct at this time lowered him greatly in the eyes of those by whom he had been formerly respected.‖

Still, there was one great matter in which—unless Charles could be induced to satisfy Francis about Milan—England and France had a common interest. The Pope was seeking to promote a General Council. Henry had appealed to one against the sentence of Clement VII., but he was anxious by every possible means to prevent its meeting.¶ Francis, of course, desired to make matters uncomfortable for the Emperor in Germany, and had sent Langey to the Diet at Esslingen to lay before the German princes his views upon the subject.** His policy was not to counsel direct opposition to a project which was everywhere regarded with favor, but to urge upon each of the opposing sections that it would be desirable in their own interests to have it delayed a while.†† He had some time before invited Melancthon into France

* The last occasion was only five months before this time. *See* Vol. VIII., 592.

† No. 547. ‡ No. 403. § No. 442.

‖ No. 548. ¶ No. 547. ** No. 336. †† No. 337.

to see how far the Protestants could be got to act along with him; but as the whole world had just then been startled with the horror of the executions in England, Henry dreaded that the visit might rather lead to a general pacification, and was anxious that the Reformer should come to England first.* For this reason Barnes was despatched to Germany, and Heynes and Mont secretly to France, to persuade him, if he had arrived there already, to make no long stay, but cross the Channel to Henry, whose views in Church matters, it might be presumed, would prove more acceptable to the Germans than those of Francis.†

The matter cooled for some time. Heynes and Mont found that there was no immediate probability of Melancthon visiting France; indeed, he was sure to remain in Germany till September.‡ Then Mont received orders to go to him in Germany; but Francis renewed his invitation in a manner more captivating than before.§ The French king, however, was more distrusted in Germany than Henry VIII. with all his atrocities, for he had burned Lutherans at Paris, though he had not decapitated cardinals. Luther, therefore, thought some good might come of Melancthon visiting England;‖ but the elector of Saxony saw reasons why he should remain in Germany, and refused him permission to go.¶

Thus the main object, not only of the mission of Heynes and Mont to France, but also of that of Barnes to Germany, was disappointed. But Barnes could

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* Vol. VIII., Nos. 1062, 1076, and in this Vol., No. 294.

† Vol. VIII., 1061–2, 1086, 1148.

‡ Nos. 54, 157, 180. § No. 299. ‖ No. 355.

¶ No. 390. The Elector, in fact, was on the point of going to King Ferdinand, with whom it was thought likely at this time that terms could be made for the Protestants; and Melancthon's going to France would have been unfavorable to this design. *See* Seckendorff, III., 109.

do good service otherwise. An Augustinian, like Luther, and a strong upholder of justification by faith, he was in high favor both with his Sovereign and with the German Protestants; and he gave them to understand that the King's principles and the Confession of Augsburg so nearly approached each other that Henry might be willing to join a league with them if they would inform him what points of doctrine they would uphold in the Council, and promise to agree to nothing that might be done there without his consent. He also notified that the King was on the point of despatching another ambassador to them with whom they could discuss these matters more fully.*

That ambassador was Edward Foxe, the King's almoner, now Bishop Elect of Hereford. His appointment as ambassador, and his promotion in the Church, were both determined in the beginning of August;† at which time we find him to have been constantly with Cranmer at Lambeth,‡ discussing, no doubt, beforehand, the deep and intricate questions of moral law, theology, and Church government, on which he would have to confer with the German Protestants. It was on the 31st August that he received his charge from the King at Bromham, in Wiltshire, with credentials to some, at least, of the German princes.§ He was first to go to the elector of Saxony, commend his zeal for the Gospel, and point out the need of union and agreement among those who repudiated Papal claims in connexion with the General Council, endeavouring if possible to obtain the concurrence of the Elector and his friends with

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* Ib. † Nos. 24, 58. ‡ Nos. 29, 65.

§ No. 211, to the cardinal of Mayence. Chapuys says he heard on good authority that he had letters to almost all the German princes, with ample powers to treat and conclude. No. 732 (p. 250).

the King's own particular reasons for throwing off the Pope's authority, but by no means declining to act along with them if they at all hesitated to justify his pleas for his own divorce and re-marriage.*

His despatch, however, was delayed through all the month of September. On the 4th October Henry gave him, at Southampton, a letter of credence for the Count Palatine.† On the 8th he wrote to inform Lord Lisle that he intended to start on his mission on the following Tuesday, and be at Dover ready to cross on Thursday the 15th, but he does not seem to have got into communication with the German Reformers till shortly before Christmas; and it was on Christmas Day that he received at Smalcalde an answer from the elector of Saxony and the Landgrave, declaring the terms of union which they offered to the king of England.‡

As regards his Scandinavian policy Henry was still living in a fool's paradise at the date at which this volume opens. His adventurous *protégé*, Sir Marcus Meyer, had indeed done wonders. He had at one time nearly paid the penalty of his daring, and had consequently been shut up in Warberg castle in Scania; but by a clever stratagem he had not only freed himself, but obtained possession of the fortress.§ This was in March. After a while he sent a messenger to Henry, who reached England in July, offering not only to deliver the castle into the king of England's hands, but also to put him in possession of Malmoe, Landscrona, Copenhagen, and Elsinore.‖ The offer was most acceptable to Henry, and he actually had some stones

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* No. 213. † No. 532. ‡ No. 1016.

§ No. 356. *See also* Langebek, VIII., 522–3; and Waitz, Lübeck unter Jurgen Wullenwever, II., 212.

‖ Vol. VIII., No. 1110.

hewn and carved with his arms, to be built in over the gate of Warberg.* He evidently believed that the new King, Christian of Denmark, whom he, like others, only recognised as duke of Holstein, had very little chance of making good his claims. The tide, however, which had already begun to flow in Christian's favor when he sent Suavenius to England early in the year, still continued propitious to him during the summer.† By August he and his ally the king of Sweden had quite gained the upper hand in Denmark, and were winning daily victories over the Lubeckers.‡ The citizens of Dantzic rejoiced at the discomfiture of their rivals, and English merchants in the Sound found to their cost that Christian was paying off old scores with Henry at their expense. The *Maudlyn* was arrested at Copenhagen, her victuals, ordnance, and stores taken away, and her crew told on making their complaint that they must await the arrival of the king of Denmark out of Sweden before they could have redress.§ The men attributed their misfortune to the men of Dantzic whom Englishmen generally regarded with no great goodwill,|| and other English vessels returning from that port met with the same treatment as the *Maudlyn*.¶

Ignorant, however, of these captures, and of some other facts to be mentioned presently, Henry was, in the beginning of September, preparing to despatch his master gunner, Christopher Morres, to Warberg, in the *Sweepstake*, with two other vessels, a company of 92 soldiers, a store of artillery, ammunition and weapons, and a good large sum in ready money, in aid of Sir Marcus Meyer, to whom also he was to be the bearer of a complete suit of armour, made for the King himself three years

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* No. 922. † Vol. VIII., No. 982. ‡ Nos. 113, 153.
§ No. 246. || No. 113. ¶ Nos. 177, 285, 323, 417.

before.* It was pretended that the ships were going to Holland; but Morres had been in Denmark the year before, and the real object of the enterprise was pretty evident to the Imperial ambassador. Just, however, as the expedition was about to sail came news not only that the duke of Holstein, encouraged by his successes against open enemies, had captured several English ships, and begun to lay siege to Copenhagen; but that a revolution had taken place in the government of Lubeck, and Wullenwever had been removed from his office; and, worst of all, that the castle of Warberg had been re-taken; so that the whole aim of the expedition was now frustrated. Never did bad news come so thick or were plans so thoroughly disconcerted.†

The last item in this catalogue of misfortunes was, indeed, a mistake. Even the town of Warberg did not fall into the hands of Christian until a few days‡ after this false rumour had reached London; and Meyer did not surrender the fortress till May following. How soon the actual state of matters was known to Henry VIII. we are not distinctly informed; but from this time he made no further effort in Meyer's favor. To do so would probably have been hopeless now that Christian and his ally Gustavus were so strong, both by sea and land. Indeed, Bonner and Cavendish, who had been with Meyer at Warberg,§ were only allowed a safe-conduct to come away on pledging themselves to do nothing to aid the enemies of king Christian.‖ And in view of all

* Nos. 187, 199, 260, 287, 356, 391. † Nos. 177, 417, 418, 434.

‡ On the 29th Sept. *See* Waitz, III., 140.

§ Nos. 309, 323. They had left London in July along with Dr. Pack, having received a futile commission as Henry's plenipotentiaries to mediate between Gustavus, Christian, Lubeck, and the other contending Powers. Vol. VIII., 1065. The commission was probably intended mainly to save them harmless in their intrigues.

‖ Nos. 246, 286.

the other bad news, great fears were entertained in England that even the King's ship *Minion*, which took them to Warberg, had been arrested by the victorious king of Denmark.* Indeed, it was actually reported that she had been captured and broken to pieces.†

The report was not confirmed; but significant hints were sent to England that the prizes already taken "were but the assay of the wine," which the king of Denmark and his allies meant to come and drink next spring.‡ The King took a bad revenge on the Hanse merchants in London, who had nothing to do with his mishaps, and ordered all their ships and goods to be arrested, declaring that they should not be released till his own ships returned to him safe; but after two or three weeks he released all except those of the men of Dantzic, whom he believed to be chiefly culpable, as they were enemies of the Lubeckers and friends of Gustavus Vasa.§ He could not but see that his real adversary was one whom he had unduly despised, who understood his intrigues, and who was now treating him with that provoking coolness which implies that you know your own acts cannot be safely challenged. For Christian, in answer to his complaints, wrote to him that the English ships had been taken during his absence in Sweden,—that he was very sorry, and had no thought of doing anything unfriendly,—that it was only because the Lubeckers had been so troublesome,—and that now, for the same reason, convinced of Henry's friendship, he must reserve three of the captured vessels for use against his enemies.‖ The others were sent back.¶

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* No. 434.
† No. 566 (p. 189).
‡ No. 594 (p. 199).
§ Nos. 732 (p. 250), 776.
‖ No. 831.
¶ No. 861.

It seems rather extraordinary that, while Henry had no real friends upon the Continent, he had still no enemies likely to prove dangerous. He was often compared with the Turk, as the enemy of Christianity; but, like the Turk, he remained secure against attack because the Christian princes of Europe could not agree among themselves. The proposed bull of deprivation was not forthcoming. The Pope could not issue it without the Emperor's support, the Emperor could not promise aid unless he was sure of Francis, and Francis continually told the Papal nuncio that the Emperor ought to act first in the matter.* Tired of waiting, the Pope would declare his own resolution to proceed, and apparently would have been glad to do it alone. Letters from the unhappy Katharine made him still more determined; but he was invariably held back by one or other party. Even when he ordered the privation to be concluded *con toda furia*, as the Spanish ambassador expressed it, that ambassador himself thought a little delay advisable, that the Pope might not appear to act on letters of the Queen without reference to his master the Emperor.† And so the matter went on from day to day and from week to week, the Pope at one time trying to persuade the Emperor's agents that pledges from Francis were unnecessary, at another time obliged to delay matters till the Emperor arrived at Naples. And after he had got to Naples, you may be sure the sentence that he was prepared to give was so criticised and objected to by the French, that, after repeated discussions in Consistory, even in December, nothing whatever had been done.‡

Yet in England people only wondered why the Pope and the Emperor did not proceed.§ It was the opinion,

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* Nos. 270, 397, 469, 565, 601, 893, 904, 1006–7.

† Nos. 718, 774. ‡ Nos. 940–1, 961. § No. 435.

not merely of Chapuys, the Imperialist, but even of the bishop of Tarbes and the bailly of Troyes, that a war against England would make the people rebel against their rulers.* The wrongs of Katharine and Mary were resented by all who were not dependent on the Court. The country, besides, was suffering from a serious apprehension of famine.† The fine weather of the year 1533, to which Henry VIII. had not been ashamed to appeal as evidence that his second marriage had met with the approval of Heaven,‡ was replaced by one of the rainiest of seasons, and the argument was consequently turned the other way.§ Many were convinced that the King's iniquities were the cause of the bad weather; and besides constant rain and a bad harvest, there was a sore mortality from pestilence.‖ The Inns of Court suspended their vacation lectures early in the month of August;¶ the dean of the Arches desired to be released from keeping his court in October;** the law term was deferred till 3rd November; and Parliament, which was to have met that day, was prorogued till the 4th February following.†† The King, who had been moving about for three months in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, was thinking, in October, of returning through Farnham to Windsor, when the news of the mortality again breaking out in that neighbourhood induced him to change his "giestes," and make a circuit by Basing and Easthampstead.‡‡

Meanwhile the new doctrine of Royal supremacy was carried out in the Church in a manner which made the monks and clergy wince. The valuation of

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* No. 566.
† Nos. 353, 358, 594 (p. 196), 733, 813.
‡ Vol. VII., No. 1.
§ Nos. 47, 74, 383–4, 566, 733.
‖ Nos. 47, 85, 119, 132, 137, 152, 358, 549, 594, 700, 913.
¶ No. 119.
** No. 549.
†† Nos. 370, 401, 487.
‡‡ Nos. 619, 620, 650.

benefices had been going on through all the summer, and the books for the different dioceses had been mostly sent up by October; they were submitted to careful examination, and full explanations were called for when anything in them appeared unsatisfactory.* Greatly against his own will Archbishop Lee was made responsible for the returns of all his diocese,† and had much difficulty in satisfying Cromwell that he had fully complied.‡ But these, of course, were mere secular affairs. A more striking novelty was the strong decisive manner in which the Crown vindicated its new spiritual supremacy. Besides the measures which had been instituted in January for annulling the authority of the See of Rome,§ the bishops were inhibited from visiting their dioceses, or made to compound for leave to exercise their regular jurisdiction. A royal visitation for the present superseded their authority, and even the obsequious Hilsey, who had most unworthily succeeded the martyred Fisher in the see of Rochester, was taken sharply to task for his presumption in visiting without Royal licence, though he had previously sued to Cromwell for leave to exercise his episcopal jurisdiction.‖

The idea of suspending the functions of bishops does not appear to have been originally a part of the King and Cromwell's programme, or, if it was, they got others to take upon themselves the responsibility of the suggestion. It arose out of a work which had by that time been already set on foot—the Royal visitation of the monasteries. The new functions of the Crown were already embarrassing in their com-

* Nos. 254, 310, 450, 618, 695, 700, 703.

† Vol. VIII., 1107.

‡ Nos. 618, 703.

§ *See* Vol. VIII., Pref., p. xxvi.

‖ Nos. 517, 569, 603, 693, 699, 742–3.

plexity, the pressure of business thus created was enormous, and some little confusion seems to have arisen even as to the limits of temporal and spiritual jurisdiction.* But matters would have become still more involved if the great monasteries had been allowed to retain their old exemption from episcopal jurisdiction. Indeed, this was in itself impossible, for formerly they had their own superiors, and each particular Order had visitors of its own, who were nominated in most cases by some foreign head. That control had now ceased, and would naturally have devolved upon the bishops. But to allow the bishops a power of visitation which they had never been accustomed to exercise was no part of the King's intentions; and to exempt them from a Royal visitation, to which even mitred abbots were subject, besides being invidious, might have created nice questions of jurisdiction. At all events, the visitation of the monasteries had already made some progress when the King, on the 18th September, by his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, formally forbade any episcopal visitations to take place while the Royal visitation was being held. Yet for once there seems to have been some little hesitation, even in Cranmer, to obey immediately a Royal mandate; and it was not till the 2nd October that he sent letters of inhibition to his suffragans in pursuance of his orders.†

But in the middle of August Cromwell's commissioners, Dr. Thomas Legh and John Ap-Rice, were already in Wiltshire visiting the monasteries there;‡ and even they were not the first to exercise those functions. Dr. Richard Layton, one of the clerks of the Council who had examined More and Fisher in the

* No. 119. † No. 517. ‡ Nos. 138–9.

Tower, having a taste for further employment, had been petitioning Cromwell for a commission to correct the negligence of Archbishop Lee by visiting his province of York, which the Archbishop had been afraid to do, expecting a Royal visitation afterwards.* This was not conceded to him, but in July he got leave to go with the Court into Gloucestershire, and by the end of the month he had not only obtained a commission to visit monasteries but had actually made a preliminary visitation of some in that neighbourhood, leaving a set of interim injunctions, which he called monitions, to be observed until others should be issued to every house under the King's Great Seal, and suspending further proceedings until the 8th August.† About that time we hear of him again as having visited the Cathedral priory of Bath, where he reports that he found the prior virtuous, but the monks very dissolute; the house in good repair, but 400*l.* in debt. He had also visited Farley, a cell of the great priory of Lewes, which he found far worse. There every kind of grossness seemed to be practised, and he had reason to believe the parent house at Lewes was little better. He took away their superstitious relics—the chains of St. Peter, the combs of Mary Magdalene, St. Dorothy, and St. Margaret, and sent them up to London. He found it "a very great mockery and abuse" that the chains of St. Peter "which women put about them at the time of their delivery" should be carried in procession every Lammas Day in a silver basin; and he put an end to the practice once and for all.‡

From Bath and Farley, Layton went on to Bristol; but meanwhile complaints were made of the laxity of

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* Vol. VIII., 822, 955. † Vol. VIII., 1127. ‡ No. 42.

his proceedings by his fellow visitor, Dr. Legh, who wrote to Cromwell from Laycock, in Wiltshire, and again from Bruton, complaining that Layton had not restrained the heads of houses, as he had done himself, from leaving the precincts of the monasteries. He thought Layton ought to have the same instructions as himself, with a view to united action.* And the united action he contemplated was to lay down new rules very much in the spirit of rules framed two or three hundred years before, and found unworkable in practice. Even John Ap-Rice, another visitor who went the same circuit along with him, wrote to Cromwell that he thought Legh was pressing matters a good deal beyond what was politic. The Carthusians themselves, he said, had found it necessary long ago to allow their prior to go abroad on the business of their monastery, and appoint a proctor as resident in his place.†

The severe discipline of Legh, however, was warranted by the instructions that he had received, and the monastery of Bruton, which had been already visited by Layton, was visited again by Legh on the 23rd August. The abbot objected that he had already submitted to visitation, on which the commissary commanded him to exhibit the *comperta* (that is to say, the catalogue of offences and irregularities discovered), and to show cause why the house should not be visited again on the 3rd September following; giving him strict injunctions, at the same time, not to leave his house without special licence, either from the King or Cromwell.‡ That it was not really practicable to observe these restrictions, Legh himself seems to have been pretty well aware, but he excused himself to Cromwell for his severity by saying that he was merely following his instructions, and,

* Nos. 138, 167. † No. 139. ‡ No. 159.

moreover, that it would compel the monks the more readily to acknowledge the King's ecclesiastical power, by forcing them to apply either to him or to Cromwell for relief.*

No doubt this suited the King and Cromwell's policy pretty well; but there was one drawback in the amount of correspondence it would involve, and Cromwell thought fit to allow the visitors a little discretion. But Legh expressed his fears that the inferiors would feel it a grievance if the injunctions were only relaxed to their heads and not to themselves; and he declined to release any until he had further instructions, or had an opportunity of conferring with Cromwell upon the advantages of severity. What those advantages were he pretty clearly indicated in a passage suggesting that the granting of daily dispensations by Cromwell would be "to *their* great heart's ease and *your* no little commodity."† The advice seem to have been taken; and this volume is accordingly flooded with letters from abbots and priors to Cromwell desiring release from the severity of these restrictions.‡

But if the new order of things tended to impose on heads of houses restrictions which it was hard to bear, it had not always the same effect on their subordinates. In fact, it went far to break down entirely the old

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* No. 167. † No. 265. *See* Wright.

‡ Take as specimens, Nos. 215, 280, 296, 375, 455, 590, 685, 744, 763, 781, 784, 790, 1170. The prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, with his convent, seems to have appealed in vain against the injunctions,—No. 550 being apparently an answer to No. 784, which ought to have been placed earlier. Occasionally some influential gentleman in the neighbourhood wrote to Cromwell in favor of an abbot for release from the injunctions, as chief justice FitzJames in behalf of the abbot of Glastonbury (No. 253), R. Phelypps in behalf of the abbot of Cerne (No. 256), Anthony St. Leger in behalf of his brother, the prior of Leeds (No. 713), and George Audeley in behalf of the abbey of Hilton (No. 815).

discipline of the monasteries, and to make order and government impossible within their walls. It encouraged monks to turn informers against those to whom they owed subjection. Malicious informations, backed by fulsome flattery of the King and Cromwell, disturbed the tranquillity of many houses. Dan Peter of Winchcombe desired permission of his abbot to leave the monastery and go to Cromwell. On being asked for what purpose, he informed the abbot that he meant to complain of him for not reading the lesson one day according to the injunctions, and also for inviting the prior and the chaunter to dine with him.* John Musard, a monk of Worcester, imprisoned by his prior—no doubt for very sufficient reasons—did not gain the sympathy even of the visitors, Dr. Legh and Mr. John Ap-Rice; but he wrote to state his case to the King and Cromwell, declaring that it was only by his loyalty that he had incurred the displeasure of his superior, whom he accused of treason.† Of course, the treason consisted in maintaining Katharine to be Queen, and disapproving of the conduct of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn,—accusations which he brought against another monk of the house as well. Dan William Fordham, another of the brethren, joined with Musard in the accusation, and thought it most ungracious in anyone to rebel against such a benignant King as Henry VIII. "In this reign," he wrote to Cromwell, "no man has suffered but he has said, 'I have deserved

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* No. 314.

† Nos. 51, 52. Another of his letters to Cromwell (No. 497) gives us by no means an agreeable impression of the writer, and exhibits Cromwell's visitors also in anything but a favorable light. Having informed against his prior he was afraid the prior had bought the support of Cromwell's visitors in the dispute by the presents he gave them, unless he could secure the favor of Cromwell himself.

" to suffer,' and divers might have lived if they would." The King's "merciful pardon," it seems, "was always " ready, and martyrs had died by nothing but their own " folly."*

Dan William Fordham had been cellarer of the monastery, but had been dismissed from his office for extravagance and peculation.† Dan Roger Neckham had been subprior, and had likewise been removed.‡ But the prior having now got into trouble, through the accusations of Fordham and Musard, the rule of the house was given to Roger Neckham,§ and Fordham was restored to his old office of cellarer, much against the will of the whole convent, who wrote a letter with seven and twenty signatures to Cromwell to justify Thomas Sudbury, the cellarer whom they had appointed in his place, against the charges of wastefulness and mismanagement brought against him by his rival.‖ The almost unanimous feeling within the convent was that they were the victims of one or two conspirators. Lady Margery Sandys also wrote to Cromwell in the same sense, and hoped the matter would be thoroughly sifted, assuring him that the prior, who was still detained at Gloucester, was "a true monk to God and the King," while his accuser, Dr. Neckham, was known to bear a very different character. But it was clear matters now went by favor, not by justice; for Lady Margery Sandys herself had to insinuate in behalf of her *protégé:* "He will be glad to give you in ready money as much as any other man."¶

Another example of an insubordinate monk depending on Court favor was John Horwode of Winchcombe,

* No. 204. † Nos. 6, 653. ‡ No. 52 (2).

§ No. 639. *See also* his subsequent correspondence with Cromwell and Sir Francis Brian, Nos. 609, 610, 755, 807.

‖ No. 653. ¶ No. 656.

otherwise called Placet or Placidus. When the King's Commissioners visited the monastery, his conscience, as he wrote to Cromwell, compelled him to speak of some things, and he desired a commission to bring in certain books touching the Pope's authority, St. Patrick's Purgatory, miracles and other subjects, which exercised a very mischievous influence over simple souls. He wished also that his fellow monk, William Overbury, should be commissioned to preach the supremacy every Sunday, "and have his chamber, books, and fire."* He himself had made a little treatise against "the usurped power of the bishop of Rome," and he thought that the King's title was not proclaimed as it ought to be.† William Overbury also was much of the same way of thinking, and wrote to Cromwell of the necessity of counteracting a number of perverse men, some of whom seemed pillars of the Church, "which do dilaniate the flock of Christ."‡ How far such zeal was stimulated by the prospect of personal indulgences we may perhaps surmise when we find Horwode obtaining from Cromwell a dispensation from rising at midnight and from some other observances from which the other brethren were not to be released.§

From specimens like these, few as the cases may be that have come to light, we may form some estimate of the discord and demoralisation created within the walls of monasteries by the proceedings of Cromwell's visitors. The wonder indeed is that the recorded cases are so few, and that, in spite of all the inducement offered under the new *régime* to appeal to the King's vicegerent or the visitors, there are

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* Nos. 134–5.
† No. 321.
‡ No. 1134.
§ No. 322.

not more frequent instances of such appeal being actually made,—a fact which, duly considered, seems to imply that the rule in most houses was far more wholesome and more willingly submitted to than many have been hitherto disposed to believe. Only here and there within the walls of some great abbey did one or two of the more audacious monks brave the displeasure of their heads and the ill-will of their brethren by malicious tale-bearing, though undoubtedly there were many refractory members, such as there must be in all large communities, who did not love the discipline imposed on them.

Perhaps also the tyranny of the visitors was mitigated to some extent by the fear of that to which they too were subject. Dr. Legh was accused to Cromwell for his pride and arrogance—or, as the informer called them, his "triumphant and sumptuous usage and gay apparel;" and not only did Cromwell think fit to give him a strong admonition on the subject, but he also expressed his displeasure with Ap-Rice, who went the same circuit with Legh, for not reporting his manner of proceeding.* We are almost inclined to doubt whether the latter reprimand was merited; for official reprimands were sometimes arranged for the express purpose of shielding an informer. Ap-Rice, however, pleaded in his defence that he would have complained before but that the complaints of others, such as the abbot of Bruton, to whom Legh had behaved very insolently, had met with so little attention. He wished, therefore, that the information should come from others, not (at least directly) from himself. Now, however, that his tongue was untied he did not spare his colleague. He declared

* Nos. 621, 622.

that Dr. Legh was too insolent and pompous; that wherever he went he treated the heads of houses very roughly, sometimes for causes which were merely trivial, such as their not meeting him at the door when warned of his coming. He was not only young and arrogant, but also "excessive in taking," demanding 20*l.* at every monastic election, a sum never demanded in similar cases before. He would refuse a reward which he thought insufficient, and compel the monasteries to send after him such sums as he considered adequate; and Ap-Rice gave a list of the sums he had taken in particular cases. "Religious men," wrote Ap-Rice, "were never so much afraid of "Dr. Alen as they are of him, he uses such rough "fashion."*

Nevertheless, it is to Legh and Ap-Rice jointly that the questionable honor belongs of having proposed and drafted the inhibitions to the bishops. The Royal letters, as we have seen, were dated the 18th Sept. On the 24th the two visitors wrote from Wintney, in Hampshire, to Cromwell in a style which probably has never been approached before or since in official correspondence. "Please it your Mastership to be adver- "tised," they began, "that we, supposing that the "bishops would be in hand with you again touching "the inhibitions, thought good to show you such "reasons *as moved us to cause them to be made after* "*that manner.*" The King's vicegerent had handed over the bench of bishops, like a class of refractory schoolboys, to a couple of new masters, who, he seemed to think, understood very thoroughly how to deal with them. Their jurisdiction must be for a time suspended altogether, and taken into the King's hands, otherwise

* No. 622.

they might suppose they did not receive it from him. They must not be allowed to claim it as of right; for how could the right have come? They must have received it either from the law of God, from the bishop of Rome, or from the King. If the first, let them show it in Scripture; but Legh did not think they would be rash enough to say so; if the second, let them exercise it still if they dared; if the third, they had no reason to object to the King's recalling the power into his own hands.* The logic was severe, and the visitors were masters of the situation.

It is clear that these observations must have been written in answer to some strong remonstrances made in private against putting in force the Royal letters of the 18th September. They were written nearly a week after the date of those letters; and another week even yet elapsed before Cranmer yielded obedience to them. It was a new thing to subject the whole bench of bishops to such overbearing tyranny; but the Church had already lost its old independence, and the day for effectual remonstrance was gone by.

As for the monks, there were means of escaping from oppression in some cases. The visitation, indeed, was tyrannical mainly towards heads of houses who wished to do their duty. All novices under twenty-four years of age were discharged, and in some monasteries it was said all the able persons were expelled, leaving only the infirm to keep up the wonted services so long as the system lasted.† But it was already beginning to appear that it could not last much longer. Conscientious abbots had grown weary of their lives with the restrictions imposed upon them, and the encouragement given to immoral monks boldly to defy their

* No 424. † Nos. 773, 873, 1074-5, 1080, 1166, 1170.

authority.* In November we have a remarkable complaint that the prior and convent of Ingham in Norfolk have sold their abbey and lands, and this in violation of their promise to another than the purchaser that he should have the first offer.† About the same time we meet with the first steps taken towards suppressing one or two of the smaller monasteries.

Dr. Layton had passed through Sussex in October, visiting the monasteries and generally finding evidences of gross immorality, occasionally combined with the more serious offence of treason.‡ He went on to Folkstone and Dover, where a pair of small houses engaged rather more than usual attention. He gave a very black account of them, and found it necessary to return to Folkstone and take an inventory of the goods and chattels inside. He then went on to a small monastery called Langden, about three miles north of Dover, where, after taking measures to prevent the abbot's escape, and knocking for some time, he dashed the door in pieces with a pole axe and roamed the house armed with this weapon, for the abbot, as he reported, was a "dangerous desperate knave and hardy." A woman was taken on the premises and sent to the mayor of Dover for eight days' imprisonment. The abbot Layton brought with him to Canterbury. As the final result of his investigation Layton reported that the priories of Dover, Langden, and Folkstone were dens of vice; that the last named contained only a prior and a sick monk; that the house was in utter decay, though the barns were filled with corn; and that the prior ought to be deposed and the priory turned into a vicarage, of which

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* *See* particularly the abbot of Wardon's reasons for wishing to resign. No. 1167.

† No. 785.

‡ Nos. 509, 533, 632.

the King should be patron, and which he might, perhaps, be good enough to grant as a parsonage to him, Dr. Layton himself! *

A Commission was sent down to sequestrate the goods of all three monasteries, of which inventories were duly taken. The houses were to be surrendered into the King's hands. The Commissioners themselves, however, found some redeeming features in the characters of the inmates which the visitors had not thought fit to mention. The abbot of Langden indeed was unthrifty, and his convent ignorant. The prior of Dover, however, had repaired the house and reduced the debt from 180*l.* to 100*l.*, and the good people of Dover were sorry for his case. The prior of Folkestone was "a good husband and beloved by his neighbours."† We may, therefore, credit what the latter says in his own defence,—that during the three years he had held the office (he himself was but 31 years old) he had been at great expense repairing the church, doing many things at his own cost, laying down a new pavement, supplying new vestments, repairing the bakehouse and the dortour, and making the place more fit for the reception of strangers from abroad, as it was a part of his charge very frequently to entertain both English and foreign ambassadors, landing or embarking on their missions.‡ It looks as if the house was scarcely so ill regulated as Dr. Layton reported it to be.

Of the visitation of the universities there are fewer notices than we could wish, the most interesting being those relating to Oxford. The merry letter of Layton, who visited that seat of learning along with Tregon-

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* Nos. 668, 669. † No. 829. ‡ No. 756.

well, and set Duns in Bocardo,* is already well known. The visitors abolished the lectures on canon law and instituted one in civil law in every college. They also established in particular colleges lectures in Greek, a study daily growing in public estimation, and some in Latin; which seem to have been well received. They also took "professions" from the university and from each individual college.† Magdalen college was particularly grateful for the reformation of its studies, especially for the promotion of Greek and the abolition of Duns.‡

The visitation of Cambridge was committed to Legh, who delivered his injunctions there on the 22nd Oct.§ Those injunctions, however, had been prepared and submitted to Cromwell a month before, as we find Legh forwarding two additional articles from Wintney on the 24th September, and asking that the whole should be re-written on parchment.‖ Cromwell had been elected Chancellor of this University on the 30th August¶ in the room of bishop Fisher; and on the 23rd October, Legh's colleague, Ap-Rice, as the King's principal registrar in ecclesiastical causes, made a notarial attestation of the oath which the new Chancellor had taken.**

To turn from these matters to one of greater interest. The personal notices of Katharine and Mary in their seclusion are fewer than usual, till quite at the end of the volume we meet with the news of that last illness of the divorced Queen, which very soon proved fatal. But on this subject we may as well reserve what we

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* No. 350. † No. 351. ‡ No. 312.
§ No. 664. ‖ No. 424. ¶ No. 208.
** No. 666.

have to say till the appearance of next volume. As to Mary, she had another attack of illness at the beginning of September, and, as usual, we find Chapuys her only helper, who, though denied permission to visit her, contrived by repeated solicitations to get her case attended to,* while the King hypocritically protested, or Cromwell protested for him, that no one else could feel so much care and anxiety about her as he himself did.†

Henry, however, not only refused Chapuys permission to visit the Princess, but even prevented him from communicating with her so freely as he had done hitherto.‡ He, moreover, gave vent to his real sentiments in private in words of fearful meaning. His divorced wife and his ill-used daughter had become to him a political inconvenience and an obstacle beyond endurance. It was in vain that he had got his daughter bastardised and his second marriage ratified by Act of Parliament. Foreign opinion would not regard the princess Mary as a bastard. Even his political ally Francis, though he had maintained the King's right to repudiate Katharine, and was ready to shield him to any extent against Papal interference for the purpose of obtaining his support against the Emperor, clearly looked upon Mary as likely to succeed her father before Elizabeth; and this belief he had brought home to Henry in a way that could not be overlooked. The friendship of France, it was clear, could not be reckoned on a day longer than suited the interests of Francis; and if once the latter got satisfaction of his claims from the Emperor, the power of both princes would be turned against Henry. This being the state of matters, the reader will understand

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* Nos. 287, 326, 356, 681. † Nos. 484, 594. ‡ No. 873.

the tidings which Chapuys wrote on the 6th November to the Emperor:—

"Sire, the marchioness of Exeter has sent to inform me that the King lately told some of his confidential councillors that he would no longer remain in the trouble, fear, and suspense he had so long endured on account of the Queen and Princess, and that they should see at the coming Parliament to get him released therefrom, swearing most obstinately that he would wait no longer. The Marchioness declares that this is as true as the Gospel, and begs me to inform your Majesty and to pray you to have pity on the ladies, and for the honor of God and the bond of kin to find a remedy."*

And in a letter of the same date to Anthony Perrenot, the Imperial secretary, Chapuys, wrote that "this she-devil of a concubine" (Anne Boleyn) would never be satisfied till she was delivered from these poor ladies; "for which," he adds, "she is working by all possible means."† A fortnight later Chapuys wrote again, both to the Emperor and to Granvelle, that he had received a second visit from the Marchioness, who came to him in disguise for the express purpose of confirming the news which she had already sent him by a messenger, and to conjure him to urge the Emperor to take steps in defence of his aunt and cousin.

"She added that the King, seeing some of those to whom he used this language shed tears, said that tears and wry faces were of no avail, because, even if he lost his crown, he would not forbear to carry his purpose into effect."

"These things," adds Chapuys not unnaturally, "are too monstrous to be believed;" but considering what

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* No. 776.

† No. 777. Anne Boleyn herself, as Chapuys had informed Ortiz at Rome, had often said of Mary, "She is my death and I am hers; and I will take care that she shall not laugh at me after my death." No. 873.

has passed and goes on daily, the long continuance of these menaces, and the fact that the concubine, who long ago conspired the death of the said ladies, and thinks of nothing but getting rid of them, is the person who governs everything, and the King is unable to contradict her, the matter is very dangerous. The King would fain, as I have already written, make his Parliament participators and even authors of such crimes, in order that, losing all hope of the clemency of your Majesty, the whole people should be more determined to defend themselves when necessary."*

Further in his letter to Granvelle the Ambassador wrote in a postscript:—

"The person before mentioned has sent to say that four or five days ago the King, talking to someone about the Princess, said, 'Let them see to it at once 'that she should have no need of more company, and 'that she should be an example to show that no one 'ought to disobey the laws.' He added that he meant to fulfil what was foretold of him,—that is, that at the beginning of his reign he would be gentle as a lamb, and at the end worse than a lion, and that he would despatch those who were at the Tower, and some that were not there as well."†

Whether Henry, with all his overbearing tyranny, could really have succeeded in extorting from Parliament their consent to the execution of his true wife and daughter is a question which for the honor of humanity we

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* No. 861.

† No. 862. The abridged translation given of this passage in the Calendar has been amended by reference to the transcript. The careless grammar of Chapuys, and perhaps some transcriber's inaccuracies here and there, occasion many difficulties in these despatches; but in this case, as in most others, the general sense, at least, is unmistakeable.

trust can only be answered one way. The very demand would assuredly have provoked rebellion. But none the less was it the firm belief of some at least of his Council — for the marchioness of Exeter doubtless derived her information from her husband — but of queen Katharine also (though the truth seems for a while to have been mercifully concealed from her), that the demand would be actually made. On the 13th December she wrote urgently to the Emperor and to Ortiz at Rome—the last letters which it was to be in her power to write—urging the extreme necessity of getting the Pope to act immediately in the matter.* Chapuys enclosed her letter to the Emperor, stating that she had urged him also to write many things "which would move a stone to compassion;" but he had already written of them so frequently that it was unnecessary to say more, especially as the Emperor, he was sure, had those matters at heart no less than the Queen herself.† And, indeed, the Emperor, if ever in his life he allowed himself to write in despatches the common language of nature and humanity, must have written what he really felt on the 29th December. "The ill will of the king of England," he said, "to "the Queen and Princess is cruel and horrible. It is "impossible to believe that he would be so unnatural "as to put them to death. . . . . He probably "intends by threats to make them swear to and approve "his statutes." The only immediate remedy, however, that he had to offer was,—not the Papal sentence of deprivation, but his advice that, as a last resource, they should take the oath required of them rather than lose their lives, protesting that they did it only under con-

* Nos. 966, 967. † No. 964.

straint.* The matter had now gone too far to admit of his offering them any more efficient aid.

It is impossible within the limits of this preface to devote to every subject the space that might seem to be its due; and we will now content ourselves with briefly indicating the substance of the information to be found on some matters not yet touched upon. Foremost among these is the intelligence from Ireland, which continued to be unusually favorable. In August, notwithstanding the illness of the deputy Skeffington,† lord Thomas Fitzgerald, as he was called (now rightfully earl of Kildare by the death of his father), was taken by lord Leonard Grey, and brought to England by his captor. He was taken to the Court, and allowed to go about at liberty; for although by Skeffington's report he had submitted unconditionally to lord Leonard, yet the latter seems to have offered to intercede for him if he would throw himself unreservedly on the King's mercy; and while the King, as he wrote to Skeffington, would have preferred that he had been apprehended "after such sort as was convenable to his deservings," it was deemed politic for a time to treat him well, and even allow him to entertain hopes of pardon.‡ But before the 2nd Oct. he was committed to the Tower, from which he was never destined to be released, and questions were prepared for his examination, quite as much devised to implicate others as to bring himself within the meshes of the law.§

Through these questions Henry evidently hoped to sound the depths of disloyalty in Ireland, and be more

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* No. 1035.

† No. 147.

‡ Nos. 173, 174, 308, 357–8, 377, 434, 573.

§ Nos. 514, 525.

fully prepared against future trouble. But for the present matters were going on favorably. O'Connor had surrendered to Skeffington about the same time that Kildare yielded to lord Leonard,* and Leinster was comparatively quiet. Later on the deputy and others went to Dundalk to meet the Northern chieftains, and there seemed good hope of tranquillity in Ulster.† Finally Dungarvan castle surrendered to lord James Butler, and several chieftains in the south came in.‡ Lord Leonard Grey returned to Ireland as Chief Marshal of the army, and there hardly ever seemed a better prospect of bringing the whole island into complete subjection.§

Of Scotland the notices in this volume refer mainly to three subjects,—James V.'s installation as a knight of the Garter, which took place on the 24th August,‖ the mission of Barlow to Scotland in October,¶ — vainly intended, as it would seem, to win James from Popery,** so as to prevent his combining against Henry in case of a sentence of deprivation,—and the negociations of the Scotch ambassadors in France for James's marriage with the daughter of the duke of Vendôme,††—negociations which were finally broken off in November just after everything had been seemingly arranged, and the Scotch ambassadors were only awaiting orders to fetch away the bride.‡‡ But for these matters it may suffice to refer the reader to the abstracts in the Calendar.

In November the King sent Sir Francis Brian to Francis, who was then just beginning to recover from a

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* No. 173.
† No. 515.
‡ Nos. 556, 626, 628.
§ Nos. 731, 732, 1051.
‖ No. 178.
¶ No. 527.
** No. 730.
†† Nos. 644, 672, 675.
‡‡ Nos. 788, 804, 853, 960.

severe illness,* ostensibly, perhaps, to congratulate him on his convalescence, for which great public rejoicings had been made on the 12th, with a solemn procession of bishops and mitred abbots through the streets of London,† but mainly, as it would seem, by conferences with the queen of Navarre to endeavour to counteract the influence of Brion and Montmorency, both of whom were then in favour of peace, and encourage Francis to despise the Papal authority and boldly ally himself with Henry against the Emperor.‡ Gardiner and Wallop were already in France, but there were ominous appearances that the hostility of Francis towards the Emperor was held in check by some of his Council, and that the possible aid of England was not too much regarded. Some English vessels had been arrested at Bordeaux, and Brian was the bearer of letters to the two resident ambassadors to demand their re-delivery. On his reaching Calais he heard news of the death of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan,—an event which in itself was not unlikely to prove a powerful argument with Francis in favor of a war policy.§

One further matter connected with foreign politics we shall merely mention here. The ambitious Wullenwever, already deposed from his office of burgomaster, having left Lubeck privately, was captured in November in the territory of his arch-enemy the bishop of Bremen; ‖ and a further crushing blow was thus inflicted on the policy of Henry VIII. in Northern Europe.

I must now bring these remarks to a close.

There are certainly other subjects contained in this volume which might fairly justify more or less of

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* Nos. 660, 696, 737. † No. 861.

‡ Nos. 838, 848. § No. 875. ‖ No. 824.

comment, but it is impossible to do justice to everything. The papers must speak for themselves, and the condensed abstracts, I trust, will be found a sufficient guide. So, merely repeating former acknowledgments to my friend Mr. Friedmann, and to Messrs. Martin and Brodie of this Office, I once more take leave of the reader.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1535.

[1 Aug.] **1.** [The Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII.]
R. O. Repaired by the King's command to Northumberland, and kept a warden court at Newcastle on the 28th July, where seven persons were arraigned and six condemned for March treason. Sir Humphrey Lisle of Felton, and Alex. Shaftowe of Skremerston, in co. Durham, were indicted for treasons done in the East and Middle Marches. Sent to arrest them, but they fled, and the Earl directed a proclamation to be published against them at Newcastle. Has sent a gentleman to report to the King the state of Northumberland. When the justices come, will proceed further in ministering justice. Northumberland is now in as good quiet as any part of the kingdom. *Signed by the Earl:* H. N.
Copy, pp. 2.

1 Aug. **2.** Northumberland to Cromwell.
R. O. Thanks him for his goodness. On Wednesday, 28 July, kept a warden court at Newcastle. Refers to his letter to the King, of which he encloses a copy. Desires credence for the bearer. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Cromwel, principal secretary [to] the King's Majesty. *Sealed. Endd.*

1 Aug. **3.** Richard Layton to Cromwell.
R. O. We have so much to do at the abbey of Evesham that we cannot attend you tonight, but will see you tomorrow. We must take Tewkesbury in our way, and peruse the inventory, appropriations, and other muniments. Evesham, Sunday, 1 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Aug. **4.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.
R. O. I have received your letter dated Winchcombe, 26 July, with a bill for a commission to me and others concerning Calais. I have sent the bill to my Lord Chancellor to be written and sealed, and we are ready to start on our journey when we know the King's pleasure at your return to London. As winter will shortly draw in, and I would have all things touching the Commission so far accomplished that I might meet the King at his coming to

1535.

4. Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell—*cont.*

Winchester, and my fellow Mr. Controller might have a fortnight before the term to see his buildings which he has to do at home, please to advertise me, if you do not intend to be at London, of the King's pleasure in the premises. I and my fellow justices of the peace of the shire of Surrey have been sitting for the assessment of the spirituality of the shire, and we have so handled the matter that I doubt not a much larger sum shall be raised than when the spirituality was assessed by the Bishop. We have done nothing with the abbeys and priories, because Masters Weston and Danaster informed us that you had appointed two of your own auditors for that purpose. Now we are told that your auditors will only meddle with Martyn Abbey, St. Mary Overy's, Bermondsey, and the Spital in Southwark. Let us know what we are to do. My wife, who was well amended, has fallen sick again with the stitch. The physicians say her liver is corrupted, and she is in great danger. Whatever it shall please God to do with her I shall submit, and not fail to serve the King. Chobham Court, 1 Aug.

If you make our despatch before coming to London, let the bearer have your letter to Sir Brian Tuke for our diets. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Aug. R. O. **5.** William [Moore], Prior of Worcester, to Cromwell.

Dr. Lee, who was with us this week in the King's visitation, departed on Saturday to Much Malvern, commanding me to be with you on Monday night, and bring with me three of my brethren, concerning causes in this visitation. Dr. Lee will be with you, and John Prysse, your registrar. Worcester, this Sunday ad Vincula [S. Petri].

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Aug. R. O. **6.** William Fordham, Monk of Worcester, to Cromwell.

Your visitors have been with us, and taken great pains. I trust their books will show that I have lived religiously, else it would have been reported before in the visitations of my lord of Canterbury. At both visitations the saddest men of the monastery wished me restored to the cellarership; "for in my time they had their whole meat and wages and all reparations kept, and all causes of our house being in law I did my diligence. God be thanked, none went against us"; whereas, during the last seven years since I had the ministration, there has been a loss of 200*l.* If your Lordship will restore me I will pay you 100 marks. Worcester, "in Advincula S. Petri."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his most right honorable lord Secretary* to the King's most excellent Grace be this delivered at Gloucester town. *Endd.*

1 Aug. R. O. St. P. v. 29. **7.** Bishop of Aberdeen to Cromwell.

According to his other letter sent by Rothissay, James now sends lord Erskyne as his proxy to be installed at Windsor. On St. George's Day he intends to wear the tokens of the order. And for eschewing of all unkindness, although he was counselled otherwise, he is going to treat of marriage with some one near of blood to the king of France,—their common friend,—other than the French king's daughter first contracted.

Has not yet received the safe-conduct to pass and repass which he was promised when in London. Edinburgh, 1 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Sealed. Endd.

* Above the address the writer has also written "lord Crumwell." But this letter is certainly of the year 1535, before Cromwell was made a peer.

1535.

1 Aug. Vit. B. XIV. 135. B. M.

8. PRIOR OF THE CHARTERHOUSE to JOHN* BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

"Humillimam cum . . . . . nobis referun[t] . . . . . constitutis a . . . . . per excellentiss . . . . . alarum suarum . . . . . sine difficultat[e] . . . . . ordinis, quæ ad cap . . . . . venerunt nec scripserunt . . . . . audemus scribere negotia . . . . . defunctorum quam alias, metuen . . . . . ut nobis dicitur, et causam ac rationem . . . . . regia Majestas clementissima ignoramus, lice . . . . . valide commendetur, et pro ejus profectu pace et pros[peritate] . . . . . et alia suffragia in singulis domibus nostris ubique terr[arum] . . . . . Quod forsitan ignoratur. Nunc, reverendissime pater, viscera nostra . . . . . nostris commota cogunt importune et humillime rogare genib[us] . . . . . clementiam Reverendissimæ paternitatis vestræ pro nobis et filiis nostris inter . . . . . ipsam benignissimam regiam Majestatem, et de nostra bona [voluntate] et effectu certioratam facere, licentiamque nobis . . . . . impartiri invicem scribendi, ne defunctorum animæ ulterius .. . . . . hincinde debito frustrentur, et ordo noster in suo rigore . . . . . confortetur et ruinam non patiatur. Sed continua oratione . . . . . ad Deum pro ipso serenissimo rege, Fidei Christianæ Defensor[e] . . . . . nostros vel alios informaremur de ejus benivola voluntate . . . . . nostris adimpleremus et adimpleri mandaremus. Ne ampliu[s] . . . . . filii nostri errantes inter hæc tempora nubila clementissima . . . . . facie privemur. Valeatque quam diutissime felix R^ma^ D. V . . . . . veneranda. Cartusiæ, 1 Aug. 1535."

Mutilated. Add. Sealed. Endd.: Prior Cartusiæ, 1535.

1 Aug. R. O.

9. JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Received his letter on Friday last by Edw. Skarlett, with one for the Chancellor, who lies 12 miles off. He was not well pleased with it, and after reading, asked me if I knew the contents; which I denied. I send his answer. He will not consent that any cause commenced here should be tried at Calais; but if any cause be commenced there, he will not allow it to be tried before him, but refer it to you. Touching the deputy of Guisnes, will procure a remedy, as Lisle wishes. Will solicit Mr. Secretary for Skell's pardon. Has been ill of sciatica. Will go to the court tomorrow. London, 1 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

2 Aug.

10. COMMISSION FOR CALAIS.

See GRANTS in AUGUST, No. 3.

2 Aug. Cleop. E. IV. 54.* B. M.

11. ANDREW BORD to the PRIORS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE.

The Father of the head Charterhouse advises you to love God and obey the King, being sorry to hear that there have been wilful and sturdy opinions amongst you to the contrary. If any of your friends die, he desires the obit of them to be sent amongst you, that the Order of Charity be not

* Distinctly addressed (although the address is mutilated):—"Joanni Coventrensi [et Lichfeld]ensi episcopo" The Christian name ought to have been Roland.

1535.

11. Andrew Bord to the Priors of the Charterhouse—*cont.*

lost, *pro defunctis exorare.* He sends the obit of his predecessor, but will not write other letters; and wishes you not to write, lest the King should be offended. Though I had license before record to depart from you, my conscience was not satisfied, and I visited the said reverend father to know whether father John Batmanson obtained for me, from the general chapter, the licence that Dan George has. When Dan George was dispensed with the religion, I and another were also dispensed withal, considering I cannot nor never could live solitary, and "intrusyd" in a close air among you, could never have my health. I was received among you under age, contrary to the Statutes; wherefore, now I am clearly discharged, without the dispensation of the bishop of Rome, as you who received me have dispensed with me for lawful causes. The said reverend father has made Master Cromwell and my lord of Chester brethren of the whole religion, praying you that you do nothing without their counsel. In the cell of the reverend father called John, and with his counsel. 2 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Master Prior and the convent of the Charterhouse of London, and to all priors and convents of the said Order in England. *Endd.*

12. Andrew Bord to the Prior of Hinton.

R. O. Desires his prayers, and those of the whole of his convent. "If I wist Master Prior of London would be good to me, I would see you more sooner than you be ware of." Is not able to bide the "rugorosyte" of the religion. "If I might be suffered to do what I might without interruption, I can tell what I had to do, for my heart is ever to your religion, and I love it and all persons therein."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

2 Aug. **13.** University of Oxford to Henry VIII.

Faustina, C. vii. 191. B. M. Beg that the University may be exempted from the payment of first fruits and tenths, which has lately been decreed by Parliament. The colleges are poor, and dependent on the liberality of benefactors. Oxford, postridie kal. Aug.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

2 Aug. **14.** University of Oxford to Cromwell.

Faustina, C. vii. 197. B. M. On the same subject. Oxford, postridie kal. Aug.

Lat., p. 1. *Add:* Clarissimo viro domino Thomæ Crumwello regiæ Majestatis primario secretario.

2 Aug. **15.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 1. B. M. Congratulations on the taking of Goleta by the Emperor, and remarks on the execution of Fisher and More. The French king is displeased with the king of England, who asked him to separate him from the Church. He also asked Henry for the Princess as wife for the Dauphin. Both requests were refused. The Pope and Cardinals are very angry at the death of Fisher, and willing to procure the King's punishment by depriving him of the kingdom. The Pope has sent briefs about it to the Emperor and all Christian Princes, and now consents to the despatch of the executorials. Rome, 2 Aug. 1535.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

1535.

3 Aug. **16.** BISHOPRICS of WORCESTER and ROCHESTER.
See GRANTS in AUGUST, Nos. 4, 5, 12, and 13.

3 Aug. Vienna Archives. **17.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Does not write at length, having written several times lately. Dr. Adam, who is here ambassador for the Lubeckers, sent to me yesterday, by a man whom I had sent to a place he commonly frequents to discover anything he might be getting up here, to say that if I would promise him the favor of the king of the Romans and that of Your Majesty so that he might freely dwell in Germany or elsewhere in Your Majesty's dominions, he would bind himself to secure the kingdom of Denmark either for the duke of Holstein, or for any other whom Your Majesty pleased, without much difficulty. It was in his power to obtain the consent of the Lubeckers, and if he did not perform what he promised, he renounced the liberty which he demanded. He said also that those whom this King was sending to Lubeck and Denmark carried certain articles of peace to reconcile the Lubeckers and the duke of Holstein, which only showed English vanity; also that the courier who came from Lubeck four days ago requested the King, among other matters, not to put forward articles of peace, for the Lubeckers would not hear of it. The said Doctor is now waiting some assurance from me upon the subject, on receiving which he will disclose matters further. I intend to send and tell him that on his doing or declaring something worth while, I will do my best to obtain what he desires, and as to the said matter I could make no promise. I hear that the King is very ill pleased at the rumour of the interview of the Queens, and has since sent in great haste two couriers into France. Cromwell, going to Court lately, left here his steward (*máitre d'hotel*) and principal servants, a treasurer of the King, and other gentlemen, to conduct me to the chase, whither he invited me to go; and proclamation has been made by several Councils that no one should go to hunt in the forest until I had been there. By this means they have published almost everywhere the favor that this King wishes to show me, all to spite the French ambassador (*a la barbe de lambassadeur de France*), and to give the people the impression that Your Majesty is on good terms with this King, and satisfied with what he is doing. I have not yet wished to go to the chase, nor do I know that leave would be given me to visit the Princess, seeing that the chase is round about her, and that I am not allowed to send my men to her. The Princess and the Queen, her mother, are of the same opinion. Cromwell told me at his departure that he would immediately let me know the King's will touching these two points, but the Princess being tired of waiting I have sent to desire an answer; of which, as soon as it comes, I will inform Your Majesty. London, 3 Aug. 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

3 Aug. Vienna Archives. **18.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

This doctor Adam is a crafty fellow (*fin gaulthier*). Will try to make something out of him without binding himself too much. He confesses to having committed certain errors in religion and other things, but not all they accuse him of. He wishes to print his confession, and make what amends he can. He only wishes to live safe in Germany or Flanders, with which duke George of Saxony would not be much pleased.

The arrangement which the King is trying to make between the duke of Holstein and the Lubeckers is not much advanced, except for the fear he has that the Count Palatine will get him into his clutches. One of the ambassadors who is going on this business will complain of Cochlæus's book against the King. Supposes it will be [to] duke George of Saxony. He

1535.

18. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE]—*cont.*

will also speak to the elector of Saxony; on what subject Chapuys does not know. Asks for a pension on the bishopric of Burgos.

A person of consideration coming yesterday from the Court said that no one was thought much of there, or held a good Christian, who would not speak ill of the French, and Cromwell was chief in this. Thinks the report of the interview between the two Queens has increased their rage. London, 3 Aug. 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

3 Aug. R. O. **19.** CESSELL MANXELL to CROMWELL.

Whereas the King commanded my bedfellow Mr. Manxell to repair to Ireland, and he, without regarding his wife, children, lands and goods, left all to do his duty; and whereas most of his living is encumbered with jointures and other charges, so that, if God should take him, I and my children are undone, for I am a stranger in these parts, and should obtain little favor; and as things are not done to his profit he sustains many losses: —please, therefore, to obtain liberty for him to come home that he may set his things in order. If he continues there during the winter, the pain and cold will be so dangerous that he will not be able to bear it. Few of his retinue have escaped the sickness. Bewpeer, 3 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* My lady Mawncell.

3 Aug. R. O. **20.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to SIR FRANCIS BRIAN.

Thanks him for his favor towards this good man, Master Day, for his preferment to the place of St. James besides Northampton. The appointment will please the whole country, for he is learned and virtuous, and God will reward Brian both for this and the good order he has taken in Buckinghamshire in redressing the heresies hitherto used in this woody country of Chiltern. Woburn, 3 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

3 Aug. R. O. **21.** RICHARD RICHE to [the DUKE OF SUFFOLK].

I have, by the King's commands, received a letter from Mr. Secretary, which I beg you to consider and follow the King's pleasure. As one who is much interested in your welfare, I advise you to desire no recompense for the reversions, but to surrender them frankly. 3 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

3 Aug. R. O. **22.** CINQUE PORTS.

Writ by Geo. Boleyn lord Rochford, warden of the Cinque Ports, to the bailiff and jurates of Lyde, to produce a jury on the seashore at Lyde at 10 a.m. on 12 Aug. Dover Castle, 3 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

2. Panel of the jury. Twenty-three names.

P. 1.

4 Aug. R. O. **23.** BONNER and CAVENDISH to CROMWELL.

A pursuivant arrived with the King's letters on the 4th inst., with a copy also of Marcus Mayre's letters in Latin, an English translation of the same, and the King's letters to the said Marcus. Will endeavour to carry out the King's wishes. Left London 27th ult.; arrived here on the 29th. Have been compelled to tarry here for want of a ship and a good wind. Trymley, 4 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1535.

4 Aug. R. O. **24.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

I beg you to remember me at this change as one devoted to your service. We hear that Mr. Almoner* shall be a bishop, who had many good promotions. I have been at much charge keeping household since I came to London, and I would be loth to break it up now. Much of my "lyvelode" was turned into pensions, "which were sore wonded at the last Parliament to my great hindrance;" and you were good enough several times to promise me something to repair my losses. London, 4 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

ii. *On a slip of paper attached:*—Mr. Almoner has the prebend of Osbaldwik in York, the hospital of St. Nicholas in Salisbury, the archdeaconry of Leicester, and many other hospitals of good value.

4 Aug. R. O. **25.** RIC. GWENT, of the Arches, to CROMWELL.

At my return from the diocese of Chichester I find that men, like loving subjects, endeavour to follow the King's order. Some things remain unredressed. Some books are not well razed or cancelled with diligence. I am answered that they think that bulls under lead for pluralities and dispensations, &c. ought also to be cancelled. I think they should be called in and returned under the King's seal, for I see not why books should be cancelled and not bulls. Priests which are abroad for a great part, and religious houses, where there are not more than three, six, or nine, are unable to execute the King's command for preaching and declaring as they are commanded, much less their duty to God. Such unlearned persons should not henceforth be admitted to holy orders, nor bear rule in any house. It were better that such small houses should be united, and the master be bound to teach the others. "It would pity your heart to know, as I do, in some covent, nother brother nor master that can constre his rule, nor understand *verba sacramentalia*, yet being priests." London, 4 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

4 Aug. R. O. **26.** WILLIAM LELEGRAVE to CROMWELL.

The Mayor of the Staple of Calais has sent an order, with Cromwell's letter, to the treasurer of the Staple, to pay 1,000*l.* towards the King's works, to Thomas Fowler, deputy of Mr. Fowler, the vice-treasurer. Desires licence to come to England at "Holland tyde" to make account of his expenditure. Sends the copy of his patent, in which he is disturbed. Desires credence for the bearer, who has been at Gysnes and elsewhere, and can give an account of the state of the King's works. Calais, 4 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretarie. *Sealed.*

4 Aug. R. O. **27.** SIR BRIAN TUKE to LORD LISLE.

I have received your letters of the 1st, with one to the King from Mr. Walop, which my clerks at London, in my absence, sent in by the posts. I suppose Sir John Walop, when he desired John Broke to be sent with it, did not know that wherever the King is posts are laid from London to his Grace, and there are always ordinary posts between London and Dover; so that John Broke's coming has only been a double cost to the King, from which neither Mr. Walop's writing, nor any other man's, can discharge me if I pay it. I never object to special messengers, unless asked to pay for them when I am not privy to their journeys. Nevertheless, on your letter I have

* Edw. Foxe.

1535.

27. Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

paid John Broke his journey to London and back. I thank you for the puncheon of wine and the 4 doz. and 10 quails you sent some time ago. Portgore, 4 Aug. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 Aug. R. O.

28. The Mayor and Aldermen of London to Henry VIII.

Have received his letters dated 21 July, concerning the payment of wages to two persons to be appointed by the head officers of the household, for the provision of carriage for the household, as by composition made between the City of London and the Lord Steward, Treasurer, Comptroller, Cofferer, and another. Will apply themselves to the provision of carriage for victual for the household as previously; but there has been no such composition as mentioned in the King's letters; the persons who have provided for carriage have been appointed by the officers of the City and Chamber of London, until lately one or two persons of the King's counting-house have been admitted in consequence of intercession, but by the mayor and aldermen, and not by the King's Council. Beg that this may not be taken as a precedent, but that they may enjoy their liberties and free customs. London, 5 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *With fragments of a large seal.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

5 Aug. Cleop. E. vi. 255. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. ii. 213.

29. Thos. Bedyll to [Cromwell].

As I have altered some things in the treatise for preaching and setting forth the King's title of supreme head (wherein I have counselled with Mr. Almoner, who is, as you know, very busy at Lambeth), I send the said alterations to you. 1. Instead of "they shall preach and declare," I have written "I declare unto you," or "Ye shall understand," for many of the curates be so brute they would read these very words, "as a talk runs of a collier that did so in a stage play." Has brought in a reference to Tertullian, and left out the allegory of the repairing of the [temple], &c. Has drawn up a title to be set before the book. London, 5 Aug.

The common sickness waxeth very busy in London.

Hol.

5 Aug. R. O.

30. Edward Archbp. of York to Henry VIII.

Has received the King's most honorable letters wishing him to grant the advowson of the prebend of South Cave to Mr. Riche, solicitor-general. Such advowsons of promotions spiritual are against the law, and the Archbishop has never granted any except that to the King for Mr. Shorton's prebend. Begs Henry to pardon him, and will provide Mr. Solicitor's clerk, if named, with a competent promotion as soon as he conveniently can. Bishopsthorpe, 5 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 Aug. R. O.

31. Edward Archbp. of York to Cromwell.

To the same effect, adding that the writer's good friend, the master of Savoye, might not like his promotions to be given away during his life-time. Has various poor chaplains to whom he has given little or nothing, and South Cave is one of the best promotions in the church of York. Bishopthorpe, 5 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretarye." *Endd.*

1535.

5 Aug. R. O. **32.** JOHN ABBOT OF WHALLEY to DR. BEKENSALL.

I received letters from Master Secretary with yours. I reply that I received one locked casket from my late lord of St. Asaph, not knowing its contents, and I gave him a bond not to deliver it, except to the Bishop or his assigns, on production of my indenture. Sir Randle Poole and Will. Standyshe, brother of the Bishop, came to me at Whalley, about the feast of St. Mary Magdalene last, with the will of the Bishop and the indenture; on which I delivered them the casket. Lathome, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 Aug. R. O. **33.** J. BATCOK to CROMWELL.

Wrote on 21 June. Writes now to send the news of the Emperor's having left Sardinia on his way to Tunis; a copy of the Emperor's letter to the marquis of Canetta, his Viceroy in Navar, and to a captain at San Sebastian, and a copy of a letter to the bishop of Palencia from his son. "This copy a nyce of myne that resydieth in the Emperis (Empress's) cort with his maister that is one off the principalist of her conseyll."

A friend also sent him a clause from Victory on 29 July, which he received 31 July, which he does not believe, for if it had been true more would have been heard of it. This ship, which is going to Bristow, is in such haste that he cannot put these copies into English, and he has never a child that can write English. Those who have come from the Emperor's army say that Barbaroxa has 10,000 Turks and renegades, who do not fear the Emperor or his army. They have hitherto had no advantage of the Turks, but at length Barbaroge will be destroyed, and his galleys taken, for they cannot come out of the port. Cromwell must cause Wm. Prat to set out one of the letters into English, and Ric. Copper another, and some other friend the rest. The Rendre, 5 Aug. 1535.

Asks for some reward for his continual good service, and an acknowledgment of his letters.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. The news letter above referred to, giving an account of the capture of Goletta.

Spanish, pp. 4. *Endd.:* "This is copy off a lettre that my nyce, John (Joan) Batcok, dud send ffrome Cort, the which was a lettre that the sone off the bishopp off Plasencia dud send un to his ffather."

6 Aug. R. O. **34.** ADAM BECANSAU, Priest, to CROMWELL.

Has delivered the letters to the pretended executors of the late bishop of St. Asaph, for deliverance of his goods. Sir Randolph Poole will deliver those in his custody. The other, Will. Standish, brother of the Bishop, and like him in conditions, is ill of the gout at Kendall. He will resort to you to compound. If he does, you will lose much more than is contained in your bill. He is the richest man of his promotion in England. If you will let me handle him, I will bring plate, money, and jewels to your hands; for the law is plain, that when a religious man is made a bishop he cannot make a will. I will send you the plate and money I received from Poole. I send you the abbot of Whalley's letter. I do not believe he would receive a casket, and not know what was in it. He admits he had a basket of plate, which he delivered to Poole and Standish. Whatcroft, Cheshire, 6 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

R. O. 2. The same to Richard Cromwell.

On the same subject. Whatcroft, Cheshire, 6 Aug.

Begs him to be good to the abbot of Hylton.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1535.

35. Adam Becansaw, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. On Thursday last I met with two priests in the forest of Dalamere, in Cheshire, who complained to me and to Dr. Vaughan that the official of Chester, their pretensed ordinary, "arcted" them to answer to positions and articles they had not been accustomed to answer to the Archdeacon. I doubt about this, as it is one of our chief articles of visitation that no man is subject to any ordinary immediately but the King as supreme head. Sir Randolph Pole does not keep promise about the delivery of the late bishop of St. Asaph's money, plate, and jewels, and I am obliged to have recourse to my commission to obtain them. Pole is the great factor to Mr. Will. Brerton in our parts, and trusts to his favor; but I have sent him a citation to answer touching the King's prerogative. At Vale Ryaall, Friday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 Aug. **36.** [Sir] Henry Knyvet to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I thank your for your kindness to my poor kinsman this bearer, whom you have admitted to the room of a soldier according to the King's grant. As he has been at cost in suing for it, I beg that he may continue with your Lordship in house for a season, as he did before, having his meat and drink there. I have moved master Secretary in his suit, who, I trust, has written to your Lordship, so that he need make no further labour. Gloucester, 6 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 Aug. **37.** Chr. Jenney to Cromwell.

R. O. This Friday, 6 Aug., Mr. Spelman and I made an end of the assizes at York, where many gentlemen appeared and were very conformable to justice. There were in the jail 42 prisoners,—two guilty of murder, and four other felons. We sent for the monk of Jarvase, Geo. Lasyngby, indicted for high treason. He has set his hand to the articles, was arraigned, and found guilty, and his execution will speedily follow. He is a wilful fool of little learning. More were indicted of treason, but as the words were doubtful whether they amounted to high treason, we have foreborne to arraign them till we communicate with you and other of the Council. I never saw so many complaints of women and so small effect. We leave York tomorrow. If we examined all complaints we should have had to tarry there these four days. I trust we shall make some good end between Tasshe, the archbishop of York's farmer, and the mayor, touching the pastures. Alane Heye has declared to me, by means of Sir Ric. Tempest, that Dr. Haldesworthe found 300*l.* in his parsonage, as will appear by Alane's bill, which I send you. You may do as you like here, for the King's general pardon does not pardon treasure trove. I will advertise you more upon my return to London.

Before I came to York I kept the assizes at Hull. Mr. Spelman came not, as he durst not take the water of Humber. A young boy of 20 was indicted for unnatural crime, for carnal meddling with a cow, and put to execution. 6 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

2. Allan Hey to the Justices of Assize at York.

R. O. I, Allan Hey, was with Dr. Haldesworth, my cousin, at his rectory of Blockley, co. Worc., where I saw all his buildings. We came to a stair's head, when he said to me, "I have cast my vicarage of a new fashion." Then he told me, in pulling down the walls he found 300*l.* in gold. I was of late sworn to the King, and fortuned to have communication with certain persons concerning the premises, who considered that the Doctor had a right to this money, as he found it; but I now understand it is an escheat, and for

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discharge of my conscience I certify you of the premises. Thursday after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Sealed. Add:* To, &c., Master Secretary. *Endd:* Cristofer Jenny.

6 Aug. R. O. **38.** CHARLES [DUKE OF GUELDRES] to HENRY VIII.

Desiring a safe-conduct for the bearer to bring two good horses from Ireland. Arnhem, 6 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Au Roy. *Endd. wrongly:* "Charles Lengaigne."

6 Aug. Add. MS. 8715, f. 105 b. B. M. **39.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Refers to the war in Africa, and the projected interview between the two Queens, to which the Admiral, the duke of Albany, and "Barbone" are going with the French queen. The French are willing to act against the Turk and England, if they may have Milan, or, at least, it is put in the Pope's hands. "Da Rein," 6 Aug. 1535.

Hol., pp. 5. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, &c.

7 Aug. Add. MS. 8715, f. 108. B. M. **40.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

The English ambassador with the Emperor writes to the other here and to England, where this victory will have the effect it ought, the King showing himself every day as hostile as he can to the Church.

Ital., pp. 2. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, alli 7 d'Agosto, &c.

7 Aug. R. O. St. P. I. 438. **41.** LORD CHANCELLOR AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Hearing that Cromwell would have returned to London by Saturday, Aug. 7, went thither to meet him and finish the subsidy, but hears now that he will not return for 9 or 10 days. Will therefore go to his house at Colchester for a month, as they are dying of the plague in divers parishes in London. Desires to be recommended to the King and Queen. There will arise many difficulties about the acts for Ireland, but he will take some pains with them.

As to the Act of Dispensations, advises that the subjects of Ireland should take their dispensations here in England from the archbp. of Canterbury, with confirmation under the Great Seal, as English persons do; England being the chief part of the Crown, and Ireland a member appendant to it. Thinks this more honorable than allowing any prelate of Ireland to grant such dispensations.

Wishes to know the King's pleasure. At my house at Christchurch, London, Saturday, 7 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

42. RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have visited Bath. Found the prior a very virtuous man, but his monks more corrupt than any others in vices with both sexes; some of them having 10 women, some 8; the house well repaired, but 400*l.* in debt. At Farley, cell to Lewes, the prior had only 8 whores, the rest of the monks fewer. The place is a very stews, and unnatural crimes are both there and at Lewes; especially the subprior, as appears by the confession of a fair young monk, a priest late sent from Lewes. I have matter sufficient to bring the prior of Lewes into great danger, *si vera sint quæ narrantur.* I send you *vincula S. Petri*, which women put about them at the time of their delivery. It is counted a great relic, because St. Peter is supposed to be the patron of the church. It is a very mockery and a great abuse that the prior

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42. Richard Layton to Cromwell—*cont.*

should carry it on Lammas day in a basin of silver in procession, and every monk kiss it after the Gospel with great solemnity, though they have no writing to show how they came by it. I send you also a great comb called Mary Magdalene's comb, and St. Dorothy's, and St. Margaret's combs. They cannot tell how they came by them. This day we leave Bath for Kensam, where we shall make an end by Tuesday, and then go on towards Maiden Bradley, within two miles of which is a charterhouse called Wittame, and Bruton abbey seven miles, and Glastonbury seven miles. The prior of Bath has sent you for a token a leash of Irish "laners," bred in a cell of his in Ireland. There are none hardier. I send you a book of our Lady's miracles, well able to match the Canterbury tales, which I found in the library.

If you tarry with the King eight days we shall despatch all the houses above named.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Aug. R. O. **43.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

On Tuesday last I delivered to the Emperor's ambassador as fat a stag as I have seen in my life, for which he has given you and the King hearty thanks. I send you a packet from my Lord Chancellor, and another from Dr. Bonner and Ric. Candisshe. London, Saturday, 7 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Aug. R. O. **44.** Anne Lady Berkeley to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his favor. Begs Cromwell to get her bill signed as he promised "for my lord's special livery"; also to speak to the master of the wards for her writs. Caloughdon, 7 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

7 Aug. R. O. **45.** Thos. Abbot of Abingdon to Cromwell.

Mynne, Smythe, Noote, and Fuller, who have a commission out of the Chancery to examine the accounts between John Audelett and the Abbot, are to be here on Friday. Cannot tell if the King desires these auditors to examine the matter, seeing that he has taken it up himself, and we are bound to abide his decision. Abendon, 7 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, chief secretary to the King's highness and master of his rolls. *Endd.*

[7 Aug.] R. O. **46.** Humfrey Schokborough to Sir Thos. Inglefield, Justice of Assize in Co. Oxon.

Information against Sir Ric. Crowley, curate of Broughton, Oxon, for calling the bp. of Rome Pope, and saying that the sun is the head of the spiritualty, by which he means the Pope, and that the moon signifies the King, and the stars the people, and the moon takes her light from the sun, and as the light of the sun is taken from us, so the world is dark and the people in blindness. Last Sunday he showed his parishioners of the Feast of Jesus,* and advised them to come to service at that feast, and they should receive pardon during the Utas. He says the Pope's power is as much as ever it was, and that the bp. of Rochester, the father of Sion, and Sir Thos. More, died for the true Faith, and so would I if it were put to me.

Hol., p. 1.

* Feast of the Name of Jesus, 7 Aug.

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47. S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I gave your letters to Mr. Gostwike and John Freman, telling them what sort of gilt plate it was your pleasure should be given to the ambassadors of Scotland. It seems that Mr. Gostwike would prefer some other friend of his to the sale thereof instead of Freman. Freman tells me he has provided the plate as you desired, and he trusts to you. Your buildings go forward at the Augustines and at Hackney. Your old servant, Williamson, in whom you have a jewel, spares no trouble. There is no death at the Court, but only in certain places in the city. I fear these great humidities will engender pestilence at the end of the year, rather after Bartholomew tide than before. If you lie near London you must avoid confluence of people. You may command me as you will. I trust you will upon no displeasure forsake me. London, Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Secretary.

8 Aug. **48.** KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY.

Vienna Archives. Not to trouble her Highness, has forborne to reply to the letters she lately wrote, but is compelled by the offence given here to God, the danger of her husband's conscience, and the scandal to Christendom, to implore the persons who can help to remedy it. Is informed that there is to be a meeting shortly between her Highness and the queen of France, and, hoping that some good may be done at that time, begs her earnestly for two things; first, to inform the Emperor of the extreme urgency of the matters of this kingdom; and, secondly, when she sees the Queen her sister, to beg of her, with Katharine's recommendations, to use her influence with the King her husband to be a good friend to Henry in getting him to abandon the sin in which he stands. Knows well her Highness is in much trouble seeing his Majesty is in lands so remote. Is troubled at it herself, but restrains herself with the thought that he is engaged in a holy cause in spreading the Christian religion. Hopes, therefore, that God will give him the victory and health to his kingdoms. Thanks Mary for her good offices. Kimbolton (*Quyboltun*), 8 Aug.

Spanish. From a modern copy. P. 1.

8 Aug. **49.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O. As he wrote by his registrar Teshe, the prior of Mountegrace has admitted that it does not beseem him to oppose the opinion of many learned men and of many fathers and convents of his religion. Mr. Bigod, the bearer, confirms this, and has been requested by the Prior that Dr. Horde, a prior of their religion in whom they have great confidence, may be sent there to "allure" some of his simple brethren. This will do more good than any learning or authority. Thorpe, 8 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretarie." *Endd.*

8 Aug. **50.** SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received the King's letters and a warrant to Sir Brian Tuke for the diets of me and part of my colleagues in our journey to Calais, and with them your letters. Although Geo. Poulet is left out of the warrant, yet I have taken him with us, as he was appointed by the King one of the commissioners, as you showed to me in your house at London, as well as to him, to the baron Walshe, and the Attorney of the Duchy. As he was also mentioned in the King's bill I suppose his name is omitted by oversight, I beg, therefore, that his name may be inserted in the warrant. Whereas my diet is appointed 33*s.* 4*d.*; since I have been a K.G., in all my journeys it has never been less than 53*s.* 4*d.* I had that in my last journey to Calais,

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50. Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell—*cont.*

and never saved a groat, as my colleagues and the town council must be with me. If the King has appointed the 33*s.* 4*d.*, say nothing about it; but if it be a fault in the writer, please to have it amended. At the receipt of the King's letters I was sick of my old disease, the colic and stone; but by the comfortable words of the King, and your kind letters, I am perfectly recovered, and will set forward on Wednesday. My wife is still very sick. I have given order to the justices of the peace of this shire to seize the small religious houses as you direct, leaving you to visit St. Mary's Overy, Bermondsey, &c., as I wrote before, and Chertsey, and the Charterhouse of Sheen, according to your last letter. If you cannot visit these houses before the day of the return in Sept. next, please advertise the justices. Guildford Manor, 8 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Aug. **51.** John Musard, Monk of Worcester, to Cromwell.

R. O. With heavy heart, being in prison, I beg your compassion. If I were ever so unreasonable a creature as Dr. Lyeth (Leigh) and Mr. Price (John ap Rice) say I am, it were pity of my life; but I desire, in *visceribus Jesu Christi*, that you will not accept their false accusations at this time of your visitation. It was chiefly procured by my unkind master for my faithful mind and duty to the King in publishing their misdoings against him. If my imprisonment comes from you I am content to suffer; if to produce me at the King's command, it will not be needed. I shall be ready at an hour's warning to justify the letter that was delivered you. I have procured the president of our monastery sufficient surety. 8 Aug. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

52. John Musarde to Henry VIII.

R. O. Your benignity as Supreme Head of the Church, and the goodness of your father, to whom at his first coming to this land my father, with three of his brethren, promised their lives in defence of his title, causes me to address you. For their true service your father made two of them yeomen of the Crown, and gave the other two honest men's livings. They continued in his wages to Bolen, where one of them was slain. Soon after, when the King came home at the "brannying" of Richmond, one of them did so comfort your Grace's mother that she gave him 10*l.* fee, with all the wages for the Crown, more than a year after your coronation; whose name was Robert Walker. My brethren and my uncle's sons and their children, to the number of 16, are ready to set upon 24 of your Grace's evil-willers. As a religious man I felt bound to send the words of treason, and the cloaking of them by my master, to master Secretary at Winchcomb; for which certain of my brethren conspired against me, and they have procured master Secretary as under visitor to put me in prison at Worcester, where I have been ever since I was before you at Gloucester. I desire your pardon that I may continue to be your true beadsman, and that gracious lady queen Anne's, "the which hath the name to be as mediatrix betwixt your Grace and high justice."

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. A paper by John Musarde touching an accusation of treason which he preferred to Bachelor Lawarne, sub-prior, Dr. Neckam, and Father Hodyngton, against Richard Clyve, for railing against the King and queen Anne, and upholding queen Catharine and the authority of the Pope. Gives names of witnesses. Also wishes the convent to be examined "of the statutes ward (*award*) upon the which he (*qu.* the prior?) have stand objuryd

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fro the first day of his installation *usque ad hodiernam diem:* whereupon he deposed two discreet men, Mr. Doctor Neckham fro the sub-prior's office without any cause alleged lawful, also he put William Fordam fro the cellarer's office for standing unto the right of the house." Begs "your mastership" to wrap the King's letter, the Lord President's, and this roll together, and that the griefs therein may be rehersed to the convent.

Hol. Roll of paper.

ii. Musarde's petition to the King against Richard Clyne (Clyve?), who, he says, declared that it was as lawful to appeal to the weathercock as to the Chancery in accordance with the Act of Parliament. Desired licence to go to master John Rossell, of the King's Council, to complain, but was put in prison, where he remained till June, when he promised to renounce the process: after which, as soon as he could get pen and ink, he wrote to my Lord President and the dean of the Arches, but was watched; and on the 8th July, when he was at a "lectyrn, of my lord of Canterbury's commandment," his cell was entered and the letters taken away.

Hol. Large paper roll. Add.: To the King or his Council at Winchcombe.

iii. His memorial to the Lord President of the King's Council [in the Marches], complaining that he and others of the convent had been oppressed for 16 years, and several times imprisoned in the Bishop's prison or in London, simply for telling the truth. Complains of the Father [Prior] for having bribed Wolsey's visitor, Dr. Alen, with 20 angels and a white palfrey, and for not standing to an award made before Commissioners, viz., the Lord President that was, the abbots of Evesham and Winchcombe, Dr. Gwyentt, Dr. Myddylton, Mr. Bonar, and others; and for breaking the statutes of the foundation. He was imprisoned, 2 March, by a party in the convent, for appealing to my lord of Canterbury's visitation. Complains of Richard Clyne as above.

Large paper roll written on both sides. Hol.

8 Aug. R. O. **53.** Sir John Dudley to Lord Lisle.

When the King was at Paynswick he called me to him, and asked if I had knowledge of a wood sale that my lord Lisle should make within the lordship. I said I had heard of such a thing, but not of late. The King said he had been told by Antony Kingston you had made a new sale of wood in the park; "and then he wold nat dwell in yt yf he might have yt for God amercy." The King desired me to ask the bailly if it were true, as he could not believe it; so I called Motley, who said there was no such thing since the sale made to Sutton of 400 trees in the park, which were not yet felled. The King then desired that in anywise Sutton should not have them, as it would ruin the lordship. Gloster, 8 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Aug. R. O. St. P. VII. 622. **54.** Simon Heynes and Christopher Mont to Henry VIII.

After arriving at Calais, did not hear for certain where the French king was, till they came to Amiens, where they heard that he was at Reynes, 34 leagues from Paris, and as far from Amiens. Rode thither, and told the English ambassador the cause of their coming.

Melancthon has not yet come to France. It is doubtful whether he will, or, if he will, whether he shall.

There is a German named Gervasius in the Court here, whose counsel the King uses in all his affairs with the German princes.

He says that in eight days Langeus and he will go to Wirtemberg to speak with Melancthon, and that a kinsman of Langeus was sent ten days

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54. Simon Heynes and Christopher Mont to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

ago to bring Melancthon to reason upon certain articles; and if they can agree upon them, perhaps Melancthon will come to the French king. Gervasius says also that the Princes have sent certain articles, partly concerning the bishop of Rome, to the French king, whom they desire to arbitrate between them and the said Bishop. The King has sent them on to Paris for the judgment of learned men, who approve of many of them. Believes Wallop will send a copy. Many think the Grand Master and Admiral do not wish Melancthon to come to France, lest, if he and the French clergy do not agree, the German princes might be somewhat alienated from the King, and therefore Langeus is sent first to see whether they can agree.

Langeus and Gervasius will meet Melancthon in September, so that he will not come before the end of October. Langeus will also go to the dukes of Bavaria and others.

Francis says he will have nothing to do nor meddle with the King's affairs and proceedings in his realm. Can say nothing about the opinion of the clergy, for they are in a rude country, where there are no learned men; but as far as they can tell, the priests are wholly dedicate to the bishop of Rome. Reynes, 8 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

8 Aug. R. O. St. P. VII. 624.

55. Chr. Mont to Cromwell.

Their letter to the King gives an account of their embassy. Advises some one to be sent to congratulate the duke of Wirtemberg on his restoration, and then he can be present, as if by chance, at the meeting of Langeus and Melancthon, and persuade the latter on occasion not to go to France and persist in his ancient doctrines.

Advises the King to send friendly letters to George marquis of Brandenburg, brother of the duke of Prussia, who agrees with the people of Nuremberg in the cause of the Gospel. Thinks too much caution may injure the friendship between the King and German princes, who want open and simple friendship. Has often heard the Princes complaining of this, and saying that it prevented others from joining them.

Melancthon will not come before two or three months. Reenes, 8 Aug. *Hol., Lat., pp.* 2. *Add.:* Secretario. *Endd.*

56. ——— to ———.

R. O.

As to the conclusions of Melancthon (Molencton) sent by the King our master (Francis) to the doctors of Paris, the latter have refused to discuss the articles approved by the Councils and the four doctors of the Church. The others they are quite willing to take into consideration. The King is pleased with their answer. Hears this from a doctor of the Sorbonne. *No date or signature.*

Fr., p. 1. *Endd.:* "A letter sent in the packet from Mr. Wallop; from whom it came I know not."

9 Aug. R. O.

57. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Thank you for your last favor exhibited to Dr. Elis ap Rice. Though I am bold to trouble you daily with matters touching myself and my friends, I beg you to be good master to this bearer, my old school friend. Beaudeley, 9 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

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10 Aug. **58.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Wrote on the 3rd by the English ambassador's servant, who was returning. Received on the 8th the Emperor's letters of the 13th and 28th June with the joyful news of his prosperous voyage and other successes. Since he wrote, Dr. Adam, before leaving on his return to Lubeck, sent to desire Chapuys to intercede for his reconciliation according to Chapuys' offer. He also informed Chapuys' servant that the gentleman named Bernard Melland was a captain of the duke of Saxony, who commanded the men of the said Duke in the service of your Majesty against the Turk. When he came hither he had been sent to Lubeck, on behalf of the said Duke and of the Landgrave, to treat of peace between the duke of Holstein and the Lubeckers; but finding the latter too obstinate, owing, as he conceived, to their trust in this King, he came hither in accordance with his commission, but got no other answer than that the King would convey his intentions to the duke of Saxony and the Landgrave by his own ambassador. It has been determined accordingly to send Dr. Fox, who has been lately made a bishop, to the said lords. The matter seems to have cooled a little, perhaps because they are awaiting a reply from the ambassadors, who have gone to Lubeck. Dr. Adam says, moreover, that the said Melland had some commission to speak about the evangelistic sect, particulars of which he could not disclose, because the said Melland had communicated the whole to him in great confidence, and that this King wished to make the said Melland Knight of the Order of the Rose (*sic*), which the said Melland refused, saying he was already made a knight by your Majesty, and that he could not be by a more noble and virtuous prince. The King also proposed to him to give aid against the king of Sweden, against whom the said Melland has a quarrel; but either doubting it was mere words, or something dishonorable, he replied that it would not be honest in him, not having succeeded in doing anything for his employers, to treat of his own affairs. He accordingly left ill satisfied with the English, without accepting anything except 200 ducats for his return, of which he stood in need, and the moment he had received them he mounted horse, leaving behind him two of his pages.

The bishop of Tarbes, as he told one of my servants this morning, has received no letter from the King, his master, since he came, till yesterday, nor any other news except of the meeting of the two queens, of which the King sent to inform him, and on this he left this afternoon for the Court. The English, as I have before informed your Majesty, have been informed of it otherwise, and it seems that the French have delayed communicating it to them to excite their jealousy the more. The said ambassador affirms that he went to Court for nothing else, but I shall not fail to spy out whether there be any other thing. I think I shall discover the truth when Cromwell comes hither, as he has written to me of late that he will do shortly, when he will probably try and draw me to the hunt and to talk with him; and before leaving the Court he will be fully informed of the King's will touching the permission I had requested to visit the Princess. I shall know also with more certainty how the King takes the interview of the two queens, of which I informed him by order of the queen of Hungary four days ago, and my messenger has not yet returned.

The said French ambassador told my servant lately that many people in France were surprised that your Majesty had made this expedition without wishing the King, his master, to accompany you; and although the contrary is the truth, they wish it so to be understood. He says also that he holds it true that if this King were pleased to say that the money of the bulls and annates should not go to Rome, the French king would agree to it. He also thinks it impossible that a General Council can assemble, and that if everything else were arranged the princes of the Empire would never consent to it, for when they began to reform matters, both spiritual and temporal, the

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58. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Empire would become far too powerful, and many things would be free (*solues*) to the churchmen. Perhaps the French have disseminated such sweetmeats in Germany to hinder the Council.

The King is still on the confines of Wales, hunting and traversing the country to gain the people. It is said many of the peasants where he has passed, hearing the preachers who follow the Court, are so much abused as to believe that God has inspired the King to separate himself from the wife of his brother; but these are mere "*idiotes*," who will soon return to the truth when there is any appearance of remedy. The Queen and Princess are well, and continually pray for your prosperity. London, 10 Aug. 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 3.

59. JAMES HAWKYSWORTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has borrowed a barrel of pitch of Thomas Hancoke. Will repay him by Michaelmas, or else 12*s.* Begs Lisle will send one for him by the next that comes to Portsmouth. There is none to be had in all Hampton. Fears they will want mariners.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

60. JAMES HAWKYSWORTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have received your letters, with one barrel of tar, 2 cwt. of rosin, 500 10*d.* nails, and 2 cwt. oakum. I cannot send Thos. Pyke to be your master, as he was shipped before I spoke with him. All the good mariners are already shipped. I can make shift for Arnold of Portsmouth to be your master, if you will make shift with him, and send three or four mariners hither. Wm. Blunt will help to get everything in readiness till your coming. I was with Master Wyndsor for your warrant, but I can get no money before the audit. I have made shift for 10*l.* till then. Thank Master Palschot therefor, for he is bound with me, and I could not make more friends in all Hampshire. The bearer, John Debowrove (?), has delivered 3,000 of your own wood that Wm. Wayte owes you. Edw. Rossell sends you a thousand, and Wm. Wayte gives you as much. I have ten thousand ready of the wood given you by my lord of Winchester, but it was not carried; it lies within a mile of the seaside; thirty thousand more will be made. Send for Candler again, and keep him in Calais. He may well be a good mariner, but truly he is an evil husband. Your ship shall, God willing, [be] launched on the Tuesday after St. Lawrence Day. As soon as I can I will wait upon you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

10 Aug. **61.** JAMES HAWKYSWORTHE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I thank you "for my gentle [letter] that ye sent me," and will execute your commands. I trust at my coming you will see that I have done my best, else it were pity I had any life in my body. I will wait on my Lord and you as soon as your ship is despatched, and will bring my account with me. St. Laurence's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

10 Aug. **62.** ROBT. SEYMOUR to CROMWELL.

R. O. At my coming to Calais I delivered your letters to Sir Thos. Palmer, knight porter, and Robt. Foweller, vice-treasurer. Palmer is charged and his sureties undischarged for your sake. Beg you will have him in remembrance. He has as much need as any man of his degree. Calais, 10 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

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10 Aug. R. O. **63.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

Last summer the abbot of St. Mary's would not receive his visitation till the Abbot's counsel "see" the power he had "to debarr his bulles." Appointed a day for the Abbot to send in a book on the state of his house; on which day the Abbot sent word that he had Cromwell's letters to prevent the Archbishop from visiting. Saw no letters. Sent his chancellor to the Abbey, where nothing was ready; the Abbot requested to have the day put off till the 12th Aug. Notified this to Cromwell by Teshe, who brought back answer that the Archbishop should do his duty. Has now received Cromwell's letters not to visit the Abbot, so will only give him injunction, and command him to prepare an account of the state of the house against the coming of Cromwell's commissioners. Asks credence for the bearer in something concerning the writer, which is too long to write about. Bishopsthorpe, 10 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Aug. R. O. **64.** ADAM OTTIRBURN to the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Has received by the bearer his letter dated 8 Aug., desiring him to obtain the copy of "the dictay" made upon the laird of Bucleuch at this last ayr at Jedburgh. Sends it accordingly "neyr efftir the forme that it wes consavit." Edinburgh, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

11 Aug. R. O. **65.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

I have received your packet this Wednesday, 11 Aug., with a letter to my Lord Chancellor and Ponynges' Act; on which he can give no opinion, as he has not had time to look it over. He has appointed me to wait on him Friday next, and says he does not know what you mean, because you have not written to him more at length. I will re-deliver the Act to Thakker. I have sent your letter to the King's almoner now at Otford with the bishop of Canterbury. I have given your letters to Wyatt's servant to convey to his master. He left on Monday for the Court. I have indented and received all the obligations of Polstede, your servant, and put them in a bag, which he will deliver you on your return. Direct him to deliver them to me to have them registered. Let me have the King's warrants for discharge of such money as I have paid for his use, and which I delivered to Ralph Sadler, your servant, at your last departure from Stepney. Nedam and John Whalley want money. London, Wednesday. *Signed.*

P.S.—Give me licence to go home to my poor wife, that I may be there on Bartholomew even, and stay there till Saturday following.

Pp. 2. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 Aug. R. O. **66.** THOMAS THACKER to CROMWELL.

This Wednesday, 11 Aug., I received your letter dated Berkley Herons, the 9th, and have sent you the Act in a box. Your households at the Rolls, Friars Austins, Hackney, and Stepneth, are in good health. The stair there from your lodging down to the gallery is finished with a window where the jakes was, very well done. Your building at Hackney goes forward. The brickwork of the kitchen, with the chimneys, is finished to the roof; the roof set up, and tilers upon it; the enlarging of the buttery and scullery brought up above the ground. The roofs thereof are framing with all speed; your lodgings trimmed with windows, glass and hangings,—a goodly place, in my opinion. The pay on Saturday last for 74 workmen, &c., was 44*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* At Friars Austins the wall of the kitchen towards the street, with the windows of freestone, with the scullery and other offices, is clearly finished.

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66. Thomas Thacker to Cromwell—*cont.*

The carpenters are raising the roofs, and all is complete except the windows of the side of the hall towards the court. Your own lodging, with the chamber and gallery above, are finished and plastered, and want only the glazing. The pay there for 46 workmen, on Saturday last, was 20*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* On Sunday last I went to Ewhurst, and viewed there the goodly frames. The double floors of your hall, and solar under it, are finished; also the two sides of your hall, and part of it carried from the frame to the water-side. Carriage is scarce because of hay time and harvest; but the parson of Ewhurst, who is diligent in your business, says we shall have carts next week. Your frame is the goodliest and mightiest I ever saw. Your foundations thereof are substantial and strong enough to bear it. They are now in hand with the roof of your hall. They have received 600 loads of timber of Dandy, and he had been paid by Webster and Chr. Roper 100*l.* in your behalf. He is, I suppose, dead by this time. The pay on Monday last, for carpenters and sawyers, for 14 days ending 24 July, viz., 67 persons was 25*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* On Saturday the 21st there will be another month to pay. Mr. Steward intends to commence household at Hackney against your coming home, as soon as the house is ready, unless he receives from you contrary commandment. Mr. Williamson and Ric. Lee are diligent. Your folks at Canbyry are well. At Mr. Gostwyk's place in London, 11 Aug.

Sir Thos. Grene tells me that Dandy is full paid for his timber at 3*s.* 4*d.* the load.

Hol., p. 1 (*broad sheet*). *Add.:* Secretary.

11 Aug. R. O. **67.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

I have sent my servant to inform you of the coming in of the Bastard Stradlyng after he was proclaimed rebel, and would be glad to know the King's pleasure in the matter. Beaudeley, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

11 Aug. R. O. **68.** Walter Devereux (Lord Ferrers) to Cromwell.

I have received your letter dated Tewkesbury, 29 July, by which it appears that my friend Wm. Edwards, parson of Englyshe Bykenour, has complained to you that I have taken from him parcel of his glebe land, called Culverhouse Close, and certain of my demesnes, which, he says, belong to his benefice by a lease not yet expired.

He never showed me of any such lease; but, according to your pleasure, he shall have the foresaid grounds, and if he desires a lease he shall have years therein as you shall appoint. Yerseley, 11 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.:* My lord Ferrys.

[11 Aug.] R. O. **69.** John Heryng to the Bishop Elect of Rochester.

Great spoil is made of your woods. Your carpenter, Bowmer, was there the 8th of St. Dominic*, and told me that at Bromley park a commission came from the King for nine-score trees; and on Tuesday before this writing, they had cut down 19 in one place and 23 in another; "and the lengyth off a pale off the byggyste ys karyed away;" and some, of 19 foot timber, is cut for tallwood for the profit of the officers. By an older commission 100 trees are marked for the King, and if these be taken away nothing will be left. The carpenters prevented them cutting down trees

* St. Dominic's Day is 4 Aug.

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till Wednesday next. The same spoil goes on at another park. Your frame proceeds apace. Peter has spoken for six loads of hay. The arbiter is Percival, servant of Mr. Kyngyston. He has also laid in two hogsheads for you of white wine and claret, and got the sour wine in your cellar exchanged for one of them. My lady and Mrs. Castell beg to be recommended to you. So do your tenant Dr. Heryng, Master Gryffyth, your vicar-general, and friar John Pycton.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

11 Aug. R. O. **70.** Thibault Rouault (Sieur de Riou) to Lord Lisle.
Thanks him for a present of hawks (*oiseaux*). Hopes soon to send him something in return. My wife and I were anxious lately about some illness Mademoiselle Anne had taken, but she is quite recovered. Will do as much for her as for their own child. Mademoiselle Marie, who is with my sister,* is very well, and is the prettiest girl possible. My wife thanks Madame for her present. Pont de Remy, 11 Aug. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

12 Aug. Vienna Archives. **71.** Princess Mary to Queen Mary of Hungary.
Cannot express the joy and comfort she has received from her kind letters; which, together with what the Imperial ambassador has told her, enable her to live in hope. Begs a continuance of her compassion in these melancholy circumstances, and that she will pardon the delay and insufficiency of her thanks, which could only be fully expressed by a more eloquent spirit than her own. Written in haste and fear, 12 Aug.
Fr. Modern copy, p. 1.

12 Aug. R. O. **72.** Sir Richard Graynfeld to Lord Lisle.
But for your counsel I had not gone to London, and have so missed my purpose. Will be prevented by his business from being at Calais on Bartholomew Day. Has sent this bearer to desire Ringeley to furnish the Marshal's room till October. He shall be at no loss if Ringeley surrender 6 Oct. This letter shall be his discharge. 12 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. **73.** Sir Thos. Wentworth to Lord Lisle.
It is said with us, that my lord Edmond was very sore acrased.† If you will assay whether he will leave his office upon a pension, I shall be glad to perform whatever your Lordship thinks, as Mr. Cromwell says if there be any change I may trust thereto. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

12 Aug. R. O. **74.** Treason.
12 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.
Ric. Fulke of Crowle, Worc., wheelwright, and Johan, wife of John Danyell, husbandman, voluntarily declared before John Russell, Esq., J.P. for Worcestershire, that Edmond Brocke, husbandman, about 80 years of age, while going home from Worcester Market on Saturday before St. Thomas's Day in the rain with Margaret wife of Thos. Higons, said, "It is long of the King that this weather is so troublous or unstable, and I wene

* Madame de Bours.
† See Vol. viii., Nos. 797, 873. This letter may therefore have been written in the end of June or in July.

1535.

74. Treason—*cont.*

we shall never have better weather whilst the King reigneth, and therefore it maketh no matter if he were knocked or patted on the head."

Brocke, being "an aged wretched person," confesses to saying "that it was a heavy and grievous weather, and that there was never good 'wedringes' since the King began this business." When asked what business, and what he meant, he said he could not tell. As to the rest of the words, if he so said, he was mad or drunk, and wist not what he said; and otherwise would not thereto answer.

P. 1.

12 Aug. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. f. 21. B. M.

75. James V. to Charles V.

Thanks him for his letters which he received at the end of May. Earnestly desires the assembly of a Council of the Church. Prays that God may restore his aunt and her daughter to their former splendor and freedom. Would have said nothing about the marriage of the Emperor's niece, the daughter of the king of Denmark, if he had known what had been done, but feels bound to express as much gratitude to Charles as if it had been accomplished.

Would have been glad to marry the daughter of the king of Portugal, but heard that the Emperor was going on a long voyage. The necessity of settling the succession admitted no delay, and he was obliged to send an answer into France, where he met with a very favorable offer. No alliance that he may make, however, will impair the goodwill he bears to the Emperor. Stirling, 12 Aug. 1535.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2. *Other copies at ff.* 44, 194.

2. The original of this letter is among the Vienna Archives, endorsed as received at Randacho (Randazzo) in Sicily, 19 Oct. 1535.

12 Aug. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 44 b. B. M.

76. [James V. to Paul III.]

Has heard of the danger in which the cardinal of Ravenna is at present placed. Cannot believe in his guilt, but fears that he is suffering from the envy of others. Asks the Pope to show him favor. Stirling, 12 Aug. 1535.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

12 Aug. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 45. B. M.

77. James V. to the College of Cardinals.

On behalf of the cardinal of Ravenna. Stirling, 12 Aug. 1535.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

12 Aug. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 20 b. B. M.

78. James V. to Francis I.

Desires credence for Robt. abbot of Kinloss, as well as the other ambassadors, although his name is not inserted in their commission, the ships having already sailed when he was appointed to go. Stirling, 12 Aug. 1535.

Lat. Copy. Other copies at ff. 43 *b*, 194.

12 Aug. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 44 b. B. M.

79. James V. to Odulph Lord of Vere.

Requests him to forward the accompanying letter to the Emperor. Stirling, 12 Aug. 1535.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. *Another copy at f.* 195.

1535.

12 Aug. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 45 b. B. M.

80. James V. to the Primate and Council of the Carthusian Order.

Desires them to restore Hugh prior of "Vallis Virtutis," whom they have removed in consequence of calumnies, but to whose labors the house owes its present good estate. Perth, 12 Aug. 1535.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. *Add.*

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 21 b. B. M.

81. James V. to Charles V.

In favor of Quintigern Tennand, Jas. Makgill, and Alex. Lambe, whose ship was plundered near Bordeaux about two years ago by John Martin, captain of a ship from a town in Biscay, belonging to the magistrate of the town. They have in vain attempted to obtain restitution by law.

Lat. Copy.

12 Aug. Lettere di Principi, III. 134.

82. Nicholas Cardinal of Capua to Marino Cardinal Caracciolo.

Sends him an account of the death of Sir Thomas More just received from England. (The same narrative as in Vol. VIII, No. 1,096).

Nothing new about Tunis since its capture, except that Barbarossa has escaped to Bona with more than 8,000 Turks. Antonio Doria is gone after him either to carry him off or burn 15 galleys there. The Emperor is coming to Palermo and afterwards to Naples. Rome, 12 Aug. 1535.

Ital.

13 Aug. R. O.

83. Victualling of London.

Permit, from the collectors of customs in the port of Ipswich, to Thomas Bekensall, of London, salter, to lade in a monger of St. Osys, John Frebarne, captain, 29 weyes cheese, to be discharged in London. *Dated* Colchester, within the port aforesaid, 13 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. Certificate, added by Sir John Champeneis, of the delivery of the above to Thomas Bekensall, 20 Aug.

P. 1. *Small slip.*

13 Aug. R. O.

84. Accusation of Treason.

Information against Sir Gilbarte Rouse, parson of Rouselynch, Worc., by Robt. Wensteley (elsewhere Westeley), laborer, and Harry Englesshe, husbandman, that about three-quarters of a year ago Rouse called the King and his Council "lowlers," on which they immediately informed Sir John Russel, justice of the peace.

The same persons, and Wm. Lenche, of Chirchlenche, say that Nic. Horewell and John Pole told them on Friday, 6 Aug., that Rouse said that the monks and others who were put to death at London were martyrs before God, and saints in Heaven.

ii. Answer of Rouse:—that Westeley told him that, at the market at Evesham, he had heard Cokesey, the under-sheriff, proclaim that tithes were not to be paid till the tiller had sowed his ground, found his house, and paid his debts, and other such regulations. To which he said that if the clergy were so dealt with, they were worse dealt with than Turks or Jews, and as evil as if they were heretics or "lowelers."

As to the second article, he says that within a week after putting the monks and others to death at London, Horewell spoke of it at the cross at Rouselenche; and Rouse said he thought them unfortunate and unwise for taking opinion against the King, and if their opinion had been for the Faith of God they had been martyrs.

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84. Accusation of Treason—*cont.*

iii. Beaudeley, 8 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. Examination of Robt. Westeley, Henry Englesshe, and Wm. Lynche, the informers.

iv. Beaudeley, 11 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. Examination of Nic. Horewell and John Pole as to the second article.

v. Beaudeley, 13 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

Declaration by Ric. Sheysby, Roger Hybbold, and seven other parishioners of Rouselenche, before the King's commissioners, that they have known Rouse as parson there for 20 years; that he is a good churchman, and they believe him to be a true man to the King, and that he spake no such words. Westeley is a light person and a picker of quarrels.

vi. Statement by Sir John Russell that on the Sunday before the Assumption, 25 Hen. VIII., Robt. Westby (*sic*) and Horwell laid information against Rouse. Charged him to be ready to testify the same when called upon, but, after hearing the parson's denial, and knowing of old grudge between the parties, respited the matter, and never heard more spoken of it till now of late.

Pp. 12. *Headed:* To the right worshipful the King's Grace's Secretary.

13 Aug. R. O. **85.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

I received your letters this Friday, 13 Aug., and sent your packet to my Lord Chancellor, but cannot send the answer till Monday. I have also delivered your letter to the Lord Mayor. The plague has well ceased. It was very violent where I lie, and I was much afraid. How it will be about Bartholomew-tide I know not, for that is the most dangerous and contagious time. I have delivered the Queen's letter to Mr. Denny, although he was in London on the Queen's business. I beg you will make a stay in the advowson of St. John's, Bedford, for which you have written to the mayor there, in favor of one Deye, of the King's buttery. I have had the grant these two years for a friend of mine. London, Friday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 Aug. R. O. **86.** Tristram Teshe to Cromwell.

Has conferred at large with the dean of York, who is quite content to resign his deanery for a reasonable pension out of the fruits. Before Teshe came he had already communicated on the subject with the treasurer of York cathedral. York, 13 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

13 Aug. R. O. **87.** John Worth to Lady Lisle.

"Your son, Master James, co[me] to Parys in good health and merry." The Lord President was very glad of his coming, and [so were] Master Bekynsall and Master Renoldes. They will do their utmost for the furtherance of his learning and good manners, but will take no charge of his apparel. They advise that he should have some one continually waiting on him, to keep his apparel and make answer for it, to "ray" him in the morning, see to his meat and drink, and wait on him wherever he goes; for they say it is dangerous for him to go alone, for there are so many ungracious lackeys in Paris that he may soon have a displeasure amongst them if he have not one waiting on him. I will wait on him myself for six weeks, as long as I may be from Calais without any check of my wages, at my own cost, and will write to you daily how he does in his learning, and how he is intreated with them, and whether there is any sickness here, or wars towards

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by which any danger might happen to him. I will wait on him at my own cost for three years if you or my Lord will write to Mr. [Norris], Sir Fras. Bryant, or lord Rochford, to get a bill signed by the King for the check of my wages for that time. John . . . . . yche has made all haste to return homewards. Be good to him if any room fall in my Lord's hands. Paris, 13 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

14 Aug. R. O. **88.** NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

Has received his kind letter, with report of the credence of Sir Thos. Wharton and of his own servant, Sir Thos. Johnson. Under the King, is most bound to Cromwell. Trusts always to his mediation, and especially now, as he has some enemies of late, owing to what he has done according to justice. Has of late obtained from a spy the copy of an indictment against the lord of Buclugh, in Scotland, which he encloses. Newcastle upon Tyne; 14 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary unto the King's Highness. *Sealed. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Copy of the indictment of Walter Scot, of Branxhame, kt., for treasonable intercommoning with Sir Cristell Dakir and other Englishmen for invasion of Scotland, &c. *Signed by* Northumberland.

P. 1.

14 Aug. Vit. B. XIV. 136. B. M. **89.** EUSTACE CHAPUYS to CROMWELL.

" S. P., vir o . . . . . .
ipsum ser . . . . . .
Ecquid . . . . . .
fratri chariss[imo] . . . . . .
tantam prosperitatem g . . . . . .
re comperta habeo, ...
tarum inscriptio ac minister meus . . . . . .
spem atque omne bonum quam fidem certam præ se ferebant . . . . . .
mitto, nempe ipsius Cæsaris autographi transumptum . . . . . putate
quam quod ex tripode ut ajunt, ibi plura hic cer . . . . . minime rerum
suarum jactitans Cæsar, intelligetis . . . . . speramus uberiora
fortunante ac propitio ut hacte[nus Deo]. Hæc jam superioribus diebus per
ministrum meum quem . . . . . nisi spes fuisset Præ. V. quemadmodum
pollicita fuer . . . . . remeaturam, quod ubi fieri non video, neque enim
ignar . . . . . remoris impeditæ sint res aulicæ, ubi ceu ansa an . . . . .
negotium trahit, non placuit ulterius vos vestro deside[rio] . . . . . ubi
aderit Præ. V., uberius fusiusque commentabi[mur] . . . . . optime Deo
commendata sit incolumis ac lubens. R[ateleti, pridie*] Assumptæ Virginis
Matris, 1535."

Mutilated. Add. Endd.

14 Aug. Titus, B. XI. 425. B. M. St. P. I. 439. **90.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY, Chancellor, to CROMWELL.

Has put the following Irish Acts in order:—The Supreme Head of the Church in Ireland; the King's Succession; the declaration of treasons; licenses and dispensations; the annates and election and consecration of bishops; appeals in spiritual matters to be made to the King, and not the bishop of Rome; first-fruits, which does not extend to abbots and priors, for this time; Kildare's attainder; subsidy; resumption of the lands of the

* Supplied from modern marginal note.

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90. Sir Thomas Audeley, Chancellor, to Cromwell—*cont.*

duke of Norfolk and his coparceners, the earl of Shrewsbury, the heirs general of the earl of Ormond, and divers abbots and priors in England. Wishes him to ask the King whether that Act is to be set forth without declaring his pleasure to the Duke, Earl, and heirs general of the earl of Ormond. Has seen the Act made in Ponynges' time, and delivered it again to Mr. Gostwyk. Does not take that Act as they take it in Ireland, but has made a short Act that everything done in this Parliament shall be effectual, notwithstanding that or any other Act. These Acts should be sent to Ireland with a letter ordering the Deputy and Council to return a transumpt under the seal of Ireland. Asks whether the commission to hold the Parliament is to be made to the Deputy alone or to others, and what day it is to begin. Asks him to remind the King of the barons he wished to make to increase the number of temporal lords. They shall be all ready written by Monday next. Does not think the Acts of heresy and submission of the clergy necessary for that land, for the Statute of Henry IV. was never put in execution; and as to the submission, after the laws for the spiritual jurisdiction are ratified here in England by the 32 assigned by the King, and confirmed by Parliament here, it were necessary they should be received in Ireland by authority of Parliament there. Advises that the Acts of probate of testament, mortuaries, and pluralities of benefices should be spared at this time. The earl of Wiltshire has asked that the Act for the earl of Ossory may be deferred till he and his coparcener Selenger may search their evidences, and declare what prejudice they might take. If the King wishes the Act to go forward, he should write to the Earl, and cause him to make a sufficient proviso. The King might also order the Deputy to take a bond from the earl of Ossory not to take any advantage of the earl of Wiltshire by the Act.

Sends a commission of oyer and determiner concerning the prior of Wurcetter and his monk. Thinks the words spoken in March last by the monk touching appeals will hardly bear treason but misprision, for there is no express mention of the King nor Queen. The words spoken of the King and Queen at Christmas or before February would have been treason if they had been spoken since February 1.

It were best to have them indicted truly upon the fact, and then let them remain in ward till further opinions be known.

Christchurch, in London, Saturday, the eve of the Assumption. Is going to Colchester on Tuesday; there is so great death in London.

Hol. Add: Chief Secretary.

14 Aug. R. O. **91.** James Bettes to Cromwell.

I thank you for your letter dated 6 Aug., giving authority to my neighbour, Weldon, for ordering the chantry here. I have provided that the crop and tithes belonging to the same shall be lodged in your hands. Hampton, Saturday, the even of the Assumption of Our Lady.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Crumwell, in London.

14 Aug. R. O. **92.** Robt. Shorton to Cromwell.

I received your letter in favour of Gilbert Latham, canon of our college, to be restored to the dividents of our college, in as ample a manner as his predecessors have had. He cannot have a penny either by statute or laudable custom, for by them he shall have nothing except *deductis expensis et reparationibus.* In one year and a half they have spent in reparations only 4*l.*, where, according to custom, they should have spent

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14*l.* Latham has got into his hands 17*l.*, and Westby as much, against the statutes of the college. This cannot be suffered. Moreover, if we divide equally, each share does not come to as much as 5*l.* or 6*l.*

The bearer will tell you more. Stoke College, 14 Aug.

Hol. Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Aug. R. O. **93.** THOMAS THACKER to LORD LISLE.

I thank you for your kind letter. As to my friend Thos. Tychet's demand to be my tenant in Great Frere Street in Calais, by virtue of a lease made by my late attorneys, Ric. Lacy, John Pygot, and others, to John Knolles, deceased, they had no commission from me to alien or let, but only to recover and defend my rights, and I deny that I gave them special authority for this act. The Rolls, London, 14 Aug.

I beg you to remember my kinsman, Ric. Wall, for the exchange of his room.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

14 Aug. R. O. **94.** R. VAUCHOP to LORD LISLE.

On Thursday last I returned from without (*de dehors*), and yesterday morning I received your letters, and rejoiced to hear of the prosperity of you and Madame. As to your son James, president Poyet had already put him to the college of Calvy with his nephews. I have recommended him to the principal of the college, who will see that he gets no harm (*qui nayt mal*). Today I took him to college myself, and recommended him again to the principal. They have been at their inn (*Il ont este a leur hostelerie*) till his chamber should be furnished. I shall see that he take no ill while I am here. I thank you for the honor you did me there. If I can serve you in anything command me. From your house at Paris, Saturday, 14 Aug. *Signed.**

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

14 Aug. R. O. **95.** THOS. RAINOLDE, priest, to LADY LISLE.

Thanks her for her letters and a gold cramp ring, brought by her son, who arrived in Paris on the 12th inst. in health and merry. Will rather forget himself than her son in anything that will do him pleasure or further his learning. After Bekynsaw and Rainolde had opened her mind to Mons. Poyete, the latter determined to put him into a college. Does not know what he means thereby, and therefore judges the best. He gave as great a charge to the principal of the college which is called the College of Calvy, and to the man who will teach him, as if he had been the King's son, declaring the honor of lord and lady Lisle and how greatly he was bound to them. Went to the college, and saw the chamber he will have, which is not to be contemned after the manner of Paris. He will have his bed alone, and dine and sup with the principal. As the child is tender, and has come into a different air, his diet must be altered. As he is out of Mr. Poyete's house, and in a place where there are many rude and wild children, thought it best to retain lady Lisle's servant, Mr. Worth. If anything mislikes them, as he suspects the manner of the college will, she shall be informed thereof. Did not think it advisable for either himself or Mr. Bekynsawe to meddle in that point, as she gave them no such commission. Mons. President commanded the principal to provide what was necessary for the child, saying he would content him for it. Her servants Smith and Goodale would have returned sooner if they could have got all things despatched and had a determinate answer. Paris, 14 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

* Above his own signature his clerk has written "Robert Vauchop, theologien indigne."

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14 Aug. **96.** Guillaume Poyet to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received our little man, and will take all possible pains to make him, and make him do, what you and his mother desire. He is lodged in a good house and good company, where he will learn both letters and good manners. I thank you and my Lady for your presents. Paris, 14 Aug.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

15 Aug. **97.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you two letters,—one addressed to my lord of Wiltshire, the
Letters 309. other to me,—as they concern you and treason against the King. I understand the priory of Worcester is to be shortly void. If so, be good to Mr. Holbech,* D.D., of the house of Crowland, or to dan Ric. Gorton, B.D., of the house of Burton-on-Trent. Otford, the Assumption of Our Lady. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

15 Aug. **98.** Lord Leonard Gray to Cromwell.

R. O. Arrived in Ireland on 28 July, but his horses and servants not till
St. P. II. 261. Aug. 14. There is few good news. On Aug. 3 the Treasurer of the King's wars, with Wm. Sentlowe and the companies of Master Bruerton, Master Dacre, and Master Mussegrave, nearly took Thos. Fytzgarret in the country of Allon. Believes he was taken by Irishmen and let go again. Burnell was taken that day by O'More, who has not delivered either him or Phelim Boye. Many Irish were slain, and also one Decka, a Welshman, who was Mr. Bruerton's servant and went to Fytzgarret. Desires credence for Thos. Agard. Nasse, Our Lady Day at night, the Assumption. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Aug. **99.** John Bothe, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has done his best to perfect the inventory of my lord of Herford's goods. Cannot get at those in his house in London, as Gostwick has broken up the coffers, and will not suffer an inventory to be made. Cannot know the debts till the next "autićte" (audit), which will be at the feast of All Saints. Would have been with him before, but has been "blend" (stayed) in his house by certain who have died of the plague there. When he was last with Cromwell, informed him that one Smythe, sometime under-almoner, had obtained from the King a bill for the writer's house in Hereford, which he has had nine years, in which he lived continually until he was taken into the Cardinal's service and thence to the King's. Cromwell had stated that he should not have it, and desired Mr. Schidmore to speak to Smythe to desist. Has been continually employed in dissolving my Lord's household, and taking an inventory of the goods; in which time Smythe has detained the King's letters, and threatened to put the writer out of his house. "From my poor house Sagthon, the Assumption of Our Lady."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

15 Aug. **100.** Thomas Clerk and Will. Vowell to Cromwell.

R. O. On the 14th the vicar-general of Wells sent for us to the cathedral, and showed us that Sir Oliver Bromeley, curate of Exton, spontaneously admitted that he had not fulfilled the Bishop's command in declaring the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, nor put out the name of Pope from the service book. He said that his conscience would not allow him, because he heard that the bishop of Rochester and the father of Sion had suffered death

* Elected March 1536.

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for it. He confessed that he prayed every Sunday in the pulpit for the King as supreme head of the Church of England, for queen Anne and the princess Elizabeth ; and in the afternoon he confessed to us that he repented his lewdness, and was willing to declare the usurped power of the bishop of Rome. We have committed him to ward. Wells, 15 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

101. [MORYSON] to STARKEY.

R. O. You see the power of love or poverty on me, O most faithful of all my friends, when I, an unlettered person, venture to enter the temple of the Muses. Great is the presumption, but nothing seems difficult or disagreeable to me if by so doing I can augment your goodwill, and overthrow the kingdom of poverty. Apostrophises his miseries and despair; yet Hope remonstrates with him for rejecting her, tells him that Cromwell, Winter, and Starkey flourish, and that he must not abandon her. Hopes for better days, and that he may also rejoice on Starkey's account. Trusts it will not be in vain that Pole and all his servants speak of Starkey as the patron of his studies. Commendations to Thos. Jones.

Hol., pp. 2. *Greek and Latin. Add.:* D. Thomæ Starchæo, utriusque juris excellentissimo Doctori. Londini. *Sealed with an antique gem.*

102. [MORYSON] to STARKEY.

R. O. You have put me in great hope. You cannot imagine in what misery I have been; but that is past; and how great it would have been in winter if the kindness of Signor Polo had not rescued me from hunger, cold, and poverty. My books, good as they were, are a prey to the cruel Jews,—for very little truly. They would have been worth twice as much if I could have sold them. My clothes are all gone. I am wearing Mr. Michael Throgmerton's breeches and doublet. I am his man, for I wear his livery. Philosophy can do much, but it is too great a trial to have nothing, and to be in debt besides. I am not so much ashamed of poverty as of being forgotten by my patron. I wished at least that you would have written (*che scrivessi*) something, which would have excused him, or the misfortunes which often befall him; but the more cruel (*crudo*, qu. *crudele?*) he has been, the greater will be my praise for having been not less kind to him than before. Perhaps he wished to prove my love. The proof has been severe enough. Certainly he will have no cause henceforth to call me ungrateful. Nevertheless, I shall love him as long as God gives me life. Urge him to aid me, if it be in his power; that our friendship, which is not of yesterday, may not perish before our deaths. The blame on my part is very great, but I think it a punishment that one should say to me "such a one was thy friend; he was my friend; he lives, and he is not a friend." Such insults deserve to be wiped out in blood. I know of no one who was ever my friend who is not one now. Whoever was a friend, is and ever will be one. But may we not abandon a friend who gives himself to vice? The moment such a thought enters, friendship is at an end. You fly and leave your friend to enemies; you betray him in danger. I have offered him medicines, which he has refused to take; but though he does not today he may tomorrow.

Commits to Starkey the safety (*salute*) of his studies. Mr. Cole, to whom you will see by my other letters how much I am bound, has sent me this letter to be forwarded to his most liberal patron. This is the only favor I can do him in return for a thousand on his part. You, an Englishman, can write to him in English. I, for so many years, thanks to my misfortunes, have been an Italian, and will not write in my own tongue. Restore me to myself, and you will restore a tongue to me and my pen. Protests that he lost the greater part of his wit by poverty.

Ital. Hol., pp. 2.

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16 Aug. **103.** Moryson to Starkey.

R. O. I had long doubted which of us was most in fault,—you, who write daily to everybody, for not writing to me, or I, for my impatience in seeing others preferred to me. But your letters brought to me by young Shelley fill me with shame, and make me accuse myself. I was measuring your regard for me by my own for you, without considering how many older friends you had; but if I have offended you your letters give me cause to hope that your anger will not be implacable. I can well believe what you tell me that my master complains to Cromwell of my insufficiency (*meæ tenuitatis*). He has conferred many benefits on me, and you also. Yet I cannot but complain of both of you until by your means I have expelled from my house filth, want, hunger, and nakedness. Are you two ashamed or afraid to maintain the life and studies of one? Has your love of letters and learned men grown so cold? Pole has returned Aristotle to me, but I am in great want of the Greek Commentaries. Three months ago Cole, who is nearly as destitute as myself, relieved me by a loan. I have had so much borrowed money that I shall have none of my own this year unless I have a better crop than usual. I am in need of nothing but money. I have lately made friends with M. Polonus, with whom I hope to read the whole of Aristotle. He is very learned both in Greek and Latin. The Emperor has been making war on Barba Russa, and will shortly come to Rome. 16 Aug. *Signed*: "Tuus Morysonus, cognomento inops."

Shelley sends salutations.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Doctiss. viro Thomæ Starkeo in Aula S. Regis Angliæ, &c., Londini. *Endd.*

16 Aug. **104.** John Campensis to Starkey.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 53. B. M. Thanks for his letters. Received yesterday letters from old friends in Flanders. Is going to leave Pole in a few days, and go to his own country. Asks Starkey, if he writes, to send the letters to Pole, who will know where he is. Will write again on his arrival in Flanders. Venice, 16 Aug. 1535.

Hol. Lat. Add.

16 Aug. **105.** John Wylliamson to Cromwell.

R. O. On Sunday, 15 Aug., I received your letter by a servant of Mr. Treasurer, and have had two coats made for you, one of a remnant of velvet in my custody, the other of green, taken of Mr. Hobylthorne. I do all that I can for the furtherance of your buildings at Hackney. At Friar Austins your buildings go well forward. My mother and all your household there are in good health, as they are at the Rolls, Canbury, and Stepneth. Friar Austins, 16 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Aug. **106.** Thomas Thacker to Cromwell.

R. O. Your households at the Rolls, Austin Friars, Canbyry, Hakeney, and Stepneth are all in good health. Your buildings go forward. This Monday I received from Mr. Gostwyk the Act of Parliament passed in Ireland. Mr. Treasurer of the King's household (Fitzwilliam), being at Dover, intends this 16 Aug. to cross to Calais with a fair wind, W. by N. The plague rages in every parish in London, but not so bad as in many places abroad. I will send the number of the dead. The mayor of London keeps his chamber. Some say he is sick of an ague; others, that he was cut about the "broes" for the megrims, which vexeth him sore. "Few men come at him but women." The Rolls, London, 16 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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16 Aug. R. O. **107.** A. Castelnau, Bishop of Tarbes, to Cromwell.

Received, Sunday, 8 Aug., letters from the King, his master, to be delivered by himself to the King. Set out next day with a merchant named Alain, whom Cromwell knows. Alain fell ill, and was left at Hungerford, where he has since died. Tarbes has consequently put off going to the Court till he has Cromwell's advice. Marboro, 16 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* "Monsieur le Secretarie." *Endd.*

17 Aug. R. O. **108.** Sir John Russell [of Worcestershire] to Cromwell.

In answer to your letters received last night by my son. In Lent last, the sub-prior of Worcester, Damp John Langharn, came to me in my parish church, and showed me, on behalf of the Prior, of certain seditious words and unsitting demeanour of two monks of their priory. He did not tell me what the seditious words were. Advised him to keep the monks in safe ward, and advertise my Lord President, Mr. Englefield, and others of the Council of the Marches, then near Hereford, of the whole affair. The sub-prior was again sent to me, and said the monks were in ward, and the Council advertised; he also said he knew "their mynde therein," but did not disclose it to me. St. John's beside Worcester, 17 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Aug. R. O. **109.** John Bishop of Bath to Cromwell.

On Saturday last my vicar-general sent word from Wells that a certain parish priest of Exton, Sir Oliver Bromley, had not spoken to his parish against the bishop of Rome's usurped authority, nor done anything in execution of the commandment given for that purpose. My vicar-general had him examined before two justices of the peace, Will. Vowell and my servant Thos. Clerke, and on his confession he was committed to prison. The bearer can tell you more of Sir Oliver, who must be either very simple or very lewd, otherwise the King's commandments would have been obeyed throughout the diocese. Banwell, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Aug. R. O **110.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

Please order Rob. Fowler to repair to Calais immediately, as we shall have great lack of him, especially for showing us the records. As I was to have money for the fortifications of Calais, it would be well for the same to be sent by Fowler. Certain lewd persons working on the King's works here refuse to work any longer except they may have 6*d.* a day, and they have named one person among them to be a lord. I have therefere staid a day here to see the works, and hear what the laborers would say. The works are well done; and before Haloutyde there shall be harbourage for as many ships as belong or have belonged to this town, and even more, without impeachment of the haven royal. This morning the workmen and their lord said they would not work for less than 6*d.* a day, and he that touched one of them should touch them all. On this we examined the matter, and found four persons chief movers in it, whom we have committed to prison;—two or them in the castle of Dover, as seditious and naughty persons, who were of the black guard of the King's kitchen, and two, who were repentant, to the mayor's prison. I wait to be advertised of the King's pleasure herein.

Certain naughty persons have razed out the French king's arms from a table that stands upon the altar in the chapel built by M. de Vaux, late ambassador in England. I have pacified the French friar, who found himself aggrieved thereat, and am making search for the authors of the mischief.

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110. Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell—*cont.*

Corn and barley is meetly fair in these parts. Certain Londoners have bought up a great quantity of corn in the isle of Thanet, about Sandwich, and between this town and Canterbury, which will raise the price, and the victuallers will not be able to victual the workmen. It will please you therefore to command that no corn may be conveyed out of the said places. Dover, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Principal secretary. *Endd.*

17 Aug. **111.** Thomas Abbot of Abingdon to Cromwell.

R. O. On 17 Aug.* Mr. Notte and Mr. Fuller, commissioners appointed by the King 20 June last, between the Abbot and John Audelett, sent a precept to the latter, admonishing him that they would be there to hear and determine the matter on Saturday last. They were accordingly at his house that day, when he was content to enter into account; but today he refused to make a corporal oath, as the King was going to appoint arbitrators. Your last letter (returned enclosed) was read to him, but he asked day to make answer, and said he would send to Court to know the King's pleasure. It is clear he means to make delay, so that no end be taken by Christmas next. Desires the King's letters to the Commissioners to tarry till they have examined the accounts. Has sent like letters to Mr. Norres, who he hopes will favor him. Abendon, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, chief secretary to the King's Highness and Master of his Rolls. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Declaration of the account of John Audelett, of Barton, as steward of the monastery of Abingdon, before . . . . . Mynne and John Notte, auditors assigned by the King by [commission dated] 16 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. "to them three and Hugh Fuller in that behalf," for a period of 22 years ending at Michaelmas 26 Hen. VIII.

A paper roll of 5 broad sheets. Mutilated.

17 Aug. **112.** John Notte and Hugh Fuller to Cromwell.

R. O. We sent a precept to John Audelett on Wednesday last; and because of his feebleness we visited him on Saturday after at his own house, where we found Latton, one of his Council, with him, who read to him the King's commission. On the Tuesday after we required him to be sworn to account according to our Commission, which he utterly refused, unless we would discharge him of such bonds as he is bound in. He desired respite till Friday next, and in the meantime would send to the Court to know the King's pleasure. We have given him till Thursday next. Abingdon, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

17 Aug. **113.** Will. Sackfford to Cromwell.

R. O. There are many things in these parts you hear not of. The King is defrauded in his customs by the merchants here, and, if examined, it would be found that they owed him 100,000*l.* They rob the King's subjects; for "if he be a Scot's son he shall come to the Steelyard and name himself one of the Steads, or a Turk's son, or a Pole, or a Swethen, or a Lettow, or a Dane, or a Moskavetor; so there they shall be betrosted up on a piece of paper of a hundred cloths or 200; and so he shall show him that do sell him the cloths

* Sic.

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a fair pair of heels. And so they do rob the King." If an Englishman did this, these merchants would say they were utterly undone. "So all the lands in the world can haylle out England, and so can we not, out of no land." Though these men have got heart of grace because the Lubeckers have lost, they are afraid of afterclaps, and therefore are sending presents to you and the Queen. She has no cause to favor them, if she knew their ungodly and spiteful words of her. They have also slandered you, saying you are the cause why the King lent the Lewpys (Lubeckers?) 40,000*l.*, and you are the cause of all the wars that the Leups have. The "hartey" (*qu.* Herzog, duke?) of Holstein and the king of Swethen and the howmaster have all the rule of Denmark. The Moskavetor has won of the King Pole's lands 300 English miles, and killed 50,000 men in three battles. The Turk wins daily from Poland. Danseyk, 17 Aug. 1535.

Hol., pp. 3. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

17 Aug. R. O. **114.** Wm. Popley to his wife, Katharine Popley.

Is surprised at her removing with her children and some of her servants, and at her statement that she is at his brother Pymme's costs, for he left her money sufficient for a season. Desires her to have her servants about her, using such preservatives as cousin Thos. Asshe will counsel her. Thinks she might find room in Mr. Calard's house, and can send some of the servants to Mrs. Clerk's, if it is safe there. Simon must see the hay laid in at Islington and St. Bartholomew's. Commendations to his brother and sister. Thornebery, 17 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Islington.

17 Aug. R. O. **115.** Wm. Popley to Peter Bekwithe.

I have written to your mistress. If she is in fear, or my brother Pymme cannot or will not receive you, and if you all dare not continue in my house (which you may do if you go to bed betimes, rise not early, and govern yourselves wisely), then Marget, Jane, Symon, and you may go to Mrs. Clerk's.

Let Symon see my horse well kept, and 22 load of hay housed at Islington and St. Bartholomew's. The rest let Davy sell. Thornebery, 17 Aug.

You may send me letters daily by Mr. Thakker, my master's servant, whom you shall have at the Rolls. Deliver the enclosed letters. Commend me to Mrs. Clerk. Show her my mind, and ask her to commend me to my neighbour, Wotton and his wife.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At John Johnson's house in Lumbard Street.

17 Aug. R. O. St. P. II. 262. **116.** Skeffyngton to Henry VIII.

Sends a copy of the peace with O'Neyle.* Intends on Wednesday next, Aug. 18, to invade Ofaly, Ochonor's country, and remain there 21 days. It is said that the great O'Brene, the Kellys, and others, are coming to aid the traitors. Cannot take many men from this land in consequence of the plague, and is obliged to assay his old friends of the North, as O'Doneill, McGwire, Neyle Connelaugh, O'Raylly, Neyle More, Hew Roo, McMahounde, the O'Hanlonis, and others, and O'Neyle, or McDonell in his absence, Wishes to return. Maynoth, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

* *See* Vol. VIII., No. 1112.

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18 Aug. R. O. **117.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his continual goodness. A priest named Rookes, chaplain to the old duchess of Norfolk, came to him today for the benefice of Sherington, of which the Bishop spoke to Cromwell on Monday last, when Cromwell desired that no presentation should go forth till next term, that the Bishop might show his title. The bishops of Lincoln have been patrons 12 score years. The bearer, his chaplain, is the parson there now. Banbury, 18 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Aug. R. O. **118.** SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

I received at Dover your kind letter, dated Barkley Herons, the 11th inst. Yesternight I and my colleagues arrived here, and read our commission to the council of the town, who said that the King could never have sent us at any time when we should have found things more out of order, and our arrival would be of great advantage to the town. Calais, 18 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Aug. R. O. **119.** RICHARD POLLARD to CROMWELL.

According to your letter from Tewkesbury, 28 July, I, with Rusheton, Polsted, and Bery, have communed with Drs. Thyrleby and Olyver and others of the Arches, respecting divers articles which they ministered to us; and as these articles were all in general and not special, and the crime and causes may hereafter so rise upon the same that in some of them the temporal judges may hold pleas, and in some the ecclesiastical have had jurisdiction, we have arranged that the said doctors should devise a certainty of all such crimes and offences as they think ecclesiastical judges have had jurisdiction heretofore. When that is done we are to meet them again, and show them our minds. We think it advisable that the temporal judges should hereafter have jurisdiction of all such crimes, &c. as the ecclesiastical have heretofore had, and then there would be but one law in the realm, which I think would be better. Both the Temples and Lincoln's Inn have ended this vacation in consequence of the sickness, so that it was my chance to read only 11 days. The sickness is very sore. It has visited my house near Stepney, where my wife lives. License me to depart into Devonshire for such necessary causes as I have. Middle Temple, 18 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Aug. R. O. **120.** The PRESIDENT and CHAPTER OF WELLS to CROMWELL.

Whereas you desire us to promise Rob. Hyll the farm of our parsonage of Stokegummer after the death of his father; at the request of Dr. Woleman, our dean, we thought we did the said Robert great pleasure in granting him the reversion, though not in the same terms as his father, as you desired. Beg credence for the bearer, their brother canon. Wells, 18 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Aug. R. O. **121.** WILLIAM SYMONDS to CROMWELL.

Accept my presumption in good part, to which I am emboldened by your previous kindness in receiving my letters for my brother's* preferment

* Simon Symonds, prebendary of Hansacre, in Lichfield, who was installed canon of Windsor on the 19th Aug. 1535.

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to Lichfield and Windsor. I hear that Dr. Foxe, almoner, will be bishop of Herforde. He has, among other things, the hospital of St. Nicholas, Salisbury, which I beg you to procure for my brother, and he will not trouble you more. Windsor, 18 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

18 Aug. R. O. **122.** Victualling of London.

Permit, from the Collectors of Customs in the port of Ipswich, to John Grene, of St. Osys, to lade, in a monger of which he is master, 12 wayes cheese, 6 seme wheat, and 10 doz. Calys skynnys, to be discharged in London. Dated Colchester, 18 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. Certificate by Sir John Champeneis of the delivery of the above to [Den]nis Quicke and Robert Nesam, 16 Sept.

P. 1. *Small slip. Endd.:* "10 way cheese, 6 seme whete, to London." *Mutilated.*

18 Aug. Otho, C. ix. 80. B. M. **123.** Perin del Pont to Henry VIII.

"Serenissime et potentissime Rex, Fidei Defensor, [nostræ] Hierosolymitanæ militiæ unice protector, nobis ipsi rursus, et merito, adstricti novo obligationis genere . . . . . mur erga majestatem V., Rex potentissime, quæ quod prioribus su[is literis] humanissime fecerat, idem quoque posterioribus, quas attulit fr[ater] Thomas Dingle, summa jucundidate repetit, nullibi mihi non gra . . . . . supremum hunc in ordine meo Hierosolymitano magistratum, g[ratum] pariter, acceptumque habens quicquid in eo mihi demandando . . . . . ordine gestum est." Thanks him, as the protector of the order. Their poverty emboldens him to commend their fortunes to him again. If deserted by him, where can they find another refuge? "Quod scripsit majestas vestra . . . . commenda, cujus gratiam facere soliti sumus magistratum . . . . . tes, nondum contigit in quo majestati vestræ morem gerere potuerim . . . . . vacare contigerit, enitar, quicquid agam, factum omne meum [ma]jestati vestræ approbare." The Turk has been led into an ambush by the Persians on the other side of the Euphrates, and defeated. Tauris being recovered by [the Persians], the Turk is at Lebda, recruiting his forces. Barbarossa has fled from Tunis (*aufugit . . . Tunete*) with much booty and several thousand Turks, leaving many guns (*tormentorum bellicorum*). All his fleet in the harbor was taken and destroyed. "Add [am] unum dumtaxat, quod nec solus, nec falsus prævideo, rem eo deductam esse, ut (quod sibi omnes haud dubie pollicentur), majestati vestræ ubique invictissimæ juxta ac felicissimæ Syriacas et Palestinas victorias, quas ab ejus majoribus adeptas gloriosissime ac triumphantissime legimus, præsentes nunc, et læti videa . . . . . aliud (quæso) a fidei Christianæ defensore sperare debemus . . . . . [ma]jestatem vestram Deus incolumem cum pari felicitate diutissime co[nservet]." Malta, 18 Aug. MDXX[XV.]. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3. *Mutilated. Add.*

19 Aug. R. O. **124.** William Body to Cromwell.

Received his letters, dated Thornbury, the 16th of this August. I have paid Henry Polsted 1,067*l.*, and have still in my hands as much plate unbroken as amounts to 50*l.* It shall be saved till you see it. I have not written, as you expected, of your affairs, because the matter is too difficult to explain; I mean the coining of your plate. When you return I will give you a reckoning to the last farthing. I am not wont to crave, yet I pray God I be not forgotten, for since I was 27 years of age I never led so "pensifull" a summer. 19 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Sealed.*

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19 Aug. **125.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter, and send you a warrant for Garrard Meares, received from my Lord Chancellor, who left this Tuesday last; also a letter from the deputy of Calais. I have received from my Lord Chancellor Ponynges' Act, and delivered it to your servant Thakker. I am called upon by Nedam and Whalley for money. Sir Edmund Bedingfelde has sent unto me for more money, as well for present provision as to pay certain creditors of the household, whom he has promised to pay at this feast of St. Bartholomew. Let me know your pleasure, and remember the warrants I delivered to Ralph Sadler at Stepney for my discharge. London, Thursday, 19 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Aug. **126.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Give credence to my servant concerning the destruction of the weirs. I am in such a case that I cannot "beweylde my self." Therefore, I was so bold as to write to you for a physician. I beg your favour for Stradling. You wrote to me in favor of one Turberville and his uncle Matthew, who are in one part, and Lowther and Robert Stradlyng on the other part, touching the late inheritance of Turberville. Forasmuch as Stradling's party was the stronger, and Turberville was outlawed for killing a man, Englefield and I at Gloucester made an arrangement with the parties. Gives further details of their proceedings in the matter. As Stradling is a proper man and a good archer, and willing to pay a reasonable fine, I recommend him for the King's pardon. You shall receive by the bearer the copy of the book of hunters* with annotations in the margin, and also the process against the parson of Rowslenche, with Sir John Russell's answer. Beaudeley, 19 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Aug. **127.** BERNARDINO SANDRO to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 101. B. M. Has received his letter. M. Alvise Priuli will go to Rome with the Cardinal at the end of the month. "Jonys nostro" has not yet returned from Mantua. Does not think "Il Signor" (Pole) wished to send him these news of his father. If he go to England, will send part of these writings by him. Have come to Venice for the vacation, but are much concerned to hear the case in which lord Montague is. Il Signore thinks certainly that he is dead, but tries to hide his grief. The Emperor has taken Tunis, and reinstated the former king, who was expelled a year ago by Barbarossa. The latter has fled with 300 horse. The Emperor has put a price of 50,000 ducats on him if brought alive, and 10,000 if dead. The King will pay a certain tribute to the Emperor, who has demanded Goletta as security. It is said that he is coming to Naples, and also that he is going to Constantinople, which is left with little guard. The cardinal de Medici is dead, leaving a revenue of 50,000 or 60,000 ducats, which the Pope has given to one of his nephews. It is thought that his brother Alexander, duke of Florence, caused him to be poisoned. Some of his household have confessed that he was poisoned. Campense is going to the bishop of Verona in three days. Venice, 19 Aug., 1535.

Ital. Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* *See* Vol. VIII., No. 1048.

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19 Aug. **128.** JOHN HELIARES to MASTER PALMES.

R. O. Facts will show how rightly anxious I am to claim your intimacy, for adversity proves a friend. You know better than I, as being near at hand, in what disorder our affairs stand. For my part, I am conscious of no crime, unless it be one to have gone over sea to study, as many Englishmen have done these many years. Dominus Pallatus will shortly visit you, who, I believe, favors me, and to whom I have written. Let him be entreated in my name and yours, to keep our boat steady, that it may not be engulfed by the waves, for he is very influential, both with Master Secretary and with all your friends, especially with Dominus Wyndsorus. Matters must be settled before Holy Cross Day, when all the priests of that deanery are to appear before Cromwell at Southwick, though I cannot be present without danger, as I caught a fever seven days ago. Paris, 19 Aug.

Lat. Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

19 Aug. **129.** POLE to ALOYSIUS PRIOLUS.

Poli Epp. i. 425. Grief, I perceive, makes you eloquent, though it is not grief but piety to God and love to me that your letters declare. Urges him, however, to keep the fountains of his eloquence open, either for these times, if they can have any communication, or for some happier occasion. Dislikes to speak, write, or do anything about the matters referred to in their correspondence, but awaits an opportunity which he trusts God will soon supply. Yesterday the bp. of Chieti sent for him by Cantonus, that friend of our friends the Hermits, to ask what answer he had made to the letters which "Lombardus noster" had written to Pole in his name and in that of Lipomanus and Priolus. Said he had made no answer yet; and the Bishop said he was very anxious about the matter of the Hermits, and was ready to go to you; but being told that Lipomanus was daily expected, he deferred everything till his coming. Venice, 19 Aug.

Lat.

20 Aug. **130.** BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD.

See GRANTS IN AUGUST, No. 15.

20 Aug. **131.** THOMAS THACKER to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter of the 16th to my great comfort. According to your writing, Mr. Williamson and I send you, by Ric. Swift, a black damask gown, new made and lined. We sent your coats on the 17th by John Tyny, who was then leaving London. Your buildings go forward with all diligence. The Rolls, 20 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Aug. **132.** RIC. TOMYOW to CROMWELL.

R. O. Before receiving your letters I charged Roger Apleyerd with keeping a cast of falcons brought by Mr. Chesolme's servant, who is as yet unregarded (unrewarded), as I have not seen him since. Your household here is well, though death has been very near us, and one of Lincoln's Inn conveyed thence by night died of the plague in a poor man's house right against my chamber. The house is shut up, and all other in this lane clear. Such as lodge in your gate seldom go out, and will have less occasion if, before greace time pass, you will appoint from Endevill, or elsewhere within your rule, some venison for the household, that men may be the better contented with their fare. Your victuallers repairing hither for their monthly payment look

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132. Ric. Tomyow to Cromwell—*cont.*

at this time of year to see a venison pasty, no dainty in your house. Also Mrs. Prior, thinking that we have abundance, often sends to me for venison when we have none. Nothing has come here in your absence except "a buk di' (demi)," and two pasties of red deer from Mr. Pollard, and a buck from Mr. Twissill, whom I beg you will thank. The Rolls, 20 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Aug. **133.** Ric. Tomyow to Berthlet.

R. O. I beg you to call upon Mr. Roper for an answer to his brother's letters which I conveyed to him of late by Mr. Goodale. His brother sends every other day from Chelsea here to know if any word has come from him. Deliver to Mr. Richard a bill of my old fellow Mr. Morton, which the poor man trusts Mr. Richard will solicit unto my master; for on making his piteous moan to the King when his Grace was last with my master at the Rolls, he bade Morton deliver his bill to my master, who would give him an answer. He says Mr. Richard promised to do so. I fear it will be a cold suit, but I would not omit anything on my part. When you and I last talked of warrants "that I would fain have as niere Winton as might be, I trusted to have been bold upon Mr. Dr. Buttes for procuring of them," but I have not succeeded. The Rolls, 20 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Berthlet, attendant upon Mr. Secretary at the Court. *Endd.*

20 Aug. **134.** Placet to Cromwell.

R. O. The King's Commissioners have been lately here. And whereas my conscience compelled me to speak of certain things, and especially of a certain book one Master Cannonis had of me long since, dwelling nigh Salisbury; I am ready to send it to you. I wish your counsel also touching certain ceremonies for exalting the bishop of Rome, and to have your commandment to bring in books touching his authority, St. Patrick's Purgatory, miracles, &c., confounding simple souls. I am commanded to write this by the late Commissioners, Master Robert Whycom (?), Master Wey, Master Morten. Winchecumbe, 20 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

135. [John Placett] to Cromwell.

R. O. Please let me have authority to take up such books as treat of Purgatory. There is one freshly limned and fair written, but the matter is only dry dreams. 2. Item, Alverius, in which the power of the Pope is magnified, and he is made equal with the Holy Trinity. 3. Item, that my brother Overbury may be commanded to preach the Supremacy every Sunday, and have his chamber, books, and fire. 4. Item, that I may compel every monk to preach it and teach it to others. 5. "Item, that pyuysche (peevish), papysche munkyschenes" be not exalted to be equal with baptism. I have known some fall almost in desperation by overmuch trust in pardon. 6. Item, that the priest use not in absolution these words: *Contritis, attritis, oblitis.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Aug. **136.** Thomas Clerk and Will. Vowell to Cromwell.

R. O. On the 20th, John Gillinge, high constable of the hundred of South Brent, and John Buckett, informed us that one John Horsey, of Bridgwater, and others, had shown them that David Leonard, hooper, an Irishman, had

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said, "God save king Henry and queen Katharine his wedded wife, and Anne at his pleasure, for whom all England shall rue." We have sent the accused to gaol to wait the King's pleasure. Banwell, 20 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Aug. R. O. **137.** John Wy[lliamson] to Cromwell.

I received your letter of the 15th. By your servant, Ric. Swift, you will receive your gown of black damask and your two coats, with which your servant, John Tyny, left London on the 17th. Henry Polsted and I cannot see that Geo. Robynson is in London. As soon as he comes we will despatch him as you have commanded. I have received Thos. Avery's key of Mr. Broke. Your buildings go forward. My mother and all are in good health. The plague rages in the city. The Frenchman next your house that was in St. Peter's parish has buried two, but no more. Friar Austins, London, 20 Aug. *Signed.*
Mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Aug. Harl. MS. 604, f. 65. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 56. **138.** Dr. Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

According to his instructions, has restrained the heads and brethren of all the places to which he has been from leaving the precincts, which grieves them not a little. Hears that Dr. Laiton has not done this where he has been. Thinks there should be uniformity of action. If Cromwell is going to Oxford as he intended, the bearer can declare to him the state of the University. Laycok, 20 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, principal secretary. *Endd.*

20 Aug. R. O. **139.** John Ap Rice to Cromwell.

We have been at Malmesbury, as I advertised you. At Bradstock, after diligent inquisition, we could find nothing against the prior, but two or three of the convent were convicted of incontinency. At Stanley the abbot confessed incontinency before he was abbot, and six or seven of the convent have confessed the same. At Laycok we can find no excesses. Mr. Doctor* everywhere restrains the heads, the brethren and sisters, from going forth; and no women, of what estate soever, are allowed to visit religious men's houses, and *vice versâ*. I think this over strict, for as many of these houses stand by husbandry they must fall to decay if the heads are not allowed to go out. He is chosen for his expertness in temporal matters, that he may be a proctor for all the rest, and that they, being provided for by his means, may be released from all outward cares, and serve God the quieter. By the law he ought to be mortified to the world, so as not to be corrupted by outward business; and though divers of them be found otherwise, this can always be remedied by their removal from office. The monks of the Charterhouse devised all the ways they could to keep themselves from outward business, and yet they were compelled to have a proctor as their Martha, and their prior to go forth for greater business. Pray consider whether it will be acceptable or convenient that no noble women, or men or councillors, &c. should come to the abbot's table. It will be for you either to qualify your injunctions or determine the exemptions. Laycok, 20 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* Dr. Legh.

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20 Aug. R. O. **140.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

I have received the King's letters for the indictment of Gola verz Jevan Gayn, lately attainted at Hereford; also concerning the pulling down of weirs on the water of Severn, and the destruction of the fish. As to the first, there were continually abiding these three years in the county of Meleneth, the commotes of Gwerthronyon, Radergoowith, and in Radnorsland, three of the most arrant thieves in all Wales, Lewis Gethyn, Philip ap Howell ap Gwalter, and Rice Enerowe, who were taken and executed in different places, to the no little charge of the King, as this Council would have the late statute in that behalf "sanccyed," especially in the case of Lewis. Sends Lewis's confession. At the last assize holden in Hereford we caused Gola to be arraigned as accessory to Lewis; for if the accessory be not punished as well as the principal, we shall never have good rule in Wales; "and for my part I durst never have been so bold to have moved the King's highness for such a common strumpet and recetter of thieves." The bearer can tell you of my diligence in the weirs. I am better than I was. Beaudeley, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Aug. R. O. **141.** Exchequer.

Book of the accounts of Rob. Fouler, one of the tellers of the Receipt of Exchequer, showing receipts and payments from 1 to 26 Hen. VIII. Balanced 20 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. at p. 128.

Pp. 360.

20 Aug. R. O. **142.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

On the 11th of last month (*sic*) sent a letter, by Mr. Derby, one of the clerks of the Signet, in answer to Cromwell's, dated at Wynchecombe, the 26th of the same month (*sic*). Mr. Treasurer and other of the King's Commissioners reached Dover on Sunday last, and were set over to Calais on Tuesday morning in three hours. Before leaving he punished certain persons as labourers, "whiche were supersticius and wolde have beytton bothe me and the maister of the Mayson Dew," and such as would go off to harvest in the country and the like. Last pay day, 34 labourers stole away in the night to go to the harvest; he and the master of the Maison Dieu have much trouble with them, as the bearer, John Anthony, can certify. The works go on prosperously. Cromwell may advertise the King that today a crayer of 50 tons, and two smaller boats, arrived, and are moored in the Wyke alongside the jetty, ready to take off Mr. Treasurer's horses, &c. tomorrow. The master of the Maison Dieu takes great pains; asks Cromwell to write him a letter of thanks, and inform the King of it. Is desired by Mr. Sonteleger (*sic*) to advertise Cromwell that Mr. Carnaby, the earl of Northumberland's servant, has good land in Kent, worth near 200*l.* a year, and patronage of four or five benefices. Mr. Baker, attorney of the Dowchery, and Mr. Twhaytes, Sentleger's brother-in-law, know the lands well. Carnaby wishes to sell some of it. Baker and Sentleger advise Cromwell to inform Northumberland of this, because they think the land was had from him. "And that done, Mr. Baker will helpe you, if you be so content, to compasse that thing whiche shalbe for your proffytte." Asks Cromwell to send him some money by John Anthony, the bearer. Dover, 20 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* "Chieffe Secretory." *Endd.*

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21 Aug. **143.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 6. B. M.

Thanks God for the taking of Tunis and the liberation of 20,000 captives,—who may well represent those who were in Limbo and Purgatory when Our Lord visited them. Wrote last of the disagreement of the kings of England and France.

Chapuis wrote on 24 July that the Queen and Princess were well, and that the archbishop of Canterbury had sent for the most learned Carthusian in London to pervert him, and that nine other Carthusians and six "de los barbados" were in London determined to die; that the marriage of the clergy had been introduced; that the dean of the Chapel Royal (Sampson), who was considered a learned and good man, and had previously left the Court to get out of these affairs, had composed a book against the authority of the Pope, in which he says that the Councils supporting it are invalid, and so there is no rule left in the Church to correct the follies of England.

The queens of France and Hungary were to meet at Cambray on Aug. 10. Hopes that the queen and princess of England will be benefited by their intercession.

Complains of the nonpayment of his salary. Rome, 21 Aug. 1535.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

21 Aug. **144.** Lancashire.

R. O.

A list of thieves and coiners, with their offences, in the county of Lancashire, signed by Sir Thomas Boteler, Thomas Hurleton, and Thomas Birkhaved.

"Delivered to me, Sir John Porte," at Preston, Saturday next after the Assumption of Our Lady, 27 Hen. VIII., by David Aphowell, servant of Sir Thomas Boteler, sheriff of Lancashire.

Confession of John Raynforth, after his conviction for felony, before Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Sir Ric. Assheton, Thomas Holt, squire, and others, 20 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

Accusing a great many persons, amongst whom are almost all those of the previous list, of robbing churches, &c. *Signed by* Sir Thomas Boteler, Thomas H[urleton]. * *

Pp. 2, *large paper. 1st page endd.:* "Thomas Talbot, Ric. Bradell."

21 Aug. **145.** James Hawkyssworth to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Had written to him that his ship "should have been langged (launched) apon Tewssday after Saynt Lawrans Day." It cannot be done before St. Bartholomew's Day. Wants a barrel of pitch for her. In your castle of Porchester, 21 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My lord deputy of Calais.

21 Aug. **146.** James Hawkyssworth to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Mr. Windsor and my lady have sent me a letter to send on to you, about a buck accidentally killed by one of Mr. Nortton's sons, who is in great fear you and my Lord will take displeasure at it. Hopes she will write to reassure them. "And qwher as I wrotte y^{t} yow shepe (ship) shuld have beyn langged apon Tewssday after Saint Laurans, yt well be Saint Barttylmewys Day or she be langged." Porchester Castle, 21 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my Ryght onarbyll and spcyall gud lady Vyconttes Leysley thys be delyveryd in Callys.

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21 Aug. **147.** Aylmer and Alen to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 263. Landed here on the 1st inst., and lord Leonard two or three days earlier. Were surprised at the destruction of the country. If Mr. Treasurer had not been in the Naas with Thos. Ewstace and his men, the country would have been destroyed to the gates of Dublin. While he was there the Tholes destroyed Powerscourt ; and four or five days before Aylmer and Alen's arrival the traitor and OChonor won Rathangan castle by the treason of Felom Boy OChonor, to whom the Deputy had given the oversight of the said garrison. The next day the Treasurer nearly caught the traitor Thomas there ; and as no Englishman would keep it, he has granted Sir Jas. Fitzgerald wages to do so. Gives an account of an expedition into Allon by Mr. Treasurer, Wm. Sentlow, whose brother, Sir John, is sick, Brereton's company, Dacres, Musgrave, &c., with the help of OMore, when Thomas Fitzgerald was nearly taken, and many of his men killed and taken. Went with lord Leonard Gray to the Treasurer at the Hill of Lyons, all the towns being infected with pestilence. The Deputy had imposed the holding of 1,000 kerne beside horse and galloglas upon the country for a quarter of a year,—which would have produced either insurrection or desolation, for the people could never have paid the charges. Have persuaded the people to find 1,000 kerne for the journey into OChonor's country.

Have delivered Wm. Keting, lately taken prisoner, on his promise to drive Thos. Fitzgerald out of the fastnesses of Kildare. On Saturday last, with lord Leonard and Mr. Treasurer, met OMore at Kildare, and have bound my Lord and him together. Chaier OChonor is also bound to take the King's part against his brother and Thomas. On Tuesday burnt a house of Thomas's near Rathangan. The Deputy is worse in health. If he rise before 10 or 11 o'clock he is almost dead before noon. Last Monday was appointed to go into OChonor's county, but today, Saturday, he is not gone ; and the rest of the army are in the field spending their victuals. Advises the King, at the return of Mr. Agard, to send for Skeffington home, and send a patent for lord Leonard.

The journey southwards and the breaking of OBreene's bridge will probably not take effect this year. The army cries out for money. Agard is a wise honest man.

The 100 Welsh horsemen are discharged. Suggest that the bearer should bring in their stead 100 horse for Mr. Treasurer. The Chancellor has delivered "me" (Alen) the great seal. The Naas, 21 Aug. *Signed.*

Add.: The King's principal secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. St. P. II. 269. 2. "Remembrances from Gerald Ailmer, chief justice, and John Alen, master of the Rolls, to their only good master under God and the King, the King's principal secretary."

Agard, the bearer, can give information about the musters, &c., and about "hurtes" done, which would not have been attempted if Mr. Treasurer had had men at his own leading. Alen has received the seal. Speaks of the increase of fees, and expedition used in the court, while he acted as Chancellor during the sickness of the archbishop of Armagh.

Thos. Finglas is going to complain to the duke of Norfolk of the loss of the room of Chief Justice, which his father had, and which has been given to Ailmer by Cromwell's means. Agard can show how the late Chief Justice left Dublin Castle without Sir John Whyght's knowledge, compounding with Thos. Fitzgerald. If lord Leonard is appointed Deputy it should be kept secret, as the Irish are accustomed to do great hurts between the change of two Deputies. Skeffington should not be allowed to take back more than 20 or 30 men, and he should deliver up Irish hostages, the King's letters, and instructions and treaties with Irishmen. Lord Leonard should be ordered to follow the advertisements of the Privy Council. Alen offers to

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seal his patent. Skeffington should account for revenues and felons' goods which he has received.
Endd.

21 Aug. **148.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 109. B. M.

Presented the brief to the King, adding all he could to inflame him against this wicked king of England. Francis showed him, both in manner and words, that he acknowledged that his Holiness was acting like a good Pope, and that he recognised the King's impiety, but could give no definite answer then; adding, as he had previously said, that he was ready to defend the Pope and Holy See against any machinations of the Emperor * * * In speaking about the king of England and his acts against the Church, he said he could not command him in his kingdom; that he would weary himself trying to make him see his error, and bring him back to the right road if possible, but he did not think fit to be the first to declare against him and ruin himself alone; for the Emperor, who has received the offence, ought to be the first, and stop the trade between Flanders and England. He advised the Pope to begin by making peace between Christians. If the Emperor declares first against him, he will not fail in his duty to the Pope and Holy See. The bailly of Rouen is going to England, to show the brief, and tell the King what the Pope intends in this case, and explain to him the gravity of the Pope's proceeding against him, as he will proceed against all princes who favor him.

Has spoken to the King, urgently as the Pope desired, for poor Beda's liberation. He says the Pope has been ill-informed, and that he might take the man's head, for a hundred causes, as a mischievous fool. The King will leave Burgundy tomorrow. Ambassadors are expected in two days from the king of Scots, who are now in France to conclude the marriage with a daughter of Vendome. Will give them the brief for that King. Sends the process of the first who were martyred in England, though the matter is now old. Bar le Duc, 21 Aug. 1535.

Refers to the death of the Card. de Medici in a P.S. dated the 22d.
Ital., pp. 8. *Copy.*

R. O. 2. Extracts from the preceding among Vatican Transcripts.
Modern copy, pp. 2.

22 Aug. **149.** Ireland.

R. O. Warrant under the sign manual to the earl of Wiltshire, to send to the Chancellor, Sir Thos. Audeley, certain Acts which have been ordered to be passed in the next Parliament of Ireland as certified by the Deputy and Council; among which is included an Act repealing the Act by which certain bastard brethren of the earl of Ossory were made legitimate. The Chancellor will see that the King's and the Earl's interests are not affected. Thornbury, 22 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.
P. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

22 Aug. **150.** Henry Earl of Cumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. The misdemeaned and riotous persons committed by Sir Ric. Tempest and others in these parts still remain in ward till the King's pleasure be known. Has inquired who their captains were, and sends their names. They are but very poor men. Advises they should be released, and a few bound to appear before the Council. Appleby, 22 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*: To Master Secretary. *Endd.*

ii. *On a slip of paper enclosed*:—"Lawnslot Neffeld, and one Peston, the queche remanys in ward, and j. (*one*) Braune (?) on sartane of kyrstyn name."

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22 Aug. **151.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends the two royal assents and two *significavits* for the bishops of Worcester and Rochester. Has not yet received the commission of oyer determiner for the prior of Worcester, but wrote to the Lord Chancellor to send it with all speed. Has received the safe-conduct for the Scotch ambassadors, and prepared the plate for them:—2 pots, 3 bowls, 2 flagons, and a basin and ewer, all gilt, valued at 119*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Gostwyk will deliver the plate to the ambassadors on their coming tomorrow. Mr. Vaughan will certify to the fashion of the plate. John Freman is very angry because he did not get the making of it; but he would have been too dear. Will give 20*l.* to Lion King of Arms, according to Cromwell's order by Mr. Vaughan, and 80 crowns to Rothesey. Sends the certificate of the Lord Mayor as he did last week. London, Sunday, 22 Aug., at 10 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*: Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Aug. **152.** SIR JOHN ALEYN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Bartlemew fair is now to be holden in Smithfield. The death is not
St. P. I. 442. so great as has been bruited in the country. The Seland fleet is come home laden with as dear wares as ever were bought in the country. The sellers of cloths will have very slack sale, and must discharge their workmen for lack of money if some remedy be not provided. The citizens have no money to despatch the cloths and other commodities in the fair as in time past. If the King would make a prest to the city, he would do a great deal of charity, and cause many men, women, and children to be set to work, who will beg or steal if remedy be not found. Reminds him of the dearth of all victual and the advancement of all manner of grain. About 20,000*l.* worth of goods will come to the fair, and if Cromwell would move the King for 10,000*l.* for a prest he would do a gracious deed. Would be bound to the King for it. London, 22 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

The fair will continue till Saturday next. Knows none in London of whom he might borrow 100*l.* for this purpose.

Pp. 3. *Add.*: Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Aug. **153.** ROBERT BARNES to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. xxi. 116.* B. M. "You shall understand . . . . . me comen to Hamborough in good health, where after my . . . . . x. days was delivered me by Dr. Adam a letter from [your] mastership and certain instructions." I have offered myself to the Council to dispute in the King's cause with their preachers and learned men, so that they shall both feel and see that he has a just cause. At my first coming I sent to Philip Melancthon, exhorting him not to leave Dutchland without speaking to me. I hear that he is still here, but with the whole University has left Wyttenberge for fear of the pestilence, so that I can do no good yet, for no one is there but Martyn. I will do the best service I can till I get them together, and will ride thitherward on Friday next.

The old Merkegrave of Brandenburgh, which was against the Gospel, is dead. His son, who favors the Gospel, reigns in his stead, and has married the daughter of the king of Poland. All the cities of the Hanse are still at Lubec, handling for peace, but none is made.

The Emperor has ordered the dismissal of all the senators at Lubec chosen since this business began, and the election of others to their place. All those are accordingly dismissed, except George Wolwefer, who was not at home. The duke of Holsto[n], who writes himself king of Denmark, has daily victories against the people of Lubec.

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Let Mr. Amner (Fox) make no haste, for we can do no good till the University be come home again.

"And I desire your honourable goodness that you will not forget . . . . . have a commission to duke George, that we may dispute with Cocle[us on his] own duggel (dunghill ?); it be greatly for our prince's honour to have by . . . . . his own kingdom, all Dutch land shall speak honourably of it, he y . . . . . ."

Asks for money, and to know whether he shall write to the King. Hamborowgh, 22 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Mutilated. Add.*

[22 Aug.] **154.** S. Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. I have seen the parcel of plate provided by Gostwick for the ambassador of Scotland. He has two pots, two flagons, three bowls with a cover, one basin, and one ewer, to the amount of 109 lb. He has bought it good cheap, at 2*d.* under 5*s.* per ounce. I gave your commandment to Polsted for the Lord Elect (Fox, bp. of Hereford). Williamson has sent you such garments as you wrote for. London, Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Aug. **155.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for the coming of Mr. Butts, by whom I trust to be preserved to do the King service. At his return I pray you to give him credence. Beaudeley, 22 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Aug. **156.** John Smythe to Cromwell.

R. O. On Friday last, I and Mr. Minne came to Abingdon, where we found Mr. Note and Fuller, the auditors. They have taken Mr. Awdelett's oath according to the King's commission, and in all matters at variance between the abbot of Abingdon and Mr. Audelett I trust we shall use our diligence to make the truth appear to you. I think that Audelett is more ready to answer the Abbot's demands than the Abbot is ready to charge him; and instead of refusing the oath, as was supposed, I think there will be more difficulty to get the Abbot sworn. Divers of his friends, Mr. Welborne, of the Court, young Umpton, and Ashfield, Mr. Norris's servant, will consider it great extremity in us to have the Abbot sworn. I shall advertise you of our proceedings. Abingdon, 22 Aug.

Hol, p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Aug. **157.** Cromwell to [Wallop].

R. O. Strype's Mem. I. ii. 247. Burnet, VI. 116. On the 17th inst. Cromwell received his packet of letters, and laid them before the King. From them they learn the unlikelihood of Philip Melancthon's repairing to France. The King thanks him for his conduct of the demand for the pensions from the French king, and sends instructions as follows:—

Since the French king and the Great Master have promised that the pensions shall be despatched, he is to continue to call till they be sent.

Concerning the French king's assurance that he has always answered for the King, especially at Marseilles with Pope Clement, and also concerning the late executions in England:—In the first, he is to tell the French king, or at least the Great Master, that since the King's rule is based on God's

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157. Cromwell to [Wallop]—*cont.*

law, and requires no defence, Francis has merely acted the part of a brother "in justifying and verifying the truth." In the second, Mr. More and the bishop of Rochester, and the others who were executed, were lawfully convicted and deservedly punished for high treason.

He is to procure the copy promised him by the Great Master, of the French king's information as to the sayings of Mr. More to his daughter and to the people at his execution "(assuring you that there was no such thing)." The King cannot but take it unkindly that Francis should so lightly give credence to "vayne bruts and fleeng tales." The laws the King has made in England have been maturely deliberated. They are not new, but only renovated and renewed. Since Francis has confessed his intention to recall such as he has banished for speaking against the Pope, it is not the office of a friend or brother to advise Henry to banish his traitors into foreign lands, where they may have opportunity to work their feats of treason.

The King has ordered Chr. Mont to oppose Mons. de Langei, so that Melancthon's journey may be diverted from France into England. The King wishes Mr. Heynes to go to Paris, and get the opinion of the learned men in the King's action with the bishop of Rome. The King has written these instructions both to Heynes and Mont. Thornbury, 23 Aug. *Not signed. In Wriothesley's hand, pp.* 16.

Harl. 288, f. 39. B. M. 2. Draft of the preceding in Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by Cromwell. The concluding paragraphs, beginning at the foot of p. 118, in Burnet, "And whereas," &c., are not in this draft.

Pp. 16.

*** Rymer's copy, from which Burnet printed, is in Add. MS. 4622, f. 133. B. M. *See also* Hist. MSS. Com. III. 195.

23 Aug. R. O. **158.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

My lord Archbishop took your letters very grievously, saying he would keep his visitation and answer your letters; and so he did, giving us very strange and strict injunctions, which I send. I have appealed to the King in Chancery. But, as touching the woman, as it pleased the Archbishop to say that I, in this mine old age, am suspect with her, I intend she shall not come in my company nor in my house henceforth, otherwise than all the world would she should do. She never entered my house this half year, except once or twice to dinner with other notable strangers. Whether this injunction was given out of zeal, or at the suggestion of mine enemies, I intend to obey it, that the Archbishop shall have no cause for blame. As for his other injunction, that I should go in my vesture, like one of my cloister brethren, keep to my monastery, and not lie at any of our manors, I am content, and must be, unless the remedy come from you, although I do only as my predecessors have done time out of mind. As to the injunctions of my brethren that they shall wear no worsted, you know it is generally used to the contrary amongst the elder brethren. I desire the Archbishop should not know of my appeal, as I have no trust in him; for when I resorted to him, he so handled me that I had liever come to London than make such another journey. St. Mary's, York, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

R. O. 2. The injunctions given by the Archbishop, forbidding the Abbot's acquaintance with Isabella Robinson, *conjugata*, of Overton; insisting upon residence, except when he is hindered by just reasons; forbidding dissimilarity of habit, as some use worsted and others precious vests, to the great scandal of their religion; and others again ordinary vests. All are to dress

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alike. The Abbot shall take once a year a general consultation with the convent on the state of his house. He shall not allow wine to be sold within the precincts. He shall not wear in his hood or his sleeve, internally or externally, silk of velvet or any other silk, nor gilt spurs; nor, in the saddle or trappings of his horses, silk or gold. At our manor of Thorpe, near York, 11 Aug. 1535, t. n. 4.

Copy, pp. 2.

23 Aug. R. O. **159.** VISITATION OF BRUTON.

Proceedings in the chapter-house of Bruton monastery, 23 Sept.* 1535, on the arrival of Thomas Legh, commissary. The Abbot appeared, and pleaded that the house had already been visited lately by Master Ric. Layton, LL.D., by royal authority; on which the commissary commanded him to exhibit the *comperta* of the visitation, and show cause why the monastery should not be visited by him before 3 Sept. next. He also asked the Abbot if he had been outside the enclosure of his house since that visitation; who answered, "Yes, by consent of Master Layton, who left the observance of the injunctions to his discretion till the King's pleasure was known." The commissary then warned him not to leave his house without special licence from the King or Mr. Cromwell.

Lat., p. 1.

23 Aug. R. O. **160.** JOHN AP RICE to CROMWELL.

By my other letters directed in my packet to Mr. Ralph Sadler, which I delivered to the abbot of Malmesbury to be conveyed to you, I certified you of our "comperts" at Malmesbury, Bradstock, and Stanley. We found nothing at Lacock. The house is well ordered. The ladies there have their rules written in the French tongue, which they understand well, and are very perfect in the same. It varies from the French now used, and is more like the French of the common law. At Keyngton, where there were only three ladies, two were convicted of incontinency, and one under the age of 24, who did not desire to remain, has been discharged. Dame Mary Denys, a fair young woman of Lacok, is chosen prioress at Ky[ngton]. At Edington we found the rector a man of good name, but not so his brethren. The youngest, who has confessed an unnatural crime, partly for lack of age and want of good will to continue, has been discharged of his coat. Edington, 23 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

23 Aug. R. O. **161.** SIR WILL. MORGAN to CROMWELL.

I received your and the Chancellor's letters of the 20th July on the 21st Aug., commanding the bishop of Llandaff and myself to call together the commission, and send to you to London all the books taken by us of the spiritual possessions. I have done all I could without the help of the said Bishop, or of any other. I have had the yearly value of the spiritual possessions of this diocese put in writing, which will exceed the old taxation, but is not yet engrossed. Will you have the books sent to you as they are? 23 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Certainly an error for August. Legh could not have been near Bruton on the 23rd Sept., as he was at Wintney in Hampshire on the 24th.

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23 Aug. **162.** Roger Coke, Mayor of Bristol, to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends depositions of Henry Roche and others, who came before himself and others, late mayors. Also touching Hugh Lathbury, the hermit, whom he has sent to the gaol of Newgate at Bristol. Bristol, 3 June.

As the above did not come to Cromwell's hand, sends him a copy. Bristol, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary and of the Council. *Endd.*

23 Aug. **163.** Roger Coke to Cromwell.

R. O. We thank you for your zeal towards our town, and especially for your kindness to our brethren, Mr. White, Mr. Thorn, and the chamberlain of Bristol, at their last being at the King's manor of Thornebury. This day we received your gentle letters, but the office of town clerk is not void, or likely to be, and we beg that future appointments may be left to us according to the ancient rule. Bristowe, 23 Aug. *Signed:* Roger Coke, mayer.

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary, &c. *Endd.*

23 Aug. **164.** P[iers Earl of] Ossory to Walter Cowley.

Titus, B. xi. 408. B. M. St. P. ii. 271. Has received his letter dated 19 July, when his son James was waiting for the Deputy, who had appointed him to be at the Naas on Aug. 14. Complains of his delay on this and former occasions. This is the fourth hosting Ossory has answered, but the Deputy has never written to the King of his service.

If he had followed Ossory's advice, Thos. of Kildare had been kept still with OBrene and OConour's pledges in keeping, so that Thos. would have had no succour in his country. The Pale would then have been safe, and Ossory all this season occupied in breaking OBrene's bridge, taking Dungarvan and reforming the OBrenes and Munster Geraldines. Complains of the liberation of Jas. Penrise by the Deputy, after Ossory had obtained a decree against him. Asks Cowley to obtain a letter from the King that he may be again committed to the castle, and commanding them to favor him in his suits against Sir Chr. and Peter Barnewell, for Katherine Barnewell's matter.

Sends hawks for Mr. Secretary and the Lord Chancellor, and does not wish the earl of Wiltshire to know thereof.

Asks him to obtain a letter from Mr. Secretary to the under-treasurer and captains to restrain the army from plundering. Portlester, 23 Aug. *Signed:* P. Oss.

Add. Endd.

24 Aug. **165.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

R. O. Delivered the plate yesterday to Mr. Eskyn (Erskine), the king of Scots' ambassador, as his present from the King, also 20*l.* to Lion king-of-arms, and 80 crowns to Rothesey. They were most heartily accepted. The Lord Chancellor writes that he sent the commission of oyer determiner for the prior of Worcester to Cromwell by one Cowley, of Ireland. London, Tuesday, the feast of St. Bartholomew. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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24 Aug. R. O. **166.** ROLAND LEE, BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD, to CROMWELL.

I have recovered from my sickness, and trust by the advice of Master Butts to have my health better hereafter. I thank the King upon my knees for allowing his physician to visit me, the sight of whom revived me. Touching the pulling down of weirs no time shall be lost. At this time the Severn is so great that nothing more can be done. Beaudeley, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Aug. R. O. **167.** DR. THOMAS LEGH to CROMWELL.

Whereas, according to your injunction, on visiting certain monasteries I gave orders that neither the convent nor its head should go out of the precincts of their house without your and the King's special licence; Dr. Layton has not done the same, but left that liberty at the discretion of the heads. Those, therefore, that I have visited think that I am too rigorous, and bind them harder than others do. I did nothing but follow the King's pleasure, considering that as they have professed one religion, heads and members should be treated alike,—also because they might the more know the King's supreme ecclesiastical power in seeking to him or you for relief. Send, therefore, to Dr. Layton to enforce the same injunction, or release mine. As it is very necessary that all things be done substantially, let no man act as a commissioner without a special commission in writing; for Mr. Layton visited here at Bruton and showed no commission, and speedily finished his business, as you may perceive when he comes to you if you call for his comperts. Whereas I have Bruton in my commission, at my coming there the Abbot, little regarding my authority, made a sharp and quick answer that if I would of new visit them it should be a very undoing of all abbots and monasteries, and showed himself very "haulte" and obstinate. I desire, therefore, that you will either look yourself, or suffer me to execute my commission towards him, as I may answer upon my peril. Bruton, 24 Aug.

Dr. Layton has not disvested such as be under 24 years of age. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Aug. Cleop. E. IV. 249. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 58. **168.** RICHARD LAYTON to [CROMWELL].

Yesternight we came from Glassynburie to Bristowe to St. Austins, intending this day to dispatch this house, 14 canons, and the Gawntes, four or five.

I send you relics, two flowers wrapped in white and black sarcenet, which on Christmas Even "will spring and burgen (bud), and bear blossoms, *quod expertum este* (*sic*), saith the prior of Maden Bradeley"; also a bag of relics, strange things, as God's coat, Our Lady's smock, part of God's supper, *pars petre super qua natus erat Jesus in Bethelem.* All these of Maden Bradeley, where is a holy father prior, with but six children, and but one daughter married yet. His sons be tall men waiting on him; and he thanks God he never meddled with married women, but all with maidens, and always married them right well. The Pope gave him licence *sub plumbo* to keep a whore and to choose Mr. Underhyll to be his ghostly father.

I send also Our Lady's girdle of Bruton, red silk, and Mary Magdalen's girdle, covered with white, sent to women "travailing;" which last the empress Matilda, founder of Ferley, gave them, "as saith the holy father of Ferley." I have crosses of silver and gold, and more shall be delivered to me this night by the prior of Maden Bradeley. Tomorrow morning I will bring you the rest. In case you depart this day, please say by this bringer my servant, where to repair after you. "Within the Charter House, hath

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168. Richard Layton to Cromwell—*cont.*

professed and done all things" as I shall declare you tomorrow. At Bruton and Glasenburie the brethen be so strait kept that they cannot offend, but fain they would. St. Austin's without Bristol, St. Bartholomew's Day, 4 a.m.

Hol., pp. 2.

24 Aug. R. O. **169.** William, Abbot of St. Austin's [Bristol], to Cromwell.

Received on the 23rd Aug. the King's letters, dated Beawdley the 20th, commanding him to pluck up the weirs in the Syverne that the King may be advertised of it before his departure from Thornbury. Sent two servants to see it done, although he had ordered it to be done a month before. St. Austin's, 24 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Aug. R. O. **170.** Ric. Tracy to Cromwell.

On the 21 Aug. Will. Tracy and others killed a buck in Sudeley park. I am very sorry any of my kinsmen should be so disobedient to the King's laws. I beg that they may suffer some bodily punishment, as they think so lightly of their offence. Stanwey, 24 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Aug. R. O. **171.** John Pakyngton to Cromwell.

Whereas Sir John Hale, vicar of Istelworth, was attainted, of whom I bought certain lands in Worcestershire to the value of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and paid him 100 marks for the same; yet, as the purchase was not finished before the lands escheated, I beg you will move the King in my behalf that I may have them. The King promised me to be gracious, and referred me to you. I beg that you will obtain a bill assigning the land to me and my heirs. If they are given to one of the King's servants I am without remedy. I wish to have the bill assigned for the augmentation of my fee by such forfeitures as shall arise in the principality of North Wales, and I will give you 40 marks. I lose yearly there 200 marks in the King's service. Hampton Lovet, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Aug. R. O. **172.** Thomas Broke to Cromwell.

I was at the Rolls, as you desired, on Bartholomew Even, at the payment of Geo. Robynson concerning the matter of Mr. Dudley. After paying the money to him, and delivering his acquittance to Henry Polsted, I reminded him how small in value of his goods he assessed himself to the King; "which to him was nothing pleasant." As to your building at Austin Friars, the frame which was set up last year will be fully finished within these 14 days. The main frame on the street side is fully set up. They are now laying the gutters, and in three weeks they trust it shall be covered with tile. I have viewed your house at Hackney. The kitchen is finished, except the paving. The wet and dry larders, and the filling of the pool in the garden, are well forward. I have seen Master Richard's house at Stepney. He and his folks are well and anxious for your return, "and, according to Mr. Richard's commandment, I sweetly kissed Mastres Beatrice his maid four or five times for failing." Your household at the Rolls are in good health, and will be glad of your return if the plague and sickness cease. By report there was much more death in London before my coming home than since. I thank the King for his goodness when I was last with him. I desire remembrances to my friends of the Privy Chamber, especially to Norris, Henneage,

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Russell, Long, my fellow Mewtas, Mr. Controller, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, Baynton, Coffyn, and Uvedale. London, St. Bartholomew's Day. "By your true and faithful friend and fellow, Thomas Broke."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Aug. **173.** SKEFFYNGTON to HENRY VIII.

Lamb. M.S. 601, f. 20. St. P. II. 273.

Wrote that he was intending to march on 18 Aug. against OChonor and Thos. FitzGerald. On his approach, both OChonor and FitzGerald yielded. The latter desires to be conducted to the King by lord Leonard Gray. Intends to subdue Manus ODonell, son of lord ODonell. The latter has always given good advice and aid and assisted this hosting with the Lord McSwyer (McGwyer). The Camp at Castle Iredayne, 24 Aug.

Copy, pp. 2.

174. T. FYTZGERALDE to LORD LEONARD GRAY.

R. O. St. P. II. 273.

Everything he has done against the King came from the counsel of those in his Lordship's company, as Thos. Eustas and Gerald Gerott, Shane's son. Begs him to intercede with the King.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

24 Aug. **175.** ANTONY DE VIVALDI to [CROMWELL].

Galba, B. x. 59. B. M.

Excuses himself for not having taken leave of him. Thought he would not have stayed so long at the Court, but would have returned to London before his departure. Desires his favor for Harrigo Salvago, the bearer, in his dispute with George Ardissone about some accounts he has with Vivaldi. Reminds Cromwell of Wolsey's debt to him, and asks him to see that he does not come off worse than the other creditors, as appears by the obligation and indemnity given to Cromwell, "che ho pregato a Richiardo Grassano a quella . . . . . lo riccordi."

Supposes Cromwell has heard of the capture of Goletta by the Emperor's army. Letters from Lyons state that they ravaged the land of Tunis on the 21st ult.

The Queens met on Monday at Cambray. The Admiral and other Lords accompanied the French queen. The Emperor has written to forbid any matters being proceeded with, except showing her good cheer. They ought to separate today, "et quando alla giornata n'inte . . . . . ." Anvers, 24 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 2. *Slightly mutilated.*

176. ARRIGHO SALVAGHO to ———

R. O.

Four years ago Antonio Vivaldi, having long desired to return to his country, gave notice of his intention that all claims on him might be settled. Every creditor was satisfied, except Geo. Ardisone, who really owed a large sum to Vivaldi, and refused at first to submit the matter to arbitration. But by the advice of friends he was at last induced to refer it to two, of whom he named his nephew Pier Antonio Ardisone, and Vivaldi the writer. Pier Antonio proposed a quittance on both sides; to which the writer would not consent; and Ardisone, taking advantage of Vivaldi's absence, filed two bills in Chancery against him last term, sending in his claim to the writer, who made answer as was due. When term was over he tried other means, and sequestered some of the writer's debtors* in London. Begs his correspondent's interference in case he should pursue the matter further. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Not add. Begins:* "S^{or} mio osservandissimo." *Endd.*

* So in the Italian; but I presume, the writer means that he sequestered their goods.

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24 Aug. **177.** ROBERT BARNES to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. xxi. 116.

B. M.

Left Hamburgh for Wittemberg, . . . Aug. I desire you to remember a commission [to Duke] George to dispute with Cocleus. The cities are separating, but there is no mention of peace between the duke of Holston and [Lubeck]. GeorgeWolwever is put out of his office with a great tum[ult], and some of his friends nearly slain. It stands very evil to Lubeck at this day. The Hartycke (*Herzog*) of H[olston] has besieged Copynhagen, and would not allow a messenger sent by the cities to treat of peace to enter. Within the city are the Hartycke of Meckelyngburg and his lady, the Grave of Oldenburgh, and all the chief doers of this war.

The duke of Holston slew in the last bickering the Grave Van der Hoy. There are many soldiers in the land of Hodyl. No one knows to whom they belong, but the saying goes that the house of Burgundy pays them, though some say that the Grave Van der Hoy has taken them to revenge his brother's death. It is reported that the duke of Holston has taken six English ships in the Sunt. Sends also a letter dated 22 inst. with more news.

Asks Cromwell to excuse his not writing to the King, for he dares not do so till he knows his pleasure, and he could write nothing but what he writes to Cromwell. Hamburgh, 24 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 Aug. **178.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

On the 14th I was informed by letters of Likkerke of the glorious and most important storming of the Goulette of Tunis; whereupon, and also to solicit the matters touching the Queen and Princess of which I lately wrote, I despatched a man to the Court. The King was very glad of the news, as you will see by the enclosed copy of the letters written to me by Cromwell; and although he had got the news two days before by letters from his ambassador resident with you, he gave 10 angels to my man in evidence of the great pleasure it gave him, and also one of two bucks he had that day taken in the hunt. Cromwell also sent to me to say that as soon as he comes here he will cause the Queen's arrears to be paid, and give me answer touching the license to visit the Princess, who within the last fortnight has been troubled with a bad rheum, but much more because I could not obtain the said license for which she presses continually. The French ambassador, who, as I wrote on the 10th, was going to Court to inform the King of the interview of the two Queens, has not gone nearer than six miles to the Court, because a French merchant who followed him died upon the road, as it is feared, of the plague. The King, I am told, wished the said ambassador to declare his charge; and he replied that his commission was to tell it to him, and that the matter was not so urgent that he could not wait some days. At last it was arranged that he should be in the fields where the duke of Norfolk and Suffolk and Cromwell went to hunt; and Cromwell deferred despatching my man till he had heard what the said ambassador wished to say; with whom, as he professed, he did not return well pleased. Suddenly afterwards he spoke more graciously [to my man?] than before, and replied to him two or three times that the King his master was highly pleased with the good office I did in informing him of news; and that I had acted very honorably in informing him of the said interview which this Frenchman had hidden from him until this moment, at which he was very angry.

The Venetian secretary, who is very familiar with the ambassador of France, has given me to understand that the said ambassador did not go to Court only to notify the said interview, but also to give news of the return

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of the Turk to Constantinople; which news the French have long ago fabricated to make their profit of it because they wished it true.

Yesterday several Knights of the Garter were present at Windsor with the Scotch ambassadors for the installation of the king of Scotland in that Order. After which the said ambassadors went to France to accompany, along with the others who are there already, the bride of the King their master, who will go to Scotland by sea, although it was reported that the said ambassadors were commissioned to demand passage by land. The chief of the said ambassadors is named M. de Eschin (Erskine), and the whole band is about 30 horses.

It is reported that the earl of Kildare does daily much injury to the English. The King again sent supplies of munitions a short time ago. London, 25 Aug. 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 2.

25 Aug. **179.** THOMAS EARL OF RUTLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter touching the demeanor of the friars of Grantham, and have examined them, as will appear by their depositions, which I send. I have also examined the alderman of the town and his brethren. I took with me Sir John Markham, John Constable, Will Dysney, and others. I have committed friar John Colsell to prison till I know the King's pleasure. Belver, 25 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Deposition of friar John Colsell. On St. James's eve Father Warden asked him to go to Lincoln with him; which he declined, saying he had writing to do. The warden did not ask for whom, but repeated his request in the evening, and on a second refusal said Colsell should not remain in the convent a day longer. In the morning he asked him for his key, which Colsell presented him; on which, apparently, he remembered other things that were done before, and said, "Nay, I have done now." For one thing, he may have remembered making such business before against the King; and when he expected Colsell would write his words, took away his key, and searched the house and found two scrolls, which he took to Mr. Alderman on Thursday after St. Anne's Day. In one was contained, "This two year; nay, it is but a year," &c., but no man's name was written in it. The other contained these words: "Freer Shylynton, a sort a folles holdyth with the Pope," &c. In the evening the Warden came into the austry, and gave him the key again, saying, as an excuse, "I laid my father's will I cannot tell where," and asked if Colsell had not seen it. All this while he had the two scrolls. Next morning after mass he examined Colsell about them and for whom the first was. Colsell said he should know in time. He then said, "Verily well"; and so he stood still awhile, and at the last he said, "I am sure it is for me." Colsell said he would not say so. The warden replied, he could not tell for whom it should be else; so he proved himself that letter was for him. He added, "Ye have written another for Shylyngton. He shall be sent up with the convent seal, and the men of the town and of the country shall testify him for a drunken fellow, so that he shall scape well enough." He added that he should be believed as soon as Colsell. Colsell offered to go to the King with him, but he refused till he came home on Tuesday after St. Anne's Day. Next day he held a chapter, denounced Colsell as disobedient, and commanded him to prison, all because he would not go to Lincoln. On going out of the chapterhouse, Colsell said before them all, that he was writing to the King. "Go hence; let him and me reason this matter after." He then remembered the warden had threatened

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179. THOMAS EARL OF RUTLAND to CROMWELL—*cont.*

he should not go, if chains or iron would hold him, and said to the vice-warden, "I will appeal to the King's grace for his avantage."

Hol., large paper, p. 1.

R. O. 3. "The examynacion of freer John Colsell of the order of Saynt Frances, beyng of thage of eighteyn yeres, taken at Grantham in the countie of Lincoln the xxiii^ti^. day Aug^t^ in the xxvij^ti^. year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Henry VIII., before Thomas therle of Rutland," containing accusations (1) against Richard Hopkyns, warden of the Grey Friars at Grantham, for saying "This too yere, nay, it is but a yere, in fayth it hath doon a thousand pounds worth of hurt to our religion; in fayth all is noght; well, the old facion will come again." (2) Also against "freer John Shelyngton" and others for speaking in favour of the Pope and against the King's Acts, and for preventing the erasure of the Pope's name from the service books. *Five articles each signed by Colsell.*

ii. "The examinacion of William Nobull, a young novesse, being of thage of thirteyn yeres, called to witness by freer Colsell," but who charges Colsell, being his schoolmaster, with having tutored him to bear false witness. *Signed by deponent.*

iii. "The examynacion of freer Gabriell Kyrke, called to witness by the said freer Colsell," who says that "the Thursday after Relyk Sonday last past the warden, Sir Thomas Pytts, oon freer Hussher, and he, was at soper together . . . . . and as they were talking, the said warden sayed that there was mony Acts made which he trowed would soon be broken; and then sayd Sir Thomas Pytts, there haithe been mony made of wearing of sylks and velvets which be now broken; and then said freer Hussher, Godd forbydd ells, there is so mony made but some shuld be broken; and these were all the words that he herd spoken there, uppon his othe." *Signed.*

iv. "The answer of Richard Hopkins, warden of the Grey Friars in Grantham, to the first article against him, surmised by John Colsell his friar." Also his answer to the 4th and to the 5th, stating that he had rebuked Friars Gabriel and Nicholas for misconduct, who threatened to complain to the General Visitor, Dr. Brown; after which he said in Colsell's presence, "Well, this fashion will not last always. I trust we shall have the correction in our own religion again, for it hath done a hundred pounds worth of hurt since it was otherwise; for now, if they be checked for their misorder, they will threat a man to complain of him; and yet in the end, after he know the truth, I trust the same visitor will take them as they be." *Each article signed.*

v. The answer of John Shelyngton denying the charge against himself. *Signed.*

vi. The answer of Sir Thomas Pytts, chaplain, to Colsell's accusation of maligning the Statute of Array. Referring to the erasure of the Pope's name, he said, "If every Act were as well executed as this, we should have a merry world." Then said friar Gabriel, "Be they not so?" "No," said Sir Thomas Pytts; "for there was an Act made concerning the Statute of Array, that no man should wear satin, velvet, nor damask, unless he were a man of lands or a burgess," &c. *Signed.*

vii. The deposition of freer [John] Husher in reply to the same charge. *Signed:* Frater Joh'es Wssher.

viii. The report of William Patynson, alderman of Grantham, John Blak, Thomas Alen, Thomas Lees, William Skynner, in behalf of the warden and the accused. *Signed.*

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ix. The sayings of William Williams, receiver to the Queen's grace of Stamford and Grantham, also in favor of the warden. *Signed.*

x. Also of Jerves Tyndale, schoolmaster of the free school there. *Signed. Pp.* 9. *Endd.*

R. O. 4. A breviate of the above depositions of Colsell (in a different hand).

25 Aug. Calig. E. I. 35. B. M. **180.** SIMON HEYN[ES] to [HENRY VIII.]

"Whereas Mr. [Wallop]pe and we heard say soon after our last letters sent [to your] Grace that Mons. Langei did ride from Pari[s] . . . . . howss by post, and there tarrying three days, should immediately repair into the parts of Germany;" we thought it expedient to wait at Reynes for a week, so that we might find out from him what the French king intends to practise with the German princes, When that time had expired, and he heard no word of Langei's coming, Wallop sent one of his servants to the abbot Gervasi[us], who accompanies Langei, desiring him to ask Langei to speak with him before their departure. The Abbot promised to do so, as your Grace will see by Wallop's letter to Cromwell, but hitherto we have heard of neither. On the 20th such important news came to Wallop from the Court that the next morning he went thither, "and before hi[s] departure he counsailed with us . . . . . concerning Mr. Langei and Gervas[ius] . . . . . this way best, that Christopher b . . . . . with Mr. Langei and the Abbot should still re . . . . . abiding their coming. And that I . . . . . to the Court with Mr. Wallope, leaving C[hristopher] . . . . . instructed to learn so much as I might . . . . . .

"Moreover, may it please your Grace to co . . . . . for so much as it is here openly know[n that Mons.] Langei, Gervasius, and Melancton undoubt[edly will] meet together in the dukedom of Wirtem[berg about] the end of September, and upon that communic[ation it may] fortune Melancton to come hither immediately, [which all] men looketh for; we thought it not our de[wty to depart] from hence, although we had spoken with Mr. [Langei, till] we be further advertised of your gracious [pleasure] herein. And this day Mr. Wallope [writes] that he spake with a gentleman in the Court, w[ho] ascertained him that Mr. Langei rid fro[m] . . . . . howss 15 days past, and said he [thought that] he had taken his journey towards Germa[ny, unless] he had contrary commandment. . . . . Ligier." 25 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2, *mutilated.*

25 Aug. R. O. **181.** ROBERT BARNES to CROMWELL.

Is on his way to Wittemberg. The news of Geo. Wolwefer is true. Some say he resigned, some that he was driven from his office. In the land "to Hodel" and Westfalia and the bishopric of Bremen are 8,000 soiers (soldiers). No one can tell to whom they belong. The duke of Holstein has laid strict siege to Copenhagen, where is the duke of Mecklenburgh, his wife, and others. Has written to him by Dederyc. Lunenburg, 25 Aug. *Signed:* Rober Barn.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Aug. Galba, B. x. 60. B. M. **182.** THOMAS POYNS to JOHN POYNS.

Antwerp, 25 Aug. 1535. I write to you for a great matter concerning the King. Though I am here ynnaby[ting], yet my natural love to the country I was born in, and the oath and obedience which every true subject is bound by the law of God to have to his Prince, compel me to

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182. THOMAS POYNS to JOHN POYNS—*cont.*

Demaus' Life of Tyndale, 435.

Anderson's Annals of the English Bible, I. 426.

write what I perceive may be prejudicial to the King, which may come through counsel of those who seek to bring their own "appyttes" (appetites) to pass under pretence of the King's honor, and yet be as s[harp] thorns under a goodly rose. I might say they are very traitors in their hearts. Who they be, I name no man, but it is good to perceive it [may be] the Papists, who have always deceived the world by their crafty juggling. It was said here that the King had granted letters in favor of one Wm. Tyndall, who is in prison, and like to suffer death unless the King help him. It is thought now that the letters have been stopped. He lodged with me three quarters of a year, and was taken out of my house by a sergeant-of-arms, otherwise [called] a door-warder, and the procurer-general of Brabant. This was done [by] procurement out of England, and, as I suppose, unknown to the King. I know if the King had sent him a commandment to come to England, he would not have disobeyed it to have put his life in jeopardy. But these privy lurkers perceived that his Grace would have sent for him, and feared that if he charitably heard him, it would be the "frowardes fete" for their purp[ose]; and it is to be supposed, therefore, that they have represented to the King or his Council that the putting to death of this man might be to the King's high honor, "making greatly for his purpose in [time] to come, when a matter shall be disputed if it come thereto." They know, however, it can have no such effect, but might be greatly against his Grace in that and other things. Whether this be their device or not I cannot tell. However it be, if a poor man might and durst boldly reason with them, I think [if] they had either fear of God, their Prince, or shame of the world, they should be [shamed] or ever they did go about to procure such a thing. They wish th[e King] to favor them, because they can prevent such things for his Grace, by which means they may come to high promotions and stand fast in the[m]. So as they bring that to pass they care not, "and the effect of their . . . . nothing else; nor is not possible it should be of them that seek the[ir gain] in worldly pomp, what soever their outward pronouncing be. And . . . . . to play with his Grace as some men do that be put in trust and with . . . . . conffetres (confederates?) with other deceive them that put hem in trust, and handle it so that a shall make the party think a has done more for him than his reward is worth, and so play schoggyn (Scogan?) behind his back." When these crafty fellows meet they jest at him whom they have deceived, and if it be known they care not, for it is reckoned among them great wisdom. They be past shame, and the party past remedy. But a poor man who has no promotion, nor looks for none, and has no quality whereby he might obtain one, except natural zeal and fear to God and his prince, had rather live a beggar all his life and put himself in jeopardy to die, rather than see those "leryng coers" have their purpose; for some men perceive more than they can express in words, and sorrow inwardly till they see remedy.

As Tyndale has lived in my house three quarters of a year, I know that the King has no truer-hearted subject living, for he knows he is bound by the law of God to obey his Prince. He would not do contrary to be lord of the world, however the King is informed. What care these Papists for that? Their pomp and authority has always been holden up by murder and shedding the blood of innocents, causing princes by one mean or other to consent with them to the same. About 18 or 20 years ago, they at Rome, to magnify the King, gave him the title of Defender of the Faith; which may be likened to the prophecy of Cayphas, when he said, "It is expedient for us that one man die for the people, that all do not perish;" which was true, but contrary to his meaning. So they thought he should be a great maintainer of their abominations; but God, who sees all things, has entered

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His grace into the right battle, according to that style, as never prince has done so nobly since Christ died; in which I beseech God give him victory, and that he may not be persuaded to let be undone what might greatly prevail thereto. The death of this man would be a great hindrance to the Gospel, and one of the highest pleasures to the enemies of it. If the King would send for this man, so that he might dispute with them at large the articles which they lay to him, it might be so opened to the Court and the Council that they would be at another point with the bishop of Rome in a short space. I think he will shortly be condemned, for there are two Englishmen at Loven who have applied it sore, and have taken great pains to translate into Latin what may make against him, so that the clergy may understand and condemn him; as they have all others for keeping opinions contrary to their business, which they call the order of Holy Church.

The knowledge that I have of this man causes me to write as my conscience binds me. The King would have of him as high a treasure as of any man living, that has been of no greater reputation. I therefore desire you to have this matter solicited to his Grace, for in my conscience there be not many perffet[er me]n this day living.

If Walter Marsche, now governor, had done his duty, there would have been a remedy found for this man. There be many men care not for a matter, so as they may do aught to make their a . . . . . seem fair in avoiding themselves that they be not spied.

Hol., pp. 3. *Slightly mutilated. Add.:* To his well-beloved brother John Poynys, gentleman, dwelling in Northe Okondon, in Essex. *Endd.*

26 Aug. **183.** COUNTERFEIT COIN.

R. O. Evidence given in by Harry Broke, gentleman, 26 Aug. 27 [Hen. VIII.]

On the 19th Dec. 1533 he got two false crowns from John Wreygth, in presence of John Holle and Wm. Sanderson, Broke's servants. Wreygth afterwards changed them, and said he got them from the bailly of the Abbot of Norton.

On the 1st of December 1534 Broke came to Bredyn of the Hyll, Staff., on his way from London. He lodged at the house of Ric. Weston, where Sir James Pate, a canon of Norton, and Robert Jannons, bailly of Norton, were also lodging. Next morning the canon and bailly rose to leave early. The bailly, in presence of Rob. Egerton, Broke's servant, tried to change a false crown; Egerton immediately brought word to his master that he had seen the bailly with ten or twelve false crowns. The bailly and monk then made haste to leave, and Broke sent Egerton in haste to Sir Edward Haston, sheriff of Staffordshire, warning him to arrest the bailly and canon. Broke followed the bailly and canon to Stone, where he delayed them till the coming of the under-sheriff. The under-sheriff arrested the canon, but the bailly tried to escape and rode down a by lane, where he threw away all the crowns but one. They were sent to London to the Lord Chancellor.

Immediately after the arrest of John Wreygth for treason, John Heyxsam or Heysam, the abbot of Norton's smith, fled the country. Ralph Manyng, under-sheriff of Chester, told Broke that Thomas Berlow, smith and tenant of Norton, was asked by the Abbot whether one Thomas Howlfe, then living with Berlow, was a cunning workman. Berlow answered that he was, and that he had been in the Mint in the Tower before he came to Cheshire. The Abbot at once took Howlfe into his service. It was reported that Barlow had "a pere of quenyng irons to ley in the teth of the sayd abbot"; but Barlow denied it.

About the feast of St. John Baptist (24 June) last, Hugh Cornewall, calling himself a goldsmith, came to Broke's house and stayed to work some

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183. Counterfeit Coin—*cont.*

articles for Broke. On the 21st July, Sir Humphrey Feyrys and Jasper Howyn, son of Sir Dave Howyn, came to Broke's house and lay there that night. Next morning Howyn saw the goldsmith at work and advised Broke to watch him. Broke did so in person, and heard the goldsmith say he could make a crown; thereupon Broke sent him to Stafford Gaol.

Broke was lately reeve of Audeley. He got an injunction to pay the rent to Richard Beydull, receiver to Sir John Monde, and was on the way to pay it when Walter Aclond of Betteley, Staff., joined him. Aclond said he knew "a hole in the coate of the lord Audeley his master, that the said lord would not for a thousand pound that it should be told," but would not say what it was.

Pp. 16 (9 *large and* 7 *small*). *Endd.:* "Harry Broke, gentleman."

26 Aug. R. O. **184.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

Has, this 25th day of August, delivered to Rothesey, the herald of Scotland, the King's and Queen's letters to the Queen of Scots.

In Gostwyk's own hand: Richard Gresham desires Cromwell's favour for John Fulwell, monk bailly of Westminster, to be prior of Worcester. Gresham will give Cromwell 100*l.* to buy a saddle, and Gostwyk will have 20*l.* for his procurement in the matter. London, 26 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Aug. R. O. **185.** Thomas Bedyll to Cromwell.

See Vol. VII. 1089, which, like No. 1090 in the same volume, written by Bedyll two days later from Otford, is probably of the year 1535.

26 Aug. R. O. **186.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

I have received your letter concerning Golia, in which I am glad that the King accepts my service, as also concerning the matter of Worcester, in which either justice Englefield or justice Porte is to be one. Englefield is at his house in Reading; Porte I cannot tell where; so the matter cannot be done so shortly as you wish, that is, during the King's abode at Mr. Baynton's. It were well you should write to Englefield on your way to London, and suffer a little delay. Let me know your pleasure. I steal home to my poor house to see my sister, who has tarried for me there this five days. If I might remain a fortnight, it would do me much good. If you demur, on the return of this messenger I will come again; it is only 20 miles from Beaudeley. I trust you have received by my servant Lewis the book of hunters and the examination of the parson of Russelenge, with the answer of Sir John Russel touching the concealment of the same. Beaudeley is not yet sworn to the King's issue. Pray have a commission for that purpose. Beaudeley, 26 Aug.

None of the Council are here now "but myself, I am the block, &c."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Aug. R. O. **187.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

Has received a warrant to deliver to Chr. Morres, master gunner, one of the King's harness complete, fit for the King's use three years past, for the use of Sir Marcus Maior. As the King has not appointed any certain harness, gilt or ungilt, is afraid he might deliver some contrary to his wish. Wishes, therefore, as Christopher expects to remain here yet for ten days, to know the King's pleasure, and has sent a list of the harness, and what is meetest for the purpose. Greenwich, 26 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary, at the Court. *Endd.*

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26 Aug. R. O. **188.** RICHARD ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your goodness to this house. I have received your letters, and according to your pleasure send you the advowson of the parish church of Monketon, the first that has ever been granted out of this monastery. Glastonbury, 26 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Aug. R. O. **189.** WM. SHIPMAN and others to CROMWELL.

On certain articles exhibited to my Lord Chancellor concerning the misbehaviour of certain seditious preachers in Bristol, we received a commission from the King to inquire into the same. This we have done, and send you by Master Latimer, now the elect bishop of Worcester. We have heard nothing from you touching the correction of offenders, which encourages the preachers who are adversaries to God's Word. We thought we should have had your pleasure long before this, but durst not repair to Court to put you in mind of it, because of the King's command to the contrary. We have requested our loving friend, Sir Fras. Bigod, to put you in mind of it, as "he was a doer for us at London in the same behalf." Bristol, 26 Aug. *Signed:* Willm. Shipman—Clement Base—Davyd Hotton.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Aug. R. O. **190.** The JUSTICES OF ST. MALO to the MAYOR OF POLE.

They have this day heard the complaint of Briend Richomme and Jehan Hancelim, merchants of St. Malo. These merchants about three months past had sold their wares in Poulle and its neighbourhood, and received in exchange 136 "escuz sol.," 12 "angelotz," 15 ducats, 6 double ducats, 4 "nobles Roze," and 29½ nobles in groats and half groats. This sum the merchants had drawn from Anthony Fleury, long resident in Christcheur (Christchurch), about 8 miles from Poulle, to take it to Guillaume Petit, of Christcheur. The merchants were robbed in the highway, two or three miles from Poulle, by a "se disant" searcher of Poulle. The justices have made inquest of this story by a sufficient number of witnesses who were in the parts of Poulle at the time.

They think that the king of England, if he knew of this, would punish the offenders and cause reparation to be made to the merchants. St. Malo, 26 Aug. 1535.

Signed by De Juiff, lieutenant and ordinary judge of the court of St. Malo, and De Berthemont, greffier.

Fr. Pp. 2. *In Berthemont's hand. Add.: Endd.*

27 Aug. R. O. **191.** [CHIEF JUSTICE FITZJAMES to the CHAPTER OF EXETER.]

Understands that in consequence of certain private statutes designed to exclude certain persons from residence, they have refused to pay his portion of the dividend to the prior of St. Nicholas of Exeter, suffragan of the bp. of Exeter, who has given him a prebend in the cathedral. Desires them to pay him his dues, as, if he makes suit therefor, the matter will be heard by the Council. Redlynche, 27 Aug.

P. 1. *Corrected draft.*

27 Aug. Calig. E. II. 105. B. M. Chron. of Calais, 130. **192.** The CALAIS COMMISSIONERS to [CROMWELL].

The reason we have not written to you since we came into these parts to inform the King of our doings is this:—We have found the town and marches far out of order, that it would grieve any true Englishman to see. We have had before us my lord deputy, the mayor, and all the council, and other of the King's true servants, and examined each apart why the old ordinances made by the King and his progenitors have not been executed.

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192. The Calais Commissioners to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

They answered that they would not "let" to show the causes, and were much bound to the King for having the town in remembrance, as there never was more need. We required them to make us books of the causes of the decays and the remedies, and of all extortions and oppressions done by any one within the town and marches; and have devised a charge, of which we enclose a breviate, which we yesterday delivered to inquests and juries by us charged and sworn,—viz., one inquest of spears, one of tipstaves, with the clerk of the Council, another of . . . . . ., and one of constables; all which persons receive the King's wages. Of [the town we have also a] quest of aldermen, one of burgesses, and one of commoners. We doubt not most of the articles will be presented, except that for treason, wherein we hear of none yet so ungracious as to offend. Except a very few, people rejoice greatly, saying, "How much are [we bound] unto our gracious sovereign lord that it pleaseth his Ma[jesty] to look upon us!" We are now going to try the musters of this town, Guisnes, Ha[mmes], Newenhambridge, Risebank, &c. We thought to have mustered every man of the town and marches, but as we find such a great number of strangers, and so few Englishmen, we think * * * . . "not appear nor be known to strangers, [we shall] make books of them, and their names, and what number [there is] in every parish, so as the certainty thereof shall be as [well] known as though we mustered them." We cannot reform everything at present, as some things will require an Act of Parliament, and others the King must put his hand to; but we will do all that can be done conveniently before we leave; for the town and marches are so far out of order that no man should have the honor of making those laws perfect but the King, with [your] good advice and others of his Council.

As to your sundry letters to me, Fitzwilliam, I have not yet examined the matters therein contained, for we are all bound to look first to the surety of the town and marches. Calais, 27 Aug. *Signed:* Wyllam FitzWyllam—Thomas Walssh—John Baker—George Poulet—Antony Sentleger.

2. The "Charge" referred to.

Calig. E. II. 172. B. M. Chron. of Calais, 133.

Ye shall inquire and present if any person have imagined or spoken treason;—if the deputy, the mayor, capt. of Guisnes, or any other officer of the town and marches, soldier, burgess, or inhabitant, have done their duty;—if the number of the retinue be kept up;—if they be able men;—if the officers, spears, and soldiers be resident, and furnished at all times with horse and harness;—if the watches and wards be duly kept;—if there be any aliens dwelling in the town and marches contrary to the custom;—if there be vessels of water at every man's door and within the houses in case of fire and for cleansing the streets;—if excess tolls be taken by anyone;—if there be any forestalling or regrating of grain or victuals;—if any inhabitant sell grain to persons outside;—if any soldier be baker, brewer, or other victualler, or . . . * * * . . . . "be lands or tenements, goods, or . . . . . what cause they did so [exchange the said] forfeits, and to whose hands they did come."

Also what rents, services, and customs due to the King have been withdrawn; whether any of the King's tenants have married aliens without licence; and whether persons with spiritual benefices be resident. Also whereas this haven of Calais is a great treasure, comfort, and commodity both to the realm of England and to the town; and the King to improve it caused his ground called Dikeland to be cut up, whereby his Grace lost the profits of the same, and the haven was much improved, but begins now to decay, as it is said; ye shall inquire the occasion thereof, and how many acres each person has encroached; also of all things touching the profit of the town.

In Fitzwilliam's hand.

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27 Aug. **193.** SIR JOHN DUDLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. This day I have discharged Robinson. According to your letters to your servant, Henry Polsted, I have acknowledged a statute in which I stand bound to you for 2,000*l.*, to be paid you at Christmas next; for which I return my hearty thanks. If the King will help me with this money, so that I might save the little land I have, I will bind all my land for the repayment at the rate of 200*l.* a year. I have received a letter by one of the King's armourers, who went with the Admiral's harness into France, from the Admiral to the King, which I send. Greenwich, Friday, 26 Aug.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Aug. **194.** WALTER SMYTHE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Touching the matter of matrimony depending between my brother, your servant, and one Alycoke, servant to Sir Fras. Weston, before my lord of Chester, the ordinary, about my wife's daughter, it has pleased the King to write in favour of Alycoke, whereby I perceive his pleasure is that I should be against my brother. Pray move the King to license me to favor my brother in this his just cause, as he has nothing else to live upon but only your service. Sherford, 27 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.:* S. 27 iour August. Mr. Skragges, Mr. Maye, Mr. Aylmer.

27 Aug. **195.** SIR THOMAS PALMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. At your request, by letter dated the Rolls, 10 July, have delivered the tower of Newnambryge to Master Seymer. Am bound to deliver it to no man but the King or his heirs, on pain of losing 500 marks, and if all the rest of the King's council had written in his favor, I would have sent him back for the King's letters patent. Beseeching you to remember my poor suit. Am not able to "furnish my room" to the King's honor, so if he will not help me I must ask him to give my post to another, and to pay my debts. "Master Walope was as fare be hynde the hande as I am whan the Kynge sent hym forthe, and now he ys well." If the King would send me to Flanders I would serve him truly, and my wages here might run to pay my debts. Calais, 27 Aug.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretayre. *Endd.*

27 Aug. **196.** SIR RICHARD TEMPEST to CROMWELL.

R. O. The men committed for riots remain in prison. Thinks some might be bound to appear before Cromwell next term. Assuredly, they have had strait punishment, are poor men, and if they remain in prison, their harvest ungotten, they will be unable to pay their farms. Bollyng, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Secretary to the King's Majesty. *Endd.*

27 Aug. **197.** COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. An account of the surrender of Ochonour and Thos. Fitzgerald, whom
St. P. II. 275. lord Leonard will conduct to the King.

The Council has desired Jas. Butler to tarry here for defence of the land, till lord Leonard's return, and not to resort to the King. The Master of the Rolls will inform the King of the peace with Ochonour. Request the King

* The 26th August was not a Friday during Cromwell's secretaryship. Probably the writer should have said 27th.

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197. Council of Ireland to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

to thank lord Leonard, to whom alone Fitzgerald would yield, and to send him hither again. From the camp, 27 Aug. *Signed:* James Butler—J. Rawson, P. of Kylmaynam—R. B. of Delvyn—R. Manxell—John Salysbury—John Seyntlow—Wm. Brabason—Gerald Aylmer, justice.

Add.

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 9. 2. Copy of the preceding.

[27 Aug.] **198.** [Richard Moryson to Cromwell.]*

Vit. B. xiv. 142. B. M. "Cum sciam, in A[nglia neminem pene esse qui non modis omnibus] cupiat, se dignita[tis tuæ studiosum declarare, ornatissime Crumwel]le, ego neque a[nimo meo, qui certe non minus honoris tui] quam favoris ambition[e occupatus est, morem gererem, neque instituto] meo, qui jam pridem [istuc ago, ut et officiosi et benevoli] hominis laude, commendatus ap[ud te sim, satisfacerem, nisi occa]sionem nactus, aliquam meæ [in dignitatem tuam observantiæ] significationem exhiberem. Ego autem [undique omnia circumspec]tans, nihil usquam reperio, ubi sperem, me ma[gis tibi gratifi-] caturum, quam ut quis de te apud nationes exter[as sermo], quod de regni nostri statu, judicium eorum sit, di[ligenter per]scribam. Itali, genus hominum, cum ad flagitia p[ronum tum] mire propensum in superstitionem, qui nunquam nisi [irati, de] præsulibus, cardinalibus, pontificeque suo, ut illi volu[nt maximo], vera audent dicere,—Itali, inquam, Roffensis tr[ucidatione] gravissime commoventur, Mori morte sic offenduntu[r ut nul]lis convitiis pœne temperent. Prolixissime ad Vene[tos perscri]ptum est, quid Morus, pro capitis sui periculo [reus dixe]rit, quid objectum fuerit, quid regni cancella[rius, quid] tu, quid dux Norfolcensis, dixerit. Multa turp[iter excogi]tata, plura impudenter detorta, plurima ad se[renissimi Regis] invidiam malitiose conficta. Primum, quantus vir [Morus,] qua olim authoritate apud Brytannos, qua integ[ritate ma]gistratum gesserit, quanto populi Brytannici luc[tu homo] his honoribus defunctus, nunc tam macilentus, tam [squali]dus, causam in judicio diceret, judicem mærore [impeditum] verecundia turbatum, vix tandem, tristem illam s[ententiam] proferre potuisse. Hinc Margaritæ Roperi præcla[ra in pa]rentem pietas, officiosæ lachrymæ, in tanto l[uctu silentium] inde amplexus, patris Socratica constantia, [vultus im]motus, spiritus ingentes, nullæ lachrymæ, [facies perpe]tuo sui similis, mirificis laudibus efferuntur. [Aderam forte] fortuna, cum harum literarum exemplum ad Hispa[num quendam] a Venetiis huc mitteretur. Mihi crede [ita noverat affectus] concitare, quisquis illius epistolæ [author fuit, ut pauci] sint, qui [sine] lachrym[is Margaritæ lachrymas gemitusque sustineant. Hic cum vel privato o]dio vel literis hujus boni [historiographi concitatior esset Hispa]nus, cumque multa in re[gem, plurima in eos, quorum co]nsilio Rex uteretur, dicerit, pu[tabam non esse mei offici diuti]us tacere, 'Bona verba, inq[uam o bone, an nescii tem]erarii hominis esse, reum absentem [causa indefensa cond]emnare? Vide ne tu, dum alios crude[litatis insimulas ipse], quam quos insimulas crudelior sis? [Ego puto ma]jor[e]s nostros, non prudenter magis, quam pie judi[casse] sacrosanctam regum famam esse debere, neque temere [cui]quam licere regiam majestatem contumelia afficere. Moro tecum bonas literas largior, aut si id non licet, literas largior. Bonæ enim, quomodo dici possunt, quæ illi tum nocuerunt, quo reipublicæ nostræ tranquillitatem, brevi perturbaturæ fuerant? Magnam ejus olim in Anglia fuisse authoritatem fateor, nimirum Rex, literatissimus ipse, generis humilitatem, homini alioqui docto, obesse

* Modern margin note, "September Pattavia, Ric. Morisson," "27 August" is written in the top margin.

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noluit. Immo hoc tanto in Morum beneficio, nos voluit admonitos esse, illo rege, non nobilitati, non gratiæ, non pretio, non precibus sed meritis, sed industriæ, sed virtuti honores delatum iri. Caste integreque versatum in magistratu, facile videri patior, quamquam non deerant qui existimabant illius crudelitatem, aut si hoc nimium acerbum vocabulum videatur, asperitatem non parva labe famam hominis commaculaturam, neque enim putabant licere, legum custodem ultra leges, ne in hæreseos crimine postulatos, sævire. Arboribus homines alligatos crudeliter verberibus officere solitus est, joco subinde dictitans, arborem illam lignum esse scientiæ boni et mali. Non desunt qui mercede et ampla conductum ab episcopis dicant, ut calamum stringeret in absentes, virgas in præsentium terga [e]xpediret, inque omnes qui auderent ecclesiasticorum vitia [in]sectari, hoc est, vera dicere, fasces suos explicaret.

"'[Ver]um per me, inquam, sint omnia protinus alba, vixerit [honesti]ssime, et eruditionis laudem ne mortuus quidem [amittat]; sed modeste inter nos disceptemus, num homini [privato legem] publica authoritate, totius regni con[sensu confirmatam conve]llere [ph]as sit? Memoria tecum [repete] quanta severita[te Romani Græcique semper animadverterint] in homines non [dico aperte seditiosos, sed vel leviter reipublicæ] statum labefa[ctantes. Neque unquam anteactæ vitæ honestas] vel gloria, tantum [potuit ut seditio impune in posterum] pergrassaretur. M. M[anlius bello egregius] bonus civis, nonne solus [servavit capitolium? Nonne] arcem, quæ una Romanis [supererat, capta a Gallis] urbe, unus defendit? Sed quo [per superos immortales] non trahit mentes hominum, etiam confirmata[s, gloriæ pruri]tus? Immortalitatis falsa spes? Sperata post[eritatis commen]datio? hic patriæ pene parens, cum patria [jura seditiose] turbaret, cum invitis legibus, ære alieno dam[natos a] carcere, a creditoribus abduceret, cum in [tumultuosam] jam turbam acceptus, cicatrices, Veienti, Gallo, [aliisque] bellis acceptas, populo ostentaret, cum patrim[onium ven]deret, identidem clamitans, 'Quirites, bono [animo esto]te, me divite, vestrum nemo est qui ino[piæ mole]stias sentiet, valeant nummi, ego civium bene[volentiam] certissimas divitias judico'; exitum specta, a[nimum intro]spice, estne quisquam tam stulte clemens, ut [seditionis] authorem in republica alendum, imo ferendum putet? [Populus] Romanus, cujus profecto qui judicium non prob[et, næ] is suo multum detrahit, po. Ro. hunc acerb[issimo] supplicio dignum, dignum, qui de Saxo Tarpe[io dejec]tus, vitam finiret, judicavit. Atqui, si sed[itioni pa]trocinetur honos, authoritas, magistratus, cu[i licebit] unquam seditioso esse, si M. Manlio non licet? [Nonne] honestissimo loco natus maximus familiæ su[æ rebus] gestis ornatus, ad consulatum pervenit? Non[ne plus] putas consulem esse apud Romanos [orbis] pene totius tum dominos, quam cancellarium Bryt[anniæ insu]læ non ita magnæ, in difficillimis reipublicæ tem[poribus fuisse]? Sin præclare facta, peccandi deinceps im[punitatem præ]stant, quod majus beneficium esse potest [quam rempublicam, quam] imperium plane ereptum, pop.Rom[ano restituisse?] Morus quid, [usquam cum hoc vel comparandum etiam gessit? Qui diu impune improbus esse vult], diu plane probus sit oportet. [Sp. Cassius plebem in agros vocavit] ingentia pollicitus. Sp. [Melius fame oppressum populum su]is sumptibus liberavit, [neque tamen hoc beneficium populi] animos, ad res novas [sollicitanti prodesse poterat. Quid] non fecit Gracchus uterque [ut impune seditiosus esse] posset? Idem horum, qui Moro [exitus fuit.

"'At] lex, ais, nova erat. Obsecro, quæ [unquam lex futura] est vetus si nunquam nova sit? At ais [non esse ju]stum quod lege constitutum est. Hic ambiguus ur]geor; a fronte video præcipitium, a tergo lupos. [A]pud Italos, non ausim dicere, papæ nihil negotii cum Anglis esse. Verum hoc in præsentiarum dictum volo, tantum illi authoritatis, apud nos esse, quantum sacræ literæ illi tribuant. Vel si aliud sentias, tibi dicentis

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198. [Richard Moryson to Cromwell]—*cont.*

partes tribuo, ego me tibi erudiendum tradam. De Matrimonio, si quid recte Morum sensisse putas, cave ne Parrhisienses, ne Tolossenses, ne Patavini, ne denique docti ferme omnes quos habet Europa, abs te contumelia afficiantur. Profecto non video, quæ fœdior macula eorum nomini inuri possit, quam unum Morum aut Morum cum Roffense plus vidisse, quam tot orbis lumina?

"'[S]i pecuniis corruptos calumniere, eodem revolveris nisi quod crimine eos liberans, gravissimo flagitio, nepharioque scelere imbuis. Argumentis Rex ipse, ego conjecturis, causam cuivis, præsertim æquo, probaturus mihi videor. Certe regem omni calumnia liberatum puto, qui doctorum sententiam sequutus, suspecti judicis authoritatem, nihil moratus sit, quamquam si capi Troia decennio potuit, nonne decennium satis erat [h]uic disceptandæ causæ? Estne quisquam, qui temere [qu]icquam hic actum possit dicere? Cum rex nulla mora, [nu]lla judicii dilatione offensus, tantum spatii, adversa[riis] largiretur? Sed redeamus ad Morum. Nonne memi-[nisse] quid Rhisiasus ille Pellenensis statuerat olim in [filium] obstinatius lectorum virorum sententiam oppugnantem? [Achæi certaba]nt Philippine an Rhomanorum amicitiam [colere deberent. Biduo res jurgiis ac]ta est. Memnonem, *sic enim filius [vocabatur, Memnonem parens accersit; deinde] Ego te, inquit, [per Deos obtestor fili, per meum in te] amorem, ne tu [tua perennia pertinacia rempublicam diutius turbes;] accede mecum [in meliorem sententiam; quod si preces] apud te nihil po[ssunt, Deos testes voco, invitus faciam], sed certe manu me[a spiritus illos, animamque illam pertina]cem tibi eripiam, nisi [meliorem mentem induas. Pervicax] animus minis cessit, veter[emque Philippi amicitiam, data] Romanis fide repudiavit. At dices, [cum Memnone, non] cum Moro huic negotium erat; at ille mutat[æ sententiæ] fructum amplissimum tulit, hic pervicaciæ pretiu[m, cervices]securi præbuit. Atqui clementiæ laudem, si hu[ic vitam Rex] dedisset, rex non mediocrem fuisset consecutus. [Ambiit] quidem sedulo hanc gloriam Rex clementiæ [et homi]num saluti natus, sed hanc laudem Mori [pertinacia] Regi invidebat. Est nimirum suus lenitati e[t clementiæ] ocus, certe nemo sceleris pœnam condonare so[let, nisi] iis, quos malefacti pœnitudo satis punierit; [imo cle]mentia crudelitas est, quæ uni prosit, obsit [tot homi]num millibus. Campani cum interfecto populi [Romani præ]sidio, Annibalem accerserent,'" &c. [The rest contains a complaint of his poverty, and is a petition for relief, telling Cromwell, that if the Cardinal had been living he would not have suffered him to remain in such mean circumstances.]

Holograph. Mutilated.

Add. M.S., 29,547 f. 7. B. M.

2. Modern copy, made before the fire, from which the passages in brackets have been supplied.

28 Aug. R. O.

199. Christopher Mores to Cromwell.

I have delivered the warrant to Sir Thomas Spert, Gonston, Leonard Thorneton, and Serjeant Uxon, clerk of the Ordnance. Sir John Dudley, master of the armoury, will accomplish everything but one, which is that he would gladly know the King's pleasure which of the three harnesses Sir Marckes Mear should have, as I think he has written to you. We have reckoned the costs of the warrants, which amount to 400*l.* No other warrant is wanting but to Brian Tuke. London, 28 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* f. 139.

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28 Aug. R.O. **200.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

See Vol. VII., 1090, which appears to be of the year 1535, as there is no evidence that Cromwell was absent from London in August 1534, or that even the Carthusians had been enjoined to "preach the King's title" in that year. [The letters which follow, 1091–3, are of uncertain date; and the last two are probably in the right year, 1093 being apparently a little later than No. 1105. No. 1091 was probably written in April 1535.]

28 Aug. R. O. **201.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK and MAGNUS to CROMWELL.

In accordance with Cromwell's desire they have sent James Ruckesbie, auditor, whom, of all the auditors joined with them in their commission, they especially commend for skill and diligence. Bysshopps Thorpe, 28 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretarye." *Endd.:* "Thomas Magnus."

28 Aug. R. O. **202.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to CROMWELL.

I have often asked you to get the King to intercede for my brother, the Prothonotary. The king of the Romans said he was well treated in prison, but I learn from the Nuncio with the said King and from count Guido [Rango]ne, now in Venice, that it was not so. The Nuncio has written that the Prothonotary is said to be dead of ill-treatment. It would have been sufficient if the King had written to the king of the Romans, or to his ambassadors with the Emperor or the queen of Hungary, governess of Flanders. My brother wished to serve the King, and hearing that peace was being negociated between king John and Ferdinand, he put himself into danger in order to go thither. Unless the King will aid us, I see no remedy, for we cannot hope either for aid or sympathy from the court of Rome. I will, without delay, send you news of what they are about. I have shut myself up here at Bologna because it does not seem opportune to go to Rome, nor to Venice or Hungary, without hearing from you. Ask the King to write if I may hope for my brother's release. They write from Rome that the Emperor has arrived in Sicily, and that the Pope will leave Rome in the beginning of———* to go and settle the affairs of Perusci[a]. Bologna, 28 Aug. 1535. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* "In October." *Mutilated.*

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the preceding.

29 Aug. R. O. **203.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

This Sunday, 29 Aug., the late elected bishops of Worcester and Rochester sent for me to the Blackfriars, and showed me that you had written me a letter, expressing your wish that I should compound with them for their first-fruits. No such letter has come to me. They beg you will be favorable unto them according to their suit unto you of late at Thornbury, and that they may pay their first-fruits as the bishop of Salisbury does, as they cannot otherwise find sufficient sureties. They have asked for their royal assents and their significavits, without which they cannot be consecrated. Sunday, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* Name of month torn out.

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29 Aug. R. O. **204.** DAN WILLIAM FORDAM to CROMWELL.

Hears that Cromwell has spoken good words of him, and offers to be wholly at his service. Will be glad so to minister that he may have the love and favor of God and his brethren, for they shall have all their necessaries in good fashion, the King his dues, and hospitality shall be kept. The writer's friends will consider Cromwell's kindness, as partly he has written already to Dr. Lyghe, the visitor. And whereas some of the brethren have applied to men of honor to speak for them, the writer will rely entirely upon Cromwell, whose administration redounds to the comfort of the King and the Queen and all their subjects. In this reign no man has suffered but he has said "I have deserved to suffer," and divers might have lived if they would. "His most merciful pardon was ready; it was but their own folly. All this realm may it well know." Is therefore the more bound to search out such words as dan Richard Clyve did speak unnaturally, "which I willed my kinsman, the abbot of Winchcumbe's servant, to deliver you, where it was great difficulty to come to the knowledge, my master Prior had so ordered dan John Musard; but after he showed me by mouth I caused him to write it." Examined three monks who did hear it and a secular man, as will be seen by the books of the last visitation. Worcester, the Decollation of St. John Baptist.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Aug. Camusat, 12. **205.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Besides the charge which Francis gave him lately at his departure to speak to the king of England concerning the contribution, desires him to propose to the King that, if the Emperor determine to make war on Francis but fail to do so, and if Francis then employ his army in recovering his state, the duchy of Milan, the signory of Genoa, and the comté of Ast, he shall contribute the third part of the expence, should the Emperor oppose that enterprise. The Bailly is to insist upon this. If the King ask what profit he will have from the contribution, the Bailly is to say that Francis sets the army on foot chiefly for Henry's defence and preservation. Esclarron, 29 Aug. 1535. *Signed and countersigned.*

Fr. Add.

29 Aug. Otho, C. IV. 82. B. M. **206.** The TURK and the SOPHY.

Extracts from letters commencing 27 Aug.

Marginal notes made before the fire, are as follows: " . . . . the 28 . . . . [1]9 dayes from . . . . . is camp at Tauris. [The] Great Turkes messinger . . . . . [s]ent with the Persian . . . . . had audience in open [coun]cell, which the King had called [beca]use he would not doe any[thing]e without their advyse . . . . presentlie when the hearde [the] Turkes demaundes, swore [that th]e would all die before [th]e would yeelde to such [condi]tions, whereuppon the [mes]singer was sent back [with] this aunswer, that he was ready with 10,000 men in the field, and that if he would come with 20,000 he would fight him, provyding they came without shotte or artillerye. If to eschewe the spilling of so much blood he would adventure himselfe body to body he was contente that he that should overcome the other in single combate should take possession of his croune and state." The Turk has sent 8,000 janissaries to pursue the Sophy, and the writer thinks the Sophy will not let himself be found, but will go towards Bagadel and winter in Amasia. The Turk has heard of the great Christian fleet, but does not make much account of it."

Letters "del Baylo a Const^li" (Constantinople), of 28 and 29 August, state that a galiot from Barbary had brought news of the taking of Goletta and the galleys there, and that they had determined to build 400 galleys.

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"A rumour continueth that [the] Grand Signior goes one to [fol]lowe the Persian with [the] 40,000 horse aforesaid, [an]d all the rest of his [ar]mie he sendeth bake, [som]e to Caramanie† and [som]e remayne in Tauris."

Ital. Mutilated, pp. 3.

30 Aug. **207.** PAUL III.

Wilkins, III. 792. Sentence of excommunication against Henry VIII. Rome, 3 cal. Sept. 1535.

R. O. 2. Transcript of the same from Vatican Archives.

Vit. B. XIV. 55. B. M. 3. [Executio Excommunicationis Papæ Clementis contra H. VIII. et A. Bulloniam.]‡

* * * (*About ten lines entirely lost.*)

"agg . . . . . .
sequ . . . . . .
aggra . . . . . .
vati re . . . . . .
onem mi . . . . . .
Pharaonis d . . . . . .
oppida, castra, vil . . . . . .
et alia quæcunque let . . . . . .
reaggravatos interd[um] et e . . . . . .
morari contigent quamdiu . . . . . .
fuerit id idem Clemens papa edicio (*sic*) suo . . . . . .
cessari et ab aliis cessari facere volens . . . . . post denunciatorum et aggravatorum recess . . . . . observari demum si præfati denunciati aggrav[ati] et interdicti hujusmodi interdictum per alios dec . . . . . immediate sequentes mandatis et monitionibus . . . . . carissimum in Christo filium suum Carolum Ro[manorum imperatorem] semper augustum, gladii temporalis princip[em et] justitiæ redditorem, cæterosque reges, duces, com[ites et alios] principes jurisdictionem temporalem excersen[tes] . . . . . quatenus pro parte Katherinæ requisitæ in juris s . . . . . præfatos denunciatos aggravatos reaggravatos . . . . . invacionem capcionem incarseracionem et dete[ntionem ipsorum] et bonorum eorundem insurgant, dans omnib[us] . . . . . [et] cuilibet eorum licentiam et plenarium (*sic*) potest[atem] . . . . . usque ad integram paricionem omnium et singulorum . . . . . contentorem (*sic*), eosdem astrigendi taliter donec e[os] . . . . . [ad] matris ecclesiæ gremium reddierint et bene[ficium absolutionis], a præfatis censuris et centesiis (*sententiis*) obtinuerint . . . . . in omnes præfat' imperatorem, exceptis qui in . . . . . eum effectu non pervenerint, ceterosque culpa[biles] . . . . . impartientes et dantes auxilium concilium [vel favorem aperte] vel occulte excommunicationis sentencii . . . . . ."

Copy. Mutilated.

30 Aug. **208.** JOHN CRAYFORDE, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, to CROMWELL.

R. O. By the assent of both the houses of Regents and Non-Regents you are chosen to be Chancellor of our University for life; of which election the University has directed letters to you, which I myself should have delivered at this time, but we are compelled to defer them till after Stourbridge fair, as I dare not absent myself for fear of a riot of the townsmen in our absence. They vex us now more than ever. And whereas both the town and we lately received joint letters from my Lord Chancellor and your Mastership, that we should quietly use ourselves during this next fair;

† "Caraemia" in the text. ‡ Modern marginal note and endorsement.

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208. JOHN CRAYFORDE, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, to CROMWELL—*cont.*

they, on Monday last, when I met with the heads of the University, to communicate on certain points, said they would not suffer the University's officers to meddle with anything but victuals to be eaten in the fair, they having a control of all other victuals and merchandise. We therefore desire your interference. They also deny to us the use of the Tolbooth, the King's prison, against our charters and their own composition. Cambridge, 30 Aug.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Aug. R. O. **209.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

Encloses a commission and a letter with six proclamations to Master Treasurer, sent by my Lord Chancellor at Colchester. Received today a letter from Lisle. Thanks him and Mr. Porter for their kindness to his brother Sir Ric. Graynfyld. Desires to know his pleasure about the 20*l.* he should have of Golstonde for the ferme of Goddshill. Mr. Bonam is dead. His second son thought to avoid your lease of Sybberton, but I hope you will have "no business," for at my desire my Lord spoke for you. Great death in London. The King is certified that there died 157 persons last week, of whom 140 died of pestilence. Begs him to tell Mr. Treasurer that Mr. Walwayne, auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, is dead. London, 30 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. **210.** SIR RICHARD GRAYNFILD to LORD LISLE.

My brother John will write the news. Brian, Kingston, and others are glad to hear of you. Pray deliver the letter enclosed to my brother. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

31 Aug. R. O. **211.** HENRY VIII. to ALBERT CARDINAL OF MAYENCE.

Credence for Edw. Foxe, bishop of Hereford, his almoner. Brumham, ult.* Sept. MD . . . . *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add.*

31 Aug. Add. M.S. 11,055, f. 3. B. M. **212.** EDW. [FOXE], Bishop Elect of Hereford, to JOHN SKUDAMORE.

Thanks him for his diligence used in his causes. According to his advice has sent a letter of thanks to the President and Chapter by this bearer, Mr. Edwardes, whom, at the instance of Master Secretary, he has appointed his commissary there. As he has to prepare himself with all diligence for his journey into Alemaigne, sends his other letters to the Dean and Chapter for the receipt of the money in their custody to Scudamore; and Mr. Warcombe wishes the said money to be paid to him at London before the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Has sent for the archdeacon, Mr. Both, to come to London to treat with him concerning bequests and dilapidations. Has referred all the suits made to him to Scudamore. Asks him to consider whether it will be best to have the park of Prestburye to continue, or utterly to destroy it. Will determine all such matters after his consecration, which will be about the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Has obtained from the King that Skudamore shall surcease from any meddling by reason of his commission in the Bishop's lands, and Foxe shall enter into the profits since Lady Day, as will appear by Mr. Secretary's letters sent to him. Commendations to Mr. Warcombe. Bromham, 31 Aug. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.*

* The word *ultimo* has been inserted in a blank after the letter was written, apparently by mistake for *pridie kalendas*, which would mean the last day of August. The King was at Bromham from 26 Aug. to 2 Sept.

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213. FOXE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

R. O. Instructions to the bp. of Hereford, the king's almoner, "whom his Majesty at this time sendeth unto the parties of Almaign."

The King considers the present state of Christendom to consist in such terms, that whereas he and some of the princes of Germany have studied to advance the glory of God and the truth of His Word, others have "wedded themselfes" to increasing their own glory, and are aspiring to the monarchy of Christendom. He has therefore determined to send a special embassy to the said Princes as old friends, both to declare his own proceedings and to consult with them.

The Bishop is to go first to the elector duke John Frederick of Saxe, and, after delivering the King's letters, express His Highness's sympathy with the zeal he has shown in setting forth the Gospel, which the King has also taken great pains to advance, trying to avoid extremes, in which the Anabaptists and Sacramentaries are faulty. His Highness therefore desires to know in what points the learned men there are so assuredly resolved, that they can be turned from them by no persuasion. In addition to which, the King has been advertised what instance they have made to have a General Council,—a matter in which the King thinks it important to foresee that nothing now maintained by those who justly oppose the Papistical faction should be rejected. For this two things ought to be foreseen :—first, that they should rather relent in conference before the Council as to what cannot be maintained, so as not to suffer a defeat in the Council, which would give their adversaries courage to pass over other articles, whether the King and Princes desired it or not; secondly, to see that the Council be held in a free and indifferent place, and not simply where the bishop of Rome and the Emperor will. He may add that he knows well that, on the Duke's sending ambassadors to the King to treat in that matter, he will find good conformity therein. After this general conference the Bishop shall propose one or two articles, as *de libero arbitrio*, *de potestate ecclesiastica*, or some other, and, "falling into some argument thereof, show it is taken that they relent, &c.," and thereupon say, "Let us, I pray you, a little compare and confer together in what articles you and we agree. First, you have condemned the authority of the bishop of Rome, and so have we"; and that they had been provoked thereto in such wise as would have provoked the King to have expelled him. The Bishop will then perceive whether they are desirous to hear more of the matter; and, if so, he shall declare particulars of the injuries done by the bishop of Rome. If they make no such sign, he may express his wonder at the craft of the bishop of Rome, in having, for the defence of his authority, given sentence for the Emperor's aunt against God's law, declaring the marriage lawful; and how he hopes, by the Emperor's friendship, to maintain the validity of that sentence. Nevertheless, the King has obtained opinions from all the learned men of Italy and France that such a marriage cannot be dispensed for. He may dwell on this as he finds them disposed, showing that the bishop of Rome will use this matter for his own purposes, and pointing out the arguments from Leviticus, &c. He shall also request them to be plain with him, and show what they mislike in anything he says, that they may the better come to an understanding. Thus the Bishop, not making the determination of the King's matter a principal cause of his coming, but only using it to illustrate the crafty handling of the bishop of Rome, shall, if he find them to savour it, note that as one article to be agreed upon, along with those concerning the Faith of the whole Church. He must, however, attempt no further than he finds may conduce to this purpose.

After concluding with the duke of Saxe, he shall take leave of him, and then repair to the ————*, after him to the ————*, next to the ————*, and then to the ————*, with every one of whom he shall

* Blank in MS.

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213. Foxe's Instructions—*cont.*

treat in the same manner; endeavouring, if possible, to obtain from them the approbation of the King's cause by their seals and subscriptions, and finally to persuade them to send ambassadors to the King for agreement, concerning the place of the General Council, and other precautions relating thereto. If any of the Princes express displeasure at the King for not answering their suits in time past, or for aiding the Lubecks, he shall say the slackness only arose from the King and Francis being bound to proceed together by mutual consent; and, as to the Lubecks, the King has not aided them or treated with them any articles that were not first proposed by themselves. It is true that on perceiving they favored the Gospel he lent them certain sums of money, which have been repaid. If the Duke or any other wish the King to enter the *Fœdus Evangelicum*, or receive the printed Confession of Germany, the Bishop shall say that when the King has perused the articles of the said League, and finds that it contains nothing but what is agreeable to the Gospel, he may venture to assure them the King will enter it; but there being in England so many learned men they should send personages thither to conclude. If the Bishop, during his stay in Germany, meet with De Langez, or any of the French king's agents, he is to treat them friendly; and, if they are disposed frankly to declare the substance of their charge, he may do the same, provided he find them sincere. If the Duke or any of the Princes express displeasure at the execution of the bishop of Rochester and Sir Thomas More, he shall say they were found traitors by due course of law, and may declare the cause, saying he suspected the King would think it unfriendly that they should believe ill reports of him. For their better satisfaction he may point out that they were of such traitorous hearts, as even when in prison, to plan an insurrection within the realm, as proved by a great number of honest men. He may also show, if necessary, the effect of an answer lately made by the bishop of Winchester, a copy of which is delivered to him.

Corrected draft. In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 25. *Slightly mutilated.*

R. O. 2. "And whereas the King's highness no . . . . . Melancthon, willing him to signify the [coming] thither of the said bishop of Herforde [to] the [said] Duke, and to require him therefore that foras[much] as the charge that the said Bish[op] hath to declare to the said Duke on the King's highness behalf, is such as sha[ll be] pleasant and acceptable to all such estates as be confederates *Fœdere evangelico* that the said Duke will therefore give knowledge thereof to all his confederates and procure the presence of them all by themself or their orators against the coming of the said Bishop, jointly to hear the declaration of his message." The Bishop, finding them all present on his coming to the duke of Saxony, may at once declare his commission, and ask for a conference; but if they are not all assembled he shall request the Duke to send for them with such persuasions as he can; but if the Duke refuse to send for them, or object to their coming to him, he shall forbear to go to any other prince of the Evangelical League until he receive instructions from the King.

Draft. In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 3. *Mutilated.*

R. O. 3. "And as touching the Lubecks the said bishop of Herforde shall say for answer" that it is true the King aided them, for two reasons,—the one carnal, because they were old allies,—the other spiritual, because they professed the truth of the Gospel and desired help, at which the Princes being in one profession ought not to be discontent. Yet the King did nothing more than lend them money, and made no conditions with them except for repayment.

Finally, the Bishop must use every opportunity to dissuade them from a General Council, for this reason, that if in their own private diets they have been heretofore stayed by the greater number, and in some things suffered determinations against themselves, how much more ought they to fear a

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contrary sentence, when all Christendom meet together, and the power of the Emperor, the French king, and the bishop of Rome will be all against them.

He must persuade the Duke and confederates not to accept the bishop of Rome as head of the whole Church; for, as they have already expelled his authority, they might thereby open the gates to let all in again, and he will then devise to build once more the fortresses that be now thrown down.

Draft. In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 3.

4. Memoranda [of Cromwell].

R. O. A memorandum for my lord of Hereford's despatch. My Lord's instructions signed by the King. The King's letter to such Princes as you shall think convenient. A general letter of commendation from the King to all the Princes under the Great Seal. My Lord's commission to the duke of Saxe. A passport for my Lord, his company and horses, under the Great Seal. Your commandment for my Lord's diet money to be paid at London; and likewise for Master Heeth, Master Croke, and Master Barnes. To know the King's pleasure whether Mr. Heeth shall be joined with my Lord in commission. Whether my Lord shall need no other commission to any of the residue of the Princes, but the letters of credence.

P. 1. *Endd.*

Titus, B. I. 452. B. M. 5. A paper similar in the first part to the preceding, but with the following additions:—

The book made by my lord of Canterbury. The bishop of Winchester's book, *De Obedientia*, and his answer to the brief. Melancton's book, *De locis communibus.*

To speak with Mr. Brian or lord Rocheforde for his cook; with lord Rocheforde for my house, and with the duke of Norfolk for his mule. Your letters to Chr. Mount and Barnes to assist my Lord. The articles of the diets sent from Mr. Staber. The orations of D. Adams (Pacæus) and Epinus. A cipher.

P. 1. *Endd.*

31 Aug. **214.** Hugh Abbot of Reading to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The bearer, an honest neighbour of mine, has a daughter now in Calais, whose husband, Ric. Wynton, lately died. I beg you to favor them. Of late a servant of yours, named Kyng, came to me at Reading, saying he was robbed; and asking me to help him to a horse, I bought him one that cost me 10*s.*, and lent him an angel noble, as he was upon your business. Reading, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

215. Will. Abbot of St. Austin's, [Bristol,] to Cromwell.

R. O. Have been lately visited by Dr. Leyton, who at his departing left them certain injunctions hard to be observed. Desires licence for his chamberer to ride within the lordship of the monastery to see good order and custom observed, and for himself to have licence to walk to his manor places near Bristol for the health of his body and saving expenses; thirdly, to have leave to walk within the circuit of the monastery "within the green and chanon marshe" adjacent to the precincts. He and his brethren also pray that they may have licence to walk three or four together, the juniors with the seniors about the hills and fields, to recreate their minds, and "to laxe their veynes," whereby they may be more apt for the service of God

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215. Will. Abbot of St. Austin's, [Bristol,] to Cromwell—*cont.*

night and day, keeping away from the town. Further we desire "to have some poor honest woman to keep us, if any pestyfer plague or distress of sickness do fall amongst us," as has been usual.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* At the beginning Cromwell is addressed as secretary and visitor.

216. The Abbot and Convent of Whitby to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas in times past, at the request of the archbishop of our diocese we were accustomed to give a person a yearly pension at the creation of every new abbot; and in my lord Cardinal's time, on one such occasion, we granted Peter Larke, his servant, certain pensions to the value of 10*l.* per annum for life: so it is that the said Larke is dead, and his son William has sued the King, and obtained his letters for a new grant to himself of half the sum as a corrody of the King's gift. Though we asked him to show us the King's writings, and told him that his father never had the 10*l.* as a corrody from the King, but only as the Bishop's pension, and required a respite till we knew the King's pleasure, he would not be agreeable, but after an extreme slanderous fashion threatened us with the King's displeasure. The bearer will explain the reasons why we owe no such corrody.

Whereas by your letters you desired that a final concord should be made between Sir Fras. Bigod and our tenants, we are likely to be in a worse case than ever; for, under the colour of such agreement, great inconveniences are likely to ensue. On St. Hylde Day* last past, being our head feast and fair day at Whitby, he, with his tenants, assisted by Jas. Conyers, our bailly, with others, indicted for a great riot against us, privily assembled, and made great "fayssinge" and quarrelling on Gregory Conyers and other of our servants when he walked the fair according to usage. They lay in wait for him at his return by night, and, but for other gentlemen, murder would have been committed. They beg you will write to Sir Francis to be in good agreement with the said Gregory and our servants, as he promised at the assizes of York. *Signed.*

Large paper, p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Rolls and Secretary.

217. Dockets of Warrants to be signed by the King.

Titus, B. I. 442. B. M. One month's diet and post money for Dr. Heynes and Chr. Mount, 39*l.* 4*s.* Direck Holt, servant to Sir Markes Meare, 50 cr. = 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The bishop of Hereford, five months diet, 373*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Dr. Heth, four months diets, 74*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Shurlande, four months diets, 26*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* To the said Bishop, for Melancton, 300 cr.=70*l.* For Dr. Barons and Chr. Mount, 40*l.* The bishop of Winchester, for four months diets, 298*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The prior of Bisham, diets for 40 days, 40*l.* The queen of Scotland, by Thos. Holcroft, 200*l.* His diets for 50 days, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 1,207*l.*

Reward to lord Leonard Grey, for taking Thos. Fitzgarrarde, 200*l.* Charges of bringing him from Ireland to the Tower, 116*l.* To the said Lord, for coats and conduct of 202 soldiers to Ireland, 51*l.* 4*s.* To Thos. Agarde, to be conveyed to Ireland, 4,000*l.* To Fras. Herberte, for good service in Ireland, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Thos. Alen, Master of the Rolls, 20*l.* To two servants of Sir John Saintlowes, 4*l.* To Thos. Writhsley, clerk of the Signet, 20*l.* To Thos. Sullyman, a French secretary, 10*l.* To John Whalley, for Dover Haven, 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 4,981*l.* 4*s.*

To Ric. Candisshe, for providing cables, ropes, and other tackling in Denmark, 400*l.* To Wm. Gonson, for making and rigging the King's

* St. Hilda's Day, 25 August.

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ships, 600*l.* To Jas. Nedam, for the works in the Tower of London, 300*l.* To Benedict and John, gravers, working on the King's tomb for three months, 25*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* To Sir Edm. Bedingfelde, for the Princess Dowager's Household, 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Edw. Gostwik, riding to and from York for the subsidy, 53*s.* 4*d.* To the keepers of Waltham Forest and Envilde Chace, for killing a stag and six bucks for the Emperor's Ambassador. Reward to Ric. Lincoln, John York, and John Deane, of London, merchants, 20*s.* To the midwife and nurse at the christening of the son of the duke of Suffolk, 4*l.* To Robt. Trappes, goldsmith, for plate had of him, given to Mons. Eskyn, 109*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Total, 1,977*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

218. REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. I. 423. B. M.

For sending one to Warbrough. To send for Wm. Roper. To send to lady More. To dispatch Holcroft and Barlow with three months' wages; my lords of Winchester and Hertheford, Mr. Hethe, and Wm. Shyrlande, with their diets. 200*l.* to be sent to the Scotch queen. 316*l.* to be paid to lord Leonard; 20*l.* to John Alen. To receive of Antony Denny cloth of gold and cloth of silver, to be sent to the Scotch queen; crimson and purple satin and black velvet, for the same purpose. To receive from the yeoman of the Queen's Wardrobe a piece of cloth of tissue for the same purpose. For the "impressing" (printing) of my lord of Winchester's oration, and perfecting his answer to the brief.

P. 1. *Endd.*

219. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. I. 424 b. B. M.

298*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to my lord of Winchester, and the same to my lord of Herefforde. 316*l.* to lord Leonard Graye. 112 cr. to Wm. Shyrlande. 74*l.* 13*s.* to Master Hethe.

More to be paid. To Barlow, 50*l.* To Holcroft, 40*l.* For the queen of Scots, 200*l.* For Melankton, 300 cr.; Thos. Wrythseley, 20*l.*; Thos. Solyman, 10*l.*

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *Endd.*

31 Aug. R.

220. [CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.]

"Dispatched from Bromham, the last of August, a° xxvij."

Mr. Gresham.—Letters from the King to Mr. Wallop and another, and to the mayor of London.

Mr. Gostwike.—A letter to Henry Polstede, and two letters to the new elect sheriffs of London from my Master; to the recorder of London; to the constable of Stephenhethe, from my Master for the Emperor's ambassador; to Mr. Gostwyke, of my Master's own hand.

Chr. Morys' servant.—Letters from my Master to Wm. Gonston, touching ships; to Sir Brian Tuke and Chr. Morres.

Mr. Gostwike.—Letters from my Master to Stephen Vaughan, to Williamson, and to Mr. Tuke for payment of Stephen Vaughan's money.

All sent by Mr. Gresham's servant, except those three sent by Chr. Mores' servant.

P. 1.

31 Aug. Bibl. Nat. Paris MSS. Fr. 19,577.

221. JEAN LE BRETON to CARDINAL DU BELLAY.

The King (Francis) has despatched the bailly of Troyes to England upon the affair of the brief written to him by his Holiness touching the king of England. The Bailly has been well instructed what to say.

Fr., copy. From an extract by Mr. Friedmann.

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31 Aug. **222.** MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Corpus Reform., II. 918.

This year is fatal to our order. I hear that More has been put to death, and others. I too am in great danger. The hatred partly showed itself in the French business. Would willingly avoid the French meeting, and only promised to go with the Prince's (duke of Saxony's) permission, which he refuses. Believes the Prince has been set against him by enemies. Intends to reply to the Prince and clear himself, not veiling his opinions or wishes. Prid. cal. Sept.

Lat.

223. MELANCTHON to HENRY VIII.

Corpus Reform., II. 921.

Has collected the principal passages explaining Christian doctrine, those most likely to increase piety and most suitable for sermons. Explains his method and object, and refers to previous works of the same nature. Insists on the advantage of having disputed articles determined, and a complete body of doctrine published by a council of learned men, in which not only bishops but princes ought to assist. Many important articles have long been covered by a thick mist, and when this began to be cleared by the work of learned and good men, unaccustomed severity was used, which extinguishes the study of Christian doctrine, and gives an opportunity for ignorant seditious fanatics to spread false opinions about religion and civil society. To these evils wise and good princes should find remedies, and seek to leave the Church settled and tranquil for their descendants. This can only be done by the explanation of doctrine, for violent counsels do not cure wavering minds, nor tend to durable quiet. For although those who spread or love impious doctrines, or stir up sedition, are to be severely punished, care must be taken that cruelty is not exercised alike upon the evil and the good. Speaks of the necessity of secular learning, and expresses his disapproval of the Anabaptists, who say that it is unnecessary.

Has dedicated the book to Henry as the most learned of kings, not only in theology, but also in other philosophy, and especially in the study of the movements of the heavens. Praises him for his justice, piety, and clemency. In his kingdom there is no cruelty exercised against good men who are zealous for purer doctrine. Doubts not the King will endeavour to find remedies for this dissension. 1535.

Lat.

Aug. **224.** MELANCTHON to HENRY VIII.

Harl. M.S. 6989, f. 54. B. M. M. Epp. III. 4. Corp. Ref., II. 920.

Has given a book to Alexander Alesius, the Scot, to be presented to the King, for whom he professes his regard. Aug. 1535.

Lat. Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

Aug. **225.** MELANCTHON to CRANMER.

Melanc. Epp. III. 40. Corpus Reform., II. 930.

I have learned from my friend Alexander of your learning and piety. If the Church had many such bishops, peace might be restored and the Church be healed. I recommend to you Alex. Alesius, a Scotchman, who is now going to England, and will show you one of my writings. I submit it to your judgment and that of learned men, from whom, in the Church of Christ, I shall never dissent. If you approve of it, have it submitted to the King. Speaks highly in favor of Alesius. Aug. 1535.

Lat.

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226. JAS. NYCOLSON, Glasier, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Please to visit (look over) the copy of the epistle dedicatory for the Bible to the King. As you have put forth your foot for the preferment of God's Word, now help that the Holy Bible may come forth. As much of it as has come to England I send you by the bearer Geo. Constantine. Let it go forth under the King's privilege, and the whole realm will have reason to remember you more than Austin, who men say brought the Faith first into England. I send you Melancthon's Commonplaces newly overseen and dedicated to the King.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

227. HENRY VIII. to the UNDER TREASURER OF IRELAND.*

Lamb. MS. 611, f. 26. Does not wish him to adventure himself in person against the rebels, except in cases of necessity, as he cannot do his duty as Under Treasurer and Receiver General of the Revenues unless he sets all other business apart.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* Anno 1535.

228. JOHN CLASEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 1 Ser. ii. 91. As I have occasion to go home, I beg you will send for Mr. Herytag, and tell him your pleasure in the following secret matter. My lord Cardinal caused me to put a young gentlewoman into the nunnery at Shaftesbury, there to be professed in my name, though she was his daughter. She is now commanded to depart by your visitation, and knows not whither.

I beseech you to write to the Abbess that she may continue there until her full age to be professed. She was born about Michaelmas, and is about 24 years old.

Hol. Add.: Master Cromwell, secretary.

229. [CROMWELL'S MEMORANDA.]

R. O. "For Walter Cowley."

Letters to the Lord Chancellor, the earl of Wiltshire, Sir Wm. Skeffington, the earl of Ossory and lord Butler, Sir Richard Power, Thomas Eustace, and O'More. My master's letters to the Lord Chancellor, Ossory, and Butler.

"For Swyfte."

The King's and my Master's letters to Antony Deny and Stephen Vaughan. A letter to Mr. Gostwyke with the Scotch letters. A glove sealed with the keys.

"For Christopher Mores."

The King's letters to Markus Meyer, Coche, the sergeant of the trumpets, Sir Thos. Spert, Gonson, and Thorneton. My Master's letters to Gonson, Uxley, and the master mason. A placard to prest soldiers. Warrants for Uxley to deliver the ordnance, to Tuke for payment of the wages of Chr. Mores and 100 soldiers, and to Mr. Dudeley for a complete harness, and for 200 pair of harnesses.

"For Mr. Walloppe's servant."

The King's letters to Wallop, Heynes, and Christopher Mount; my Master's letters to Wallop and to Tuke for his post money.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2.

* Brabazon.

1535.

230. New Theology.

Cleop. E. v. 365. B. M.

William Broman says that he has learned from the teaching of Dr. Barret, sometime a White Friar of Ipswich, about three or four years past, that the Sacrament of the Altar is but a figure and remembrance of the Passion of Christ, and that the lifting up of the Host betokened only the sending down of the Son by the Father to suffer death for man; and the lifting up of the chalice signified that the Father of Heaven sent down his Son to shed his blood for man's salvation. That one Bale, a White Friar, sometime prior of Doncaster, taught him about four years ago that Christ would dwell in no church made of lime and stone by man's hands, but only in heaven above, and in man's heart in earth. That last Lent the parson of Hothfield taught the same doctrine, adding that no man ought to put trust in the Host when it was lifted up, but to remember and trust in the Passion of Christ. He had heard it reported by a dozen at least that the said parson preached that Our Lady was not Queen of Heaven, but the mother of Christ, and could do no more for us than another woman, likening her to a saffron bag: that when he preached thus the bailiff of Folstan (Folkestone) bade the vicar pull him out of the pulpit, which the vicar refused to do, having heard that the parson had a licence from the King to preach in all places. By his sermon he turned a hundred men's hearts to his opinion. That one Wyne, his servant, dwelling in Folston, said that Christ being received by a sick man, it was an unfit thing for Christ to be buried with him when he is dead.

Stephen Kempe saith that he heard the parson of Hanworth preach at Kingston in Lent, about a year ago, that whoever came to church to seek God would not find Him, unless he brought Him with him; and that men ought to put their trust in God's Word, and have better regard to good sermons and preaching than to the Sacrament of the Altar, mass, matins, or evensong. That he heard that the parson of Hothfeld preached at Folstan that the Sacrament of the Altar was not to be regarded, being but a similitude. That he has heard Latymer and Cromer preach that we should trust only in God's Word, and not honor any saints, nor trust in any ceremonies of the Church. He accuses Maxwell and Harydaunce of the same opinions. He has heard that Dr. Barnes is of the same sect.

Pp. 3.

231. Hugh Latymer to Cromwell.

Harl. MS. 283, f. 128. B. M.

The bearer, Master Scrowpe, is yet unsworn to the King, not from malice or unreadiness, but from the cause which he will tell you. He is a very worshipful gentleman, quiet among his neighbours, and so upright toward his tenants that to have all the gentlemen in the realm such as he is, I would wear a shirt of hair next my skin while I lived. H. Latymer, Elect.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

232. Despatch of Business.

R. O.

"Warrants, letters, and bills assigned."

A placard signed for Chr. Mores to prest 100 soldiers. Warrants to Sir Brian Tuke for three months' wages for the above; to Sir John Dudley, for 200 pair of harness, and a complete harness for Sir Markes Mayer; and to Wm. Uxley, to deliver ordnance.

Letters to Mr. Haynes and Chr. Mount; to Antony Deny, to deliver money to Stephen Vaughan; to Stephen Vaughan; to Sir Thomas Spert, Wm. Gunson, and Leonard Thorneton; to the Lord Chancellor; Sir John Wallop; the earl of Wiltshire; lord Darcy for Mr. Wiat; the queen of Scots;

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Markes Meyr and O'More. Bills for Sir Arthur Darcy, Mr. Wiat, and a pardon for Wm. Yevan.

"Letters signed with the ——."

Letters to Chr. Mount, Ric. Cochie, Sir Wm. Skeffyngton, and the Council in Ireland; the earl of Ossory, Thomas Eustace, Sir Richard Power, Richard Skydmore and Richard Warmecombe, and Sir Antony Fitzherbert.

P. 1.

233. James V.

Calig. B. III. 200. B. M.

"Theffecte of the Scottish kinges [four] letters addressed to the Kinges highness."

1. That he has appointed the lord Erskine to be his attorney for installation in the Order of the Garter.

2. Sends the bp. of Aberdeen to France for a treaty of marriage.

3. The lord Erskine will declare his amicable intentions. The Scotch queen expects answers to her letter sent by Robt. Hart. The earl of Murray, the bishop of Aberdeen, Sir Thos. Erskine, secretary, are passing to France, and require safe-conduct.

4. Desiring a safe-conduct from the King for the above and lord Abernethy.

Pp. 2. *In Wriothesley's hand.*

234. William Body.

R. O.

. . . . . in the . . . . . [t]he Juelhouse [whereof W]illiam Bodye had the custodie.

". . . . . y [R]ouland Philippe . . . . . that he shall not preche i . . . . . Canterbury."

Obligations:—Of Sir Wm. Percy, for payment of money received of the lands of lady Ugh[tred]; of Philip Yorke, for 100 marks to the King, from the prior of Taunton; of Roger and George Gifford, for 60*l.* to the King. Receipt by Thomas Adyngton, skinner, for 100*l.* An indenture between Sir Edward Seymer and the earl of Northumberland. Proxy by the abbot of St. Mary's, York, for coming to Parliament. Commission of Adam Pace and other Lubecks. Indenture between Henry VII. and William, earl marshal, concerning Barkeley. A deed of lands called Mores, Haynes and Cornett's crofts, *alias* Jopes, in the manors of Keldon and Ravenhale, Essex.

* * * * * *

Bills, seven in number, in which the names "Ewer," "Thomas Darby," "Thomas Le[gh]," and the "Bishop . . . . . " appear, but a great part is lost by mutilation. Advowson of Bathewik, given by the [abbess] of Wherwell, and of the church of Stokport, Coventry and Lichfield dioc. Obligations by William Everard, squire, of Wisbech, in Cambridge, to Alex. Balam, gent., for 20 m.; obligation by Robert Knyght, draper, of London, and Robt, Warner, of Aldenham, Herts, either of them to stand to your award. "Your letter of attorney to Williamson, Cavendisshe, and Body, to receive all sums of money due to the King's highness in your name."

* * * * * *

". . . . . notes of dyvers obligations and . . . . . to the bisshop of Wynchester. Another of bylls and obligations paiable to William Pa. . . . ." Of "specialties" received from Mr. Hennage, for the King's use, 15° Maii anno 25°. Register of specialties remaining in your hands, 15 May 25 Hen. VIII., received of John Hughes, registrar of my lord Cardinal's faculties. Register of specialties supposed to be

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234. William Body—*cont.*

forfeited for carriage of corn. Book of the specialties remaining, 15 May 25 Hen VIII. Book of money spent on your household in January 24 Hen. VIII. Three papers of rates for equipping men-of-war. Book of New Year's gifts to and by the King. The Goldsmith's warrant of plate received to make the same.

* * * * * *

* * Remembrance for * your custody, 15° May anno 25° *. persones before the Kynges Councell. Petition for . . . . . Barkeley to be restored to the manor of * county of Somerset, and other lands, signed *. Acquittances made . . the bishop [of] . . . . the 10th, granted anno 4° r. i. Certificate of ships returned from Iceland in the year '25, to Boston, Lynne, Welle . . . Blacknaye, Yarmouth, Laistoft, Walderswy . . . ., Orford, Orwell, and London. Bill of goods of Dr. Wythe . . .; of the plate of the late bishop of Rochester; of money and plate received by Thomas Avereie from Body; receipt for 5,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* conveyed by Beck and Agard into Ireland. Receipt from Roger Basynge for 600*l.*, for wine and victualling of ships.

* * * * * *

Receipts from John Freman, John Mascall, William [G]onson, and lady Guldeford. Receipt for money payed for "stottes" in Plumstead Marsh. Receipts from Robert Fowler, for soldiers' wages in Calais, and from Wm. Huxley; and for an annuity out of the parsonage of Newenton, Kent. Indenture for 1,000*l.* received from Brian Tuke. Receipt from Sir John Seyntloo and from Walter Stayning.

* * * * * *

[Bills of payment to (?)] Thomas * *, Francis * *, Edmund Sey[mour] 10*l.*, Thomas Soulemo[nt] 10*l.*, Thomas Wriothesley 10*l.*, Serjeant Willoughbye 10*l.* Acquittances for payment of fees of justices, serjeants, and the King's attorney. Receipt of 1,000*l.* for the Household. Bill of Mr. Pate for redelivering of certeyn . . . . . that was Dr. Hawkyns; for 50*l.* to Richard Riche, King's solicitor, towards purchasing the manor of Dunton, &c.; from John Salisbury, for soldiers' wages, &c. Bills of payment of Thomas Pallet and Rastell, and of Adam Gaskyn, John Hopkyns, and Wiggyn, messengers. Indenture for receipt of 4,522*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* from the abbot of York for the subsidy.

* * * * * *

Receipt from Gonson for victualling ships; from Edward . . . . . for money for Sir John Gage. Bill of the charges of Mr. Gage's patent. Receipt from Sir Edward Darc[y] for the advowson of Kyrkby in Kendal. Receipt of 20*l.* for half a year's rent of Hudleston's lands, paid to Richard Long, and of 5*l.* received in advance for another half year. Receipt from Wm. Tresham and Wm. Beatts. Indenture of goods of the late monastery of Bromehill, sold to Roger Fowler. Bill of 26*l.* paid by your hands for Helene Cavelcar to the sub-dean of Cardinal's College, Oxford. Release to Mr. Wynter from "parson Boleyn" of all actions for the parsonage of Wyntwik. Obligation by Thomas Barton and other to Mr. Wynter in 1,000*l*

* * * * * *

Indentures of the lord Dacres and s * * goods. Declaration of the white plate in the . . . . . book of your fees. Names of those who were condemned . . . . . default of answer to the King for carriage of . . . . . Plate of the Bishop of Roff. Goods of parson Golde. Jewels of the late earl of . . . . . delivered by George Medley to Body, and afterwards . . . . Thomas Avereie. Costs of the "triumph" on receiving the French ambasssadors at the Tower. Indenture of consignment of obligations to Henry Posier for 46*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* due to him by my lord Cardinal.

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Indenture for making St. Thomas' Tower, in the Tower of London, by Nedeham.

"* * * * ght of a sett of poyses."

Pp. 9. *Leaves numbered* A5, A7, A9, &c. to A23. *Top of each page gone.*

235. "Plate embezzled by Bodye."

R. O. "Superplusage." Item, of lord Dacre's gilt plate, a great salt with a cover and a forked spoon. "Beguiled Mr. Whalley by his own saying, at the weight of Dr. Whythers' plate," an ale pot, a goblet, a spoon and a pair of pouch rings. Of Dr. Powell's plate, a gilt chalice and patten, a parcel-gilt pax, garnished with mother-of-pearl. The arms set with azure out of two great cups of lord Dacres. A standing cup with a cover from Mr. Whythers' plate, a gilt spoon of Mr. Plimers, a gold garter saved at the melting of lord Dacre's gold, a pearl coronet which his wife has taken, a vestment and amice of Mr. Withers "saved in gold that was parted, and rascald of silver that was coined, 1½ oz. Item, said to John Whythers that your mastership had the sapphire, the turquoise, the emerald, to your use."

P. 1. *Endd.:* Plate embezzled by Bodye.

236. Grants in August 1535.

Aug. Grants.

1. Will. Vachan, jun., of Wondy, in the lordship of Carlyon, *alias* of Magor, marches of Wales. Pardon of all offenees committed before 14 June last. Monastery of Gloucester, 1 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., "die et anno subscriptis."—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

2. Hugh ap Griffith ap Moris Goz, of the lordship of Meleneth, marches of Wales, yeoman *alias* weaver. Pardon. Monastery of Gloucester, 1 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., "die et anno infrascriptis." *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

3. Calais. Commission to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, Thos. Welshe, one of the barons of the Exchequer, John Baker, attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, Geo. Poulett, and Anth. Seyntleger, of Ulcome, to reform all matters relating to the safe custody and defence of the town and marches of Calais, and of the castles of Guysnes, Hammes, Rysbank, Newingham Bridge, Mark, and Oye, the conduct and usage of the deputy, mayor, captains, and other officers, and of the soldiers. *Del.* Brittens, 2 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. The bishopric of Worcester. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of Worcester on the deprivation of the last bishop. Monastery of Gloucester, 3 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Dated underneath,* 9 Aug.—S.B. (Addressed to Thos. earl of Wiltshire as Keeper of the Privy Seal.)

5. The bishopric of Rochester. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of Rochester, on the attainder of the last bishop. Monastery of Gloucester, 3 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (Addressed to Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Privy Seal.)

[In the lower margin of this S.B. occurs the date 9 Aug., written in another hand, as if to indicate the date of execution. But it seems that Hilsey was actually elected on the 7th, and the intimation of his election to the King by the prior and chapter is dated 8 Aug. *See* Lewis's Life of Fisher, II. 413.]

6. The Cistercian monastery of St. Mary of Tarent. Congé d'élire to the prioress and convent, *vice* Edith, last abbess, deceased. Monastery of Gloucester, 3 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Dated underneath,* 9 Aug.—S.B. (Addressed to Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Privy Seal.)

7. Ric. Watkins, controller of the customs of tonnage and poundage in the port of Bristol. Licence to perform that office by deputy, notwithstanding the Act 4 Hen. IV. *Del.* Westm., 3 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. Sir Edw. Nevell and Jasper Culpeper. Next presentation to the parish church of Stone, Kent., Rochester dioc., now in the King's hands by the attainder of John late bp. of Rochester. *Del.* Westm., 4 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

9. Barnard Tynbalke, goldsmith, born a subject of the duke of Cleves. Denization. Westm., 4 Aug.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

10. John Blosshome, a native of Normandy and born subject of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 7 Aug.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

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236. Grants in August 1535—*cont.*

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11. Ric. Long, a gentleman usher of the Chamber and spear of Calais. Licence to import 200 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. Monastery of Gloucester, 1 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Aug. —P.S. writ. (Addressed to Thos. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and signed by Cromwell.)

12. The bishopric of Worcester. Assent to the election of Hugh Latomer, S.T.B., as bishop, in the room of the last bishop, deprived. Castle of Barkeley Herons, 11 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (Addressed to Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Privy Seal.)

13. The bishopric of Rochester. Assent to the election of John Hilsey, S.T.P., as bishop, the last bishop having been attainted. Castle of Barkeley Herons, 12 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (Addressed to the earl of Wiltshire, Privy Seal.)

14. Hugh Willoughby. To be one of the sergeants-at-arms, with wages of 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 14 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

15. The bishopric of Hereford. Congé d'élire to the dean and president of the cathedral church of Hereford, for a new bishop. Thornebury, 16 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurch, 20 Aug.—S.B.

16. John Lawton, of Leomynstre, Heref., yeoman, *alias* surgeon. Pardon for having at Llantellie, marches of Wales, and elsewhere in hidden places in co. Heref., forged and uttered certain coins called "crownys of the rose," as appears by an indictment found against him before John Scudamore and the other justices in co. Heref. *Del.* Berechurch, 21 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

237. William abbot of W[estminster,] to Cromwell.

R. O.

If it were the King's pleasure, I should be glad to give you 20*l.* at your return from Court, on condition of obtaining the King's favor for bestowing my bailiwick of Westminster through your solicitation at my own appointment. I should be glad, for my own ease and quietness, for you to accept the office. By so doing I should avoid slanders which might happen hereafter in the liberties of Middlesex. This Monday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

238. Andrew Bord, priest, to Cromwell.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser., II. 299.

Since he wrote from Burdyuse by the servant of Sir John Arundell in Cornwall, has been in divers regions and universities for learning. The universities of Orleans, Poitiers, Toulouse, Montpellier, and the reverend father of the head Charter House, a famous clerk, hold with our King in his acts. At Toulouse, at the Visitation of Our Lady last,* the greatest articles that any could lay against the King were debated in the chief school called Petragorysensis, before the king and queen of Navarre, and defined to the King's honor. Was in Catalonia when the Emperor took shipping into Barbary; "the which Emperor with all other kings in the courts of whom I have been be our redoubted King's friends and lovers. Insipient persons doth speak after their learning and wit." Is sick after his labor, or he would have come to Cromwell and put himself under his ordinance. Will be at his commandment when he recovers.

Sends him seeds of rhubarb from Barbary. Instructions as to the sowing of them.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and M. R.

239. Andrew Boord to Cromwell.

R. O.
Ellis, 3 Ser., II. 301.

According to my letters from Bordeaux and also from London of this present month,† I have come to your mastership with letters from "by zend see" (beyond sea). I have evidence that the late prior of the Charter House

* July 2nd.

† Must be either August or September 1535. It appears, by a letter written in the following year, that he had visited Cromwell at Bishop's Waltham, which must have been between the 18th and the 24th Sept.

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gave me licence to leave religion; whereupon I crossed the sea to school, and returning by the Grande Chartreuse had a dispensation in prior Batmanson's days. I will hide nothing from you. Fifteen years ago I was dispensed with by the bulls of the bishop of Rome to be suffragan of Chichester. If you will have me return to religion I will do as well as I can.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Summo Secretario, magistroque rotularum (*sic*).

Sept. R. O. St. P. VII. 633.

240. CROMWELL to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

Has informed the King of the contents of his letters from Ferrara and Bologna. He approved of Casale's conversation with the bishop of Paris, and was surprised at the indignation of the Pope and the Court at the death of the bishop of Rochester and More. Though the King is not bound to render an account of his actions to anyone but God, Cromwell will explain the matter, to prevent calumny. After the King had ended his case, with the approbation of the most learned men, these persons, who had not expected it, turned their minds to other thoughts, and when the King endeavoured to provide for the quiet and weal of the kingdom, and correct men's morals, they endeavoured to oppose him. Though the King had proofs of their crime he took no notice of it, hoping they would return to soundness of mind. When Parliament was summoned they secretly endeavoured to find out what was going to be treated of, and criticised it with such an array of arguments as to impose upon the common people. Suspecting the King to be offended, and fearing they would not be able to accomplish their intentions, they picked out certain of these who were bold and of ready tongues, and vomited their venom over them, forgetful of their duty to their King and charity to their country.

That these men were the authors of the conspiracy was clear from writings which were sent hither and thither, and from their own confessions, and the King was obliged to send them to prison lest the contagion should spread. In prison they were treated more mildly than they deserved, being allowed the society of their friends, the use of their servants, and their usual diet; and such was their confidence in the King's mildness that they preferred to continue in their guilt than to try the King's mercy by penitence. When certain laws were passed by Parliament with no opposition as beneficial to the whole realm and in accordance with true religion, these men alone opposed them, pretending that they were entirely given up to the contemplation of divine things, and endeavoured to refute and evade these laws by fallacious arguments. In proof of this their letters in coal and chalk when ink was not to be had are extant. Finally, they were openly tried and convicted of high treason. Their punishment was much milder than the laws prescribe, and many have from their example returned to their loyalty. Anyone of sound judgment may see how precipitately the Pope and Roman court have taken offence at this. It does not concern the King if the Pope uses his just rights over his cardinals and bishops, or whether he or any other prince punishes rebels, and he is surprised that the Pope is indignant. He thinks this indignation will be laid aside when evil-disposed persons cease to suggest falsehoods, and the opportunity of lying is taken away from them; for they are endeavouring to hide their schemes by representing their offence at what has been done, as the cause of the Pope. Let not the Pope therefore be offended if the King acts in accordance with his own right and that of his kingdom. Casale must carefully repeat this to the Pope, and to all who are offended at the punishment of these rebels, for the King wishes the truth not to be concealed by the calumnies of enemies; which, however, if false reports have gained such ground that there is no

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240. CROMWELL to SIR GREGORY CASALE—*cont.*

room left for truth, he will bear, having his kingdom and his subjects so secure that he trusts to repel any injury that may be attempted against him. Brumham,—*Sept. 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4. *Add. Endd.*

1 Sept. R. O. **241.** [CROMWELL] to NICH. OLDISWORTHYE.

Directs him to give up all possessions of the bishopric of Hereford to such as the Bishop elect shall appoint. Bromham, 1 Sept.

II. [CROMWELL] to ———.

I have received your letter of the 26th Aug., with the articles of the charge that you have given to the inquests there, which I have showed to the King. The King sends most hearty thanks, and wishes you to act according to your discretion.

Drafts, pp. 2.

[1 Sept. ?] Vit. B. xxi. 155*. B. M. **242.** EDWARD FOXE to [CROMWELL].

"..... departure from you yesternight, I fortuned .....r a minute of the King's instructions given [to Mr. Pa]chet, when he was sent into Germany, and finding ..... how the princes" once sent an express messenger to ask the King to aid their confederation, to which he has contributed with them 50,000 cr., and to send some one with commission to enter therein; and also promised Pachett to submit their variances touching *causam religionis et fidei* to his Highness,—I think it would not be amiss for the King to make some mention thereof in those instructions, taking it as an occasion of his sending to them now, or at least to send Pachett again thither with Master Haith or Master Lee, for there is no man fitter for the purpose than Pachett. This morning. *Signed.*

P. 1., *mutilated.*

1 Sept. R. O. **243.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

Received Cromwell's letter, by his fellow, John Anthony. There is a great lack of labourers because it is harvest time, and they steal away to work in the fields, where they get "5*d.* and 6*d.* a daye, mete and drynke." Trusts in 10 or 12 days to have enough to go on with the harbour. Every tide bullocks and horses are shipped for Calais. By Cromwell's advice some charges for terrage, &c. would now bring profit. If any Frenchmen come herring fishing in the Wyke this season, it would save money to get a last or two against Lent. If the King purposes to go on with the harbour next year, it would be best to lay a restraint on the export of grain from Kent. Already, owing to the demand, wheat is worth 11*s.* or 12*s.* a quarter in the barn, and malt 5*s.*; whereas when he came to Dover wheat was 6*s.* and a noble a quarter, and malt 2*s.* 8*d.* Wheat is likely, at this rate, to be 20*s.* a quarter next year, and if victuals are so dear the labourers getting 5*d.* or 6*d.* a day will be unable to live. There is one Hungerford, of Sandewyche, purveyor of grain to the King, who, under colour of his office, buys grain at his own price; he keeps a bakehouse in the town, "so that the fermors of the cuntrey ar at acompesicion with hym that they shall take theire profyttes." It would be well if the King commanded Hungerford to make a view of the grain left in the county, and forbid the export of it.

* Blank in MS.

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Hears that an excommunication has come into Flanders from "that Anthecryste of Rome" against the King and realm. Also "a grete obsequy" has been made at Paris, six days together, and at Rome a month, for the late bp. of Rochester and Sir Thos. More. Dover, 1 Sept.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

1 Sept. R. O. **244.** Adam Becansaw, Priest, and [Dr.] John Vaughan, to Cromwell.

On 30 Aug., according to our commission, we received the resignation of the monastery of Conway by Geoff. Johns, late abbot, and proceeded to a new election, when dan Richard ap Rhes was unanimously chosen abbot, the monks saying that he was 24 years of age to their belief, which did stay us from confirming the election. There was then exhibited to us his dispensation. So that matter is sped, saving only we have stayed the installation till we hear from you. From the 22nd to the 26th August we visited the abbey of Valle Crucis, where many things require reformation. The abbot came in, was sworn and examined, and carried by Mr. Bruerton's servants to the castle of Holt, and one of his monks, whom we took, being *apostata*, where they await the King's pleasure. The monastery and the church are in great decay, and indebted to the King and others 300 marks. We intend to deprive the abbot on the 4th or 5th Sept., and wish to know your pleasure for a new election. There are six monks in the house, but none fit for abbot except the prior, a virtuous and well-disposed man who refuses to be abbot, as the house is so much in debt and in decay. The abbot of Kymmer, who is a good husband, would fain have it, and would give you 20*l.* towards your duty, but no more. On the 18th August we received the King's letter, directed to us from my Lord Chancellor, requiring us to institute and induct Sir Rob. ap Meredeth in the vicarage of St. Martin, now void, in the diocese of St. Asaph. We desire to know your mind and pleasure. Conway, 1 Sept. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Sept. R. O. **245.** Richard Warmecumbe to the Bishop Elect of Hereford.

Congratulates the Bishop on his appointment. Although the revenues are not of the most value they will yield a competent living. Though the writer is his steward in fee, no man can do him better service than Mr. Sparcheford, archdeacon of Salop. He was a diligent officer to the late bishop. Desires his favor to the bearer, Ric. Lane, bailly of Hampton, Shellwike, and Topseley, who succeeded his father after 40 years' service. On the death of the late bishop, Thos. Lorymere, by means of one Knotisford, obtained the bailiwick of the King. He dwells away, and does the work by deputy. He is quarrelsome and full of words, and only cares for his own profit. Hereford, 1 Sept.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1 Sept. R. O. **246.** Roger Bowes, Purser of the "Maudlyn," to Thos. Stypkyn, Owner.

Arrived at Copmanhaven five days ago. Their victuals, ordnance, &c. have been taken away, and they are ordered to tarry until the coming of the King "wyche hys the hartye of holston" (Herzog of Holstein). He is now in Sweden, and will be here in five days, some say not before Michaelmas. As the king of England has maintained the Lubeckers, they count the English as good prize. May thank them of Dans for this trouble, for Hans Vanvardyn, borgrave of Danskes, detained them for seven weeks. The merchants here advise Stypkyn to arrest the ships of Danskes, two of

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246. Roger Bowes, Purser of the "Maudlyn," to Thos. Stypkyn, Owner—*cont.*

which are going to Hull and three to London. Yesterday a man came from Mr. Candyshe, who is in the King's "Menynon" at Varbaro, to ask the admiral of Denmark for a passport to come into the Sound, but no answer has yet come. Gives a list of what they have taken out of his ship. This is the third letter of this tenor. Elsynor, 1 Sept. 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* In St. Katherine's by London. *Endd.*

1 Sept. R. O.

247. Pallavicinus to Henry VIII.

Has been in the most terrible imprisonment for a year from no fault of his own. His grief was increased by hearing that he had incurred Henry's displeasure by differing from him in the matter of the Eucharist. His innocence, now that he is restored to the light by the king of France, has been proved. Henry may learn more from the writer's brother, who is going to him. Kl. Septemb. 1535.

Lat. Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 Sept. Cleop. E. v. (171). B. M.

248. Pallavicinus Carmelita to [Norfolk].

I always remember you with respect in consequence of what you said to me before I was cast into prison. I know that many have slandered me to the King as abhorring Christian piety and the Eucharist. Their falsehood is proved by the testimony of king Francis, by whose order I live freely and honorably. I send my only brother to prove to the King that I have never deserted the mysteries of the Church, and I beg you to assist him. Kal. Sept. 1535.

Hol. Lat., p. 1. *The person addressed is called* "Princeps amplissime."

1 Sept. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 12. B. M.

249. Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Is glad to hear of the Emperor's safe arrival in Sicily. Yesterday, Aug. 31, a chamberlain of the king of England, named Thomas Petiple, left Rome to go to the Emperor with letters from the King and Chapuis. He said that before his departure he spoke to the Queen, and that she was very well at Bugden (*en buden*),* and that she had liberty and much service, for which the King paid, although she is only called princess of Wales (*Cales*), because, according to the King's statutes, everyone, though unwillingly, calls "la Ana" Queen. The latter is said to be very ugly. All the people are frightened because they do not know from what side God's judgment will fall upon them.

The Pope left this morning for Perosa. The count of Cifuentes advised Ortiz to stay here, because the Pope has committed the deprivation of the king of England and the adjudication of the kingdom to the Apostolic See, as a fief of the Church, to cardinals Campeggio, Simoneta, and Cesis. The delay in granting the executorials in the principal cause is wonderful. Although the deprivation of the King was spoken of with such heat in the Consistory, and they wrote about it to all the princes, they will only proceed with delay, and wish a monition to the King to be intimated in neighbouring places. This is unnecessary, as the notoriety of his schism, heresy, and other crimes is enough to declare him deprived without the delay of a monition. If it is pressed, it is to be feared it will be on the side of France, to release

* Apparently a mistake of the writer, as Katharine certainly had been removed from Bugden to Kimbolton, "a house belonging to the heirs of Sir Richard Wingfield," as early as May 1534. *See* Vol. VII., p. 254.

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themselves from the pension to England, the claim of the English king, and for other advantages from the land which the King holds near France; also to show the king of England that the past delays were owing to the French king, and that now he is discontented matters are hurried on. It is a wonderful revenge which the king of France has taken on the king of England, to favor him until he has fallen into perfect schism and notorious heresy, and then to leave him in it, like deceiving a man as far as the gallows and leaving him hung.

The blood of the saints Henry has martyred calls to God for justice. The French king has left him, and allied himself with the king of Scotland, who has married the daughter of the duke of Vendôme. Rome, 1 Sept. 1535.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

2 Sept. **250.** Bishopric of Hereford.

See Grants in September, No. 1.

2 Sept. **251.** The Act of Succession.

R. O. Form of the oath of fealty according to the Act of Succession recognising queen Anne and her issue; with a memorandum that Geo. Cotes, S.T.B., was sworn according to it before Cromwell, 2 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

2 Sept. **252.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir Edmund Bedingfelde, steward of the Princess Dowager's household, has again sent to me for money to lay out in ling and cod at Sturbridge fair. Of the little that remained in my hands besides the 2,270*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, I have spent almost all in the King's affairs, according to your command, as well for the Ambassador's reward as for Nedam and Whalley for the works at Dover. I shall not spend any of the 2,270*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* till I hear from you. I desire to know your pleasure concerning the royal assents and significavits for the bishops of Rochester and Worcester, who are hot suitors for the same. I desire you will obtain for me the escape of Rob. Bewtye, which is 5*l.*, the said Robert being prisoner in the Counter in Bredstrete, where my brother-in-law is keeper. This Robert escaped, in the absence of my brother, by the negligence of my sister his wife; and it is, therefore, to avoid inconvenience I am anxious to have it. London, Thursday, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Sept. **253.** Sir John FitJames to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 39. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 63. Thanks for the great pains he has lately taken for him. I have spoken to the abbot of Glastonbury concerning the injunctions given to him and his convent by your deputy at the last visitation, of which four articles are enclosed. The first two extend to every monk in the house, except to those excepted in the second. If the chaplain, steward, cellarer, and one or two other officers who have always been attendant upon the abbot are bound to the first two articles, it will much disappoint the order of the house, which has long been honorable. It would be well to licence the abbot to dispense with them. I dare be surety that he will dispense with none unnecessarily. As to the third article, they have used to make their leases by one of the religious with secular men appointed to him, at a court, by copy of court roll. The convent was never made privy to the leases, and if they must let by consent of the majority, it would be very tedious both to them and their tenants. The Abbot would be much obliged to you if you

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253. Sir John FitzJames to Cromwell—*cont.*

would discharge that article. As to the 4th article, some of his brethren would be glad to go abroad and make untrue surmise, so the Abbot may pay for their costs. The Abbot wishes you to order that clause to be spared until he may wait on your mastership next term, or else to make it that the complainant shall only have his costs if he prove his complaint.

The other articles they think very strait, and will sue to you about them more at leisure. Meantime, I doubt not they will keep as good religion as any house of that order within the realm. Redliche, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add at f.* 42: Supreme Secretary. *Endd.:* My lord Chief Justice.

2. The four articles above referred to, viz.:—

Cleop. E. iv. 39.* B. M.

1. That all brethren or monks of this monastery shall eat together on flesh days in the place called "the Mysericorde," and on other days in the refectory.

2. That all brethren, except the abbot, the sick, and those who are performing jubilee (*jubileum peregerint*), shall sleep together in the dormitory in separate beds.

3. That the abbot shall make no waste of goods belonging to the monastery, nor let farms or reversions without the consent of the greater part of the convent.

4. Each person shall declare to the King, the visitor-general or his surrogate, any violation of these injunctions by the abbot or brethren, and the abbot shall supply the informer with the necessaries for his journey.

Lat., p. 1.

2 Sept. R. O. **254.** Sir Richard Bulkeley to Cromwell.

Has received his letters directed to the bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph, for surveying the taxation of the clear yearly values of all the possessions of the clergy in their respective dioceses. Has certified the books, which are now in the possession of the Lord Chancellor. Beaumaris, 2 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

2 Sept. R. O. **255.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

I and my colleagues go well forward, but it will be a fortnight or three weeks at the least before we can leave, we find so many things out of order in these parts. We trust, however, to arrange all before our journey. It will be right for Sir John Daunce to go through the accounts of my Lord Chamberlain for Guisnes at some future time. Notwithstanding the order made that the licence granted to Mr. Nevile for conveying wood out of England should be revoked, and that no person should lade wood from the seacoast out of England, no such order has yet been taken, and great quantity of wood is shipped by Nevile and others, paying him 2*d.* for every 1,000. The prohibition was not mentioned in the restraint of victuals at the Rye and Winchelsea, and a great quantity of wood has been shipped from the latter place for Flanders. Thinks that necessary order should be taken. Calais, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Sept. R. O. **256.** Ric. Phelypps to Cromwell.

Where your officials lately at the monastery of Cerne gave orders, among other injunctions, that neither the abbot nor the monks should pass the limits of the monastery, and its profits depend upon corn and cattle,—from

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which great detriment will ensue without proper supervision, and such as the black steward was wont to have,—may it please you to give the abbot his liberty, and to ride abroad about the affairs of his monastery, as you have allowed the abbot of Sherburn. The abbot sends you his fee of 5 marks sterling. Cerne, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Sept. R. O. **257.** Anne Rouaud to Lady Lisle.

The bearer says that your son* has been in good health since coming to Paris, and your daughters are also well. Has been for 10 or 12 days with Madame de Ryou, who is very ill, and is not yet brought to bed. Your daughters† desire to be recommended to you. "La mienne" sends you a couple of purses, and asks you to send her some little pearls to place on her rings (? *aneillettes*) like her sister. I love her as much as if she were my own. I wish we could be often with you. Pont de Remy, 2 Sept.

Asks her not to forget "de . . . . . ple de lanyers." *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

2 Sept. Add. MS. 8715, f. 113. B. M. **258.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

The gentleman sent to England after the French king received the brief has not returned. It is said that the king of England, since More's death, has put to death 12 or 14 other good men. The Scotch ambassadors have not yet arrived, nor will they come to the Court until it is at Langret, which will be in 10 days. They are going to espouse the daughter of Mons. di Vandamo in the King's name. When they arrive, will give them the brief. "Da Fontaine en Joinvilloy," 2 Sept. 1535.

Ital., pp. 5. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, &c.

3 Sept. R. O. **259.** John Wylliamson to Cromwell.

On the 2nd inst. I received your letter of the 31st Aug. by Mr. Vaghan, and according to your commandment have paid him 42*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* My mother with all your household are well. I fear your house at Hackney will not be ready in 18 days as I wrote, because of the alterations. You will have as pleasant a place as shall be a great way about London. For your place by Friars Austins, towards the street, the kitchen and scullery are raised, the gutters leaded, the roof is lathing and tiling. From the kitchen towards the Friars, the offices are rising as fast as may be. The brick work, with the windows of freestone in your hall, are ready to lay on the floor of the hall. On Saturday, the 4th inst., there will be a great pay at Hackney, Frere Austins, and at Ewhurst. Thos. Thacker says he has no money, and I dare not deliver any without knowing your pleasure, though I consider the scarcity of victuals, the poverty of the workmen, and that without your payment every 14 days they would have no food. I have delivered to Thacker, for buildings and emptions, and the charges of your household, 140*l.*, taking his bill for the same. Richard Lee, Maxwell, and I, rest not from setting forth your works at Hackney and elsewhere. The plague rages in the city, but not so much as is spoken of. Friars Austins, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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* James Basset. † Anne and Mary Basset.

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3 Sept. R. O. **260.** Wm. Gonson to Cromwell.

Has received his letter dated Bromham, 1st inst. Has inquired what ships are in the Thames appointed for Bordeaux. Most are gone, and only the King's two ships and four which are not ready remain. Has therefore said nothing, but will have a "perfytt awaytt" upon them, and stay them if the King pleases. Chr. Morys will be dispatched out of our hands in 10 days. Asks for money for the King's causes, for he daily lays out as much as he has or can borrow. London, 3 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

3 Sept. R. O. **261.** Christopher Mores to Cromwell.

See Vol. VII., 1131, which is more probably this year than 1534.

3 Sept. R. O. **262.** E. Earl of Derby to Cromwell.

Hears that the priory of Sepulchre's of Warwick is to be suppressed. Desires to be certified of the fact, and what are the best means to be used for staying the same. Colham, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 Sept. R. O. **263.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

Three merchants of London have arrived, who told me and my Lord Deputy strange news concerning the "mallysyhos" intent of the bishop of Rome, and the behaviour of a lewd friar "hoponly in thow poulpet at Handwarp." As these words are very slanderous, I ordered these men in the King's name to repair to you to report what they have heard, and to no one else. Our matters here go well forward. The King has been ill served in many ways. Calais, 3 Sept.

The men's names are Richard Lencolne, John Yorke, and John Dene.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Sept. R. O. **264.** John Smyth to Cromwell.

I thank you for your letters. Touching the matter at Abingdon between the Abbot and Awdelett, we have laboured to discover the truth, and received the books of charges which the Abbot can bring against Awdelett, which the latter has answered. For the oath the Abbot should have taken, it was only that he should speak the truth, and answer such bill as Awdelett would have exhibited. We have not sworn him as yet, though we had a commission for the purpose. We shall fix a certain day for both parties before Michaelmas to make proof, and be ready with our report next term. As I have a sore foot I cannot come to you, and must be in Kent before Michaelmas to survey the Queen's lands. I beg to be excused till you come to London. Abingdon, 3 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Sept. Cleop. E. IV. 54. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 65. **265.** Thos. Legh to Cromwell.

Has received Cromwell's letters wishing him, at discretion, to license heads, for necessary business, to go forth of their monasteries in manner as no bruit may be made thereof.

Thinks, after their injunctions, their inferiors will think it injury to be bound and their head so loosed. Besides, they would have occasion to seek the King's favor herein, and it might advantage Cromwell to gratify them. Other causes shall appear by the "compertes" of this visitation.

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Wherefore, will release none till he has spoken with Cromwell, or has strait commandment. Prays Cromwell to consider whom he sends to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where will be found all goodness and virtue, or else the fountain of all vice and mischief. Willton, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Secretary.

3 Sept. R. O.

266. John [Draper], Prior of Christchurch, to Lord Lisle.

Thanks him for his storks, of which one was delivered by his servant Swyfte. The other was drowned by the way. Has received a couple by his servant Rob. Candeler, but one was dead, though the meat was good. Has nothing to send but an ox, which he has sent alive to Lisle's ship. Had provided last year salmons, both barrelled and baked, but could not send them because Swifte was in trouble. Christchurch, 3 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lysley yn Callys.

3 Sept. Bucholz's Ferdinand I., ix. 16.

267. Ferdinand of Hungary to Paul III.

Commends the Pope's intention declared in his brief of 26 July (to deprive Henry of his kingdom). Will confer with the Emperor about it. Vienna, 3 Sept. 1535.

Lat.

3 Sept. V. 5499. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

268. Du Bellay to Francis I.

The affair of England has advanced no further than when I lately wrote that the deputies were ordered to prepare to make their report in Consistory, and I do not see that anything can be said until the return from Perugia. Many people here commend highly your conduct, saying that while you do not altogether refuse negociation, you have not put up with the inhumanities of the king of England and his disobedience to the Church, for which you have entered into enmity; and I am often asked if war has yet broken out between you. I have answered them in the spirit of their own questions (*en la mesme charité quils le me demandent*); and certainly the demonstration you made before pope Clement when you sent me hither says much in my justification; "et la faulte qui y fut faicte telle et si grande" that the Pope confessed you had made so much of it that he was satisfied henceforth that whatever the king of England did you would not trouble yourself for the Holy See against him, nor for him against the Holy See. This, I think, you have already said in another letter to me. The cardinals do not know what to say to this reply, especially when I add in general terms that in all reasonable matters you will be found a good son of the Church, and that the Holy See ought to beware of demanding of you things that would be to your prejudice. We will do what we can, unless otherwise ordered, to put the matter off, and hope to manage in such wise that, unless they will proceed against the form of law, much time will elapse before anything of consequence is done, and we will also declare ourselves so far that it shall not be said, either that I, De [Mascon,] as your ambassador, or I, Du Bellay, as cardinal, have departed from our duties.

Fr. Fragment of a letter. From a modern copy, pp. 2, *dated in the margin:* "Rome, 3 Septembre 1535 (?)."

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3 Sept. **269.** CARDINAL DU BELLAY to ———.

MS. 5,499, f. 212. Bibl. Nat., Paris.

Three cardinals are charged to examine the affair of England, and report to the Consistory, with a view to proceeding against the King. Will try to act so that he cannot have a rebuff from either side. The Pope has not yet importuned him much about it, "car j'ay tousjours jetté des pierres au devant." When he is compelled to discuss the matter further with the Holy Father, will take care to spoil nothing.

Fr. From a modern copy, p. 1.

*** This is part of a document described as "Depêche sur les choses de Rome et d'Angleterre quatre jours après l'arrivée de l'eveque de Paris," and dated Rome, 3 Sept. 1535.

3 Sept. **270.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 18. B. M.

Wrote last on 31st Aug. by way of the viceroy of Naples. The Pope told him that the French king had answered, with good will, that he would do what was proper for the execution of the Pope's sentence against the king of England, but the matter concerned the Emperor most, and it was reasonable that he should act first; he would then do what the Pope wished. It is well known that he wishes to throw the burden on your Majesty. Hears from a trustworthy person that the French king said that the Emperor should begin to execute the sentence against the king of England, and then he would see about doing what he thought most advisable (*el veria de hazer lo que le paresciese y mas conveniese*). This kind of behaviour will not be new to the Emperor. "Yo estoy sobre el aviso por esto y por lo que V. M. me tiene mandado de lo dar furia a los executoriales ny tampoco que con arte se dexen de pedir."

The Pope said also, what Clement formerly said, that if the Emperor and French king joined against England his Holiness would have to bring them to an agreement (*concertar*). Replied that he had no commission about this. * * *. Rome, 3 Sept. 1535.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

Ibid. f. 15. 2. Contemporary abstract, with marginal notes.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

4 Sept. **271.** [CROMWELL] to [the ABBESS OF WILTON].

R. O.

Desiring her to be good lady to his friend William Nevell about the farm of Chalke, and the copyholds he should have of the manor of Semley, belonging to her monastery. Nevell is loth to sue her at the common law as he has good cause to do. Wolfall, 4 Sept.

Draft, with corrections in Cromwell's hand, p. 1.

4 Sept. **272.** H. LAT[IMER], Elect of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Latimer's Remains, 368.

I certify you that we have been here a fortnight without obtaining confirmation or restitution of the temporalities. My lord of Canterbury cannot proceed without the royal assent, and we hear nothing of it or of Mr. Gostwick. It had been better if we had staid with you at Court. This day I spoke with Polsted, who has no further instructions from you, except to receive our sureties for the first-fruits. Touching my part in that behalf, I trust you have not forgotten my last suit, with which I was minded to have gone to the King; but the Queen, remembering at what end my lord of Salisbury was, said it would be enough to leave it to you. Please give whatever instruction is required to the bearer. My brother of Rochester commends himself to you. 4 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

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4 Sept. **273.** HARRY POLSTED to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter on Wednesday last; also your letter to the sheriffs of London of the same date, on Thursday, on which day the election took place. I required them to stay the nomination of the under-sheriff of Middlesex, and so I went to the Guildhall on Thursday and spake to Mr. Munmoth, who was nominated by the Mayor, who told me that my Lord Chancellor had moved him therein more than a month before, and was sorry he could not oblige you. After the election was ended, I made like request to Mr. Cotes, who was elected by the Commons, who told me he would be glad to follow your mind, but that he had received a letter from my Lord Chancellor. He will do as Munmoth does. On Friday following I delivered your letters to Munmoth and Cotes, who promised they would proceed no further until they knew your mind. This day my lord elect of Worcester was with me for composition of his first-fruits, and said he could find no sureties, and hoped his own bond would be sufficient. He intends to speak with the King on the subject. The bp. elect of Rochester has not yet come. Mr. Broke has written to you of the state of the city. The Rolls, Saturday, 4 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

4 Sept. **274.** THOMAS BROKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Your friends and family are in good health. Munmouth and Cootes are elected sheriffs of London for the coming year. Has seen the wines which Francis Towell desires a licence to transport beyond the sea. They are so slimy and ropy that they are not fit for sauce, much less wholesome to drink. Death and penury of wholesome bread are very prevalent in the city. No place is free. Sends a bill of the dead. Thinks he should defer his return till he hears the contrary. Never knew good bread so "geason" in London at this time of year; it is so musty and of so evil wheat that it is rather poisonous than nourishing. The bread baked out of the liberties of the city is meetly sweet, but of little quantity. What was sold for a half-penny when you were here is now a penny. If redress be not had, bread will be as dear this year as ever it was. London, 4 Sept.

Be my vicar in saluting my friends of the Privy Chamber. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Sept. **275.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. This Saturday I received by Gresham your two letters devised for Tyndall. Corn groweth to a high price, and the people need your help against "ingraters" everywhere. News comes from Flanders that the Pope has sent out his fulminations against us, and presumeth to give us *in prædam omni nationi*. Antwerp has answered that they will not meddle before they see the Emperor's commandment. If the King were to execute some terrible punishment against anyone that was found an "ingrater," all would fear. Remember my wife's brother. London, 4 Sept.

We shall be ready by the 11th. It were good that the King had a man of reputation in Flanders.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Sept. **276.** The EARL OF ARUNDEL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his letter advising him not to resist the King's pleasure, but admit John Ap Rice as constable of his castle of Clonne. Would be quite willing to comply if there were no lawful impediment, of which he has

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276. The Earl of Arundel to Cromwell—*cont.*

certified his Grace. Moreover, when Ap Rice was porter of his said castle, he let felons escape, who committed great robberies, for which the Earl discharged him. Downeley, 4 Sept.— *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromewell, Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

4 Sept. Paludan Müller's Aktstykker, I. 457.

277. Jurgen Wullenwefer to Albert duke of Mecklenburg.

Informing him of the state of affairs in Lubeck, &c. Dr. Adam has arrived here from England, and would be glad to visit you, but is unable. Marcus Meyer's brother has been in England, and has had a good despatch. The King is still willing to act under the conditions proposed to you by the doctor. He has sent two ships to Marcus, well equipped, and several envoys, who should come to a conclusion with you and the Count, Copenhagen and Elbagen; but I fear they will hardly find it possible now to come to you. I know for certain that if this conclusion could be obtained the King would do everything necessary. If the Count Palatine were to go on there would be no fear as regards England; for with the Count Palatine I suspect the matter will be long protracted. If, however, progress were made with the ships (this point you ought to press through your brother) Copenhagen could yet be relieved. He might then lie there for a time, but not longer than two months; and if he cannot obtain Landeszkrone, he should clear the Sound. Then victuals and necessaries could be sent thither. Moreover, if this expedition should go on, he would not even then lie long in the camp if you could hold out till Christmas. You would certainly find, if no reinforcements came, he would have to quit both by water and land; but now that reinforcements are at hand you may be sure it will not last so long.

Has got a servant from Marcus Meyer here. The ships had not then arrived from England. It is three weeks today since he left Warborch. They have been six weeks from England. You will receive a short answer about the expedition, &c. Lubeck, Saturday before the Nativity of the Virgin, '35.

*Holstein dialect.**

5 Sept. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, I. 372.

278. Cromwell to the Mayor and Burgesses of Cambridge.

Hears that the University has chosen him to be their Chancellor, and that there is a question about the exposition of the decree made last year by the Council concerning Sturbridge Fair, which order they are commanded this year to keep; the town contending that "victual" only includes what is to be spent in the fair, and refusing to allow the University to appoint two persons for the search of merchandise. Desires to have all controversies cease until a final order is taken, in which he will with all celerity and indifference travail. Desires them to suffer the University for this year to use their privileges, and also the common prison of the Tolbooth as they have done. Whofall, 5 Sept.

Add.

* The Editor has endeavoured to give the substance of the latter part of this letter after referring it to several competent scholars; but, partly from the obscurity of the language and partly from the imperfect information attainable as to the circumstances referred to, the sense in some places is doubtful.

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5 Sept. R. O. **279.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

I received your letter by Ric. Gresham, allowing me to go home. It will be Saturday before I leave, as my horses are still at pasture and unshod. Am I to pay any of the money had from York to Mr. Bedingfelde? I send you the Lord Mayor's certificate. I beg your favor for an honest poor priest to have the chantry in the Charterhouse void by the death of John Hethe. This service was granted him at my desire by Sir Thos. Willoughby, serjeant-at-law, and Dr. Capon, executors to Sir Rob. Rede, late chief justice of Common Pleas, who was the founder. Please, therefore, write two or three lines to the convent to admit the said priest. I leave my clerks, Rob. Lorde and John Roke, to act in my absence. London, Sunday, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

5 Sept. R. O. **280.** CECIL BODMAN, Abbess of Wilton, to CROMWELL.

Dr. Legh, the King's visitor and your deputy, on visiting my house, has given injunctions that not only all my sisters but that I should keep continually within the precincts. For myself personally I am content; but as the house is in great debt, and is not likely to improve without good husbandry, which cannot be exercised so well by any other as by myself, I beg you will allow me, in company with two or three of the sad and discreet sisters of the house, to supervise such things abroad as shall be for its profit. I do not propose to lodge any night abroad, except by inevitable necessity I cannot return. I beg also, that whenever any father, mother, brother, sister, or nigh kinsfolk of my sisters come unto them, they may have licence to speak with them in the hall in my presence. Wilton, 5 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Visitor.

5 Sept. R. O. St. P. VII. 625. **281.** CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.

Has seen Langey, and heard the following particulars from him. He has sent forward a kinsman of his to bring Melancthon to him with six other learned Lutherans, with money for their journey, and has warned Melancthon not to go to France until he has seen him. Langey is going to the Court for an answer from the Parisian theologians to the German articles. Afterwards he will go to the duke of Wirtemberg to settle disputes between him and the people of Ulm and the dukes of Bavaria. Francis has sent a safe-conduct to Melancthon, and is very desirous of his coming. The Emperor has sent ambassadors to the Lutheran princes and learned men, promising to allow many things which he would not hitherto, especially that he will help them in obtaining a General Council. Langey has dissuaded the Germans from agreeing to a Council; for most of the provinces would vote with the Emperor and the Pope; and in order to prevent them from making any treaty with the Emperor, he will endeavour to have a National Council celebrated in France, England, and Germany, which he hopes would be confirmed by the bishop of Rome. He thinks means may be taken with the Pope for this to be done in England, if the Lutherans will refuse to consent to anything unless the King's cause is approved of, and the Pope confesses he has ill-used the King. If what Langey says be true, supposes they are only trying to put off the time that the Lutheran princes may make no treaty with the Emperor.

Langey says that 30 [of] the more learned Lutherans have sent him articles,* from which he has selected certain points, and the King has given

* *Se* (*struck out*) amplius triginta [*qu.* "ex" omitted?] Lutheranis doctioribus ad se articulos scripsisse.

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281. CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

them to the faculty at Paris for their opinion, which Langey will take to Germany.

He had not a copy of the articles to give Mont, but would send to his brother at Paris for them. He added to the articles of the Germans one to the effect that the tyranny of the bishop of Rome must be restrained, so that he should not arrogate to himself the authority to transfer and determine about kingdoms, nor excommunicate princes; and this the Germans have signed.

Everything in France is full of the old leaven.

There was here in July a man from the dukes of Bavaria about the money lent to them, which they are ready to repay, but ask for delay as they are at present in danger. Langey is ready to do anything to serve the King, and says Francis will not attempt anything with the Germans, unless Henry consents. He hopes to return to France in three months. Schallun (Châlons), 1535, 5 Sept.

Lat. Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*

5 Sept. R. O.

282. G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his favor to his chaplain, Sir John Morton, when he was last with Cromwell. Asks him to be good master to his servant John Bekeley, the bearer, who is coming to show the King the misdemeanour of Sir Rauff Longforde in the King's ground in Staffordshire, where Bekeley is the Earl's deputy. Longforde has also misused himself in Derbyshire, where Shrewsbury is likewise the King's officer. Asks for a commission for the bishop of Chester, who is now at his own place in Staffordshire,* and to other justices of the peace, to inquire about Sir Rauff's misdemeanour. The King will thus know whether Sir Rauff's late complaint is true or not. Sheffield Castle, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

5 Sept. Cleop. E. iv. 35. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 67.

283. JASPER FYLOLL to CROMWELL.

I send herewith a paper of the proportion of victuals, &c. which the lay brothers here tell me must be provided for them. This cannot be borne by the revenue of the house, which is 642*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*, and this proportion amounts to 658*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Since this was made, wheat has risen 4*s.* 3*d.* a quarter, and malt 20*d.*, and other victuals commonly rise with them. I hear among the lay brothers that formerly when all victual was at a convenient price, and their number was smaller, the proctor has accounted for 1,000*l.* a year, their rent of assize being as above, only 642*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*; which costly fare, building and other expenses, were borne by the charity of the city of London. Now they, disregarding the dearth, the increase of their superfluous number, and the decay of this charity, would have the same fare used, like plenty of bread, ale, and fish given to strangers in the buttery and at the buttery door, and as large livery of bread and ale to their servants and vagabonds at the gate; which cannot be. It seems necessary to diminish their number or dainty fare, and also the superfluous livery of bread and ale. These Charterhouse monks would be called solitary, but there are more than 24 keys of the cloister d[oor] in the hands of 24 persons and it is likely that m[any] letters, unprofitable tales and tidings,

* Lichfield. The bishop, however, really appears to have been staying at this time at Bewdley, in Worcestershire.

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and sometimes perverse council, come and go by reason hereof. There are 12 keys to the buttery door in 12 m[en's] hands, which seems to be small husbandry. This is the time when provision is wont to be made of ling, haberdens, and other salt store, and also of winter vestures for their bodies and beds, and fuel to their cells; wherein I tarry till I know your pleasure. It would be well to remove the lay brethren from the buttery and kitchen, and put temporal persons there, as all the waste of the house is in those two offices. In the beginning of August, my lord of Canterbury sent for two monks here, Rochester and Rawlyns. Rochester he has sent home, but he keeps Rawlyns, who has changed his habit to secular priests' clothing, and eats flesh. Many here would be glad to be licensed to do the same. A lay brother apostate, late of the Isle of Axalme, was secretly received into the cloister, sick of the great sickness, and died in four days. One of the lay brothers who tended him is now sick of the same.

The chaplain of the chantry of 8*l.* founded by lord Rede, late chief justice for 30 years, died on Sept. 1, and there are yet 14 years to run. Master John Maydwell, commonly called the Scottish friar, has exhorted danne John Rochester, in the presence of Wm. Marshall and other, but they found no good towardness in him. Entreated Rochester and four or five other monks to hear him preach one day that week, which they were contented to do; but next day they sent word that they would not hear him, for they heard that he preached against the honoring of saints and images, and was a blasphemer of saints. Said that I marvelled much at them, for there can be no greater heresy in any man, specially in a religious man, than to say that he cannot preach the Word of God, neither will hear it preached.

They say they will read their doctors, and go no further. Told them that such doctors had made some of their company to be strong traitors, and traitorously to suffer death.

I dare do nothing till I know somewhat of your pleasure, for I hear from John Whalley that you wish me to break no old order of the house. When I know your commands I will follow them. The Charterhouse next to London, 5 Sept. *Signed.*

I have sewed to the bill of proportion a parchment with all the names of the household. Before every man's name who has confessed himself the King's true man is set "g." for good, and before the other "b." for bad. In the second line is set the letter that standeth upon his cell door. The third line is the number of the persons.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* To, &c. Master High Secretary to the King's highness.

284. Jasper Fyloll to [Cromwell].

R. O. Dan Nic. Raulyns has his capacity sealed, but has borrowed his secular vesture of other priests of his acquaintance.

Dan Thos. Salter and dan John Darley would fain be out of the cloister by favour of your mastership. Dan John Darley is provided of a service at Salisbury.

The sexton has secretly conveyed 2 or 3 cwt. of wax out of the store-house. I asked him what he meant, and he says the fathers of the cloister commanded it. I suppose they will sell it to buy their winter's clothing. I think it is expedient that I should know your pleasure in the articles I left with you. Wheat is 18*s.* 4*d.* a quarter, and malt 7*s.*; and 56 persons are fed in the house daily, besides strangers; and now, servants are looking for their wages and liveries.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* Jasper Filoll's remembrances concerning the monks of the Charterhouse.

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[Sept.] ? **285.** DANISH CAPTAINS to HENRY VIII.

Wegener Aarsberetninger, IV. 12.

A few days ago certain English ships were returning from Dantzig while Christian was returning from his camp to Copenhagen, which he was blockading with his fleet. In consequence of the piracy of the Lubeckers, ordered them to stop until the King's arrival, sending on with these letters the ship which would be the least loss if taken.

Lat. Draft by Suavenius. Headed: Capitaneorum regiorum scriptum ad Anglum de navibus Anglorum detentis, qua de caussa detentio facta sit. *

5 Sept. **286.** DR. BONNER and RICHARD CAVENDISH.

Wegener Aarsberetninger, IV. 10.

Safe-conduct for Bonner and Caundyssh, granted in the name of the king of Denmark, by Detlenus Brocktorp, chief captain of the army, and Eric Guldenstern, admiral of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, 5 Sept. 1535; with a letter to Bonner and Caundissh, stating that they have granted it in Christian's absence, and desiring the ambassadors to do nothing to assist the enemy, to come as soon as possible, and to show their safe-conduct to any ships they may meet. From the King's camp.

Lat. Draft by Suavenius.

6 Sept. **287.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Received on the 28th ult. the Emperor's letters of the 13th July, with the news of the capture of La Goulette, of which he had been already informed on the 14th ult. by Likerke. The Emperor will learn by his letters of the 25th the pleasure which the King professed to have at it, and likewise all this people. Sent lately a servant to Court to request the King to send his physician to the Princess, both on account of a certain rheum, and to provide against a return of her ordinary complaint, which she dreads, in the coming winter. I sent letters written to me from various quarters about the capture of Tunis to Cromwell, who on the aforesaid two points made me the reply of which a copy is enclosed. While my man was in Court there came a servant of the English ambassador in France, who brought the news of the capture of Tunis, as the King himself told my man; not considering it, however, for certain, as it only came from Rome, and requesting that I would inform him as soon as letters came from his (your) Majesty. Afterwards Cromwell declared the news to be perfectly certain, whatever the King his master might have said, who had only used those expressions in order that I might not forbear to inform him, and that I should do him great pleasure by imparting to him all the news that came. The King is equipping three ships to send to Lubeck and Denmark under charge of the gunner * who was there last year. To cover the affair they give out that these ships are going to Holland, and so the said gunner told one of my men; but I think that he will soon not only confess the truth of the said voyage, but some particulars of his charge besides; for he has several times told my men that in any case before his departure he will come and dine with me to take leave. The King is sending in these ships some artillery and powder, pikes and harquebuses, and, as I am told on good authority, 60,000 ducats in ready money. I am told the ambassadors lately sent to Lubeck carried more than 30[000?] ducats. The King has lately countermanded certain English ships which were ready to go into France; and this, as I hear, from a fear that they would be taken or detained by virtue of the decree promulgated by His Holiness against him and his kingdom. Certainly the King and those of the Concubine's party fear nothing more than the obedience of your Majesty's subjects to the

* Christopher Morres.

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commands of his Holiness, because it would give rise to the greatest mutiny and confusion in the world, as Cromwell has several times confessed to me, and more now than ever, because the season has been unfavourable (*la saison a este fort petite*), and there is great probability of famine; and application is continually made to me from all quarters to urge the carrying into effect of the Apostolic censures, which every one here believes would be a speedy remedy, especially considering the great dissatisfaction of all men at the life and government of this King. London, 6 Sept. 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

6 Sept. Lansd. MS. 989, f. 133. B. M.

288. JOHN CLAIMOND, President, and the Scholars of CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, to HENRY VIII.

Received on 6 Sept. his mandate, and have accordingly cited the fellows and scholars to be present at his visitation.

Datum in collegio vestro prædicto, 6 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

6 Sept. R. O.

289. JANE GYLDFORD to [CROMWELL].

I thank your mastership for your great goodness, and beg your continuance. Injunctions have been given to the master of the Gawntes in Brystow that no woman shall come within their precincts. I have a lodging there, chosen as meet for a poor widow to serve God in in her old days, and I trust no inconvenience shall ensue thereof. I have also been used to go to church through the cloister of that house to a chapel within the choir, but I shall be content to resort to the common place as others do of the same church. If I may be a suitor in the matter, I request you will license the master of the house with a chaplain to go abroad for the common weal of the same, as you have done to others. At Hill, 6 Sept. *Signed.*

P.S. *in her own hand:* Begs credence for the bearer.

P. 1. *Endd.*

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290. THOMAS GODNEY and four other Merchants, to HENRY VIII.

Arriving at Copemanhaven were seized by the duke of Holst, the king of Sweden, and their adherents; our thirteen ships were taken and spoiled. As you have ambassadors here in this country we hope you will command them to obtain redress from the Duke. "At the leger of the duke of Holst, elect king of Denmark," 6 Sept. *Signed in the same hand as the text by* Thomas Godney, John Bysshope of Harwich, Thomas Laws, John Wright, and Roger Watson.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O.

2. The SAME to [BONNER and CAVENDISH.]

Ten days before the date of this we came with our ships before Copemanhaven, and were commanded to come to anchor by the Admiral, "and took all our victuals" and ordnance. We went to the King's Admiral to know his pleasure. Were ordered to abide the King's coming. Since the coming of Oliver, your servant, we have had the worst treatment, for the Admiral of the King's ship took our sails and much of our raiment; and it is said they will have our ship and goods. We trust at your coming hither you will have spoken to the King and obtained our licence to depart. Elsenor, 6 Sept. 1535.

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6 Sept. Nero, B. III. 128. B. M.

291. Robt. Legge, Thos. Gyggs, and Will. Bolle to Cromwell.

At Coomanhavyn, 6 Sept. 1535.

Complain that on arriving at Elsanowr on Whitsun even, after paying their custom, and on the Monday following at Commanhavyn, all their ordnance and artillery was taken from them, their victual spoiled, tankards thrown at men's heads, and merchandise taken away. Were detained three weeks, and then compelled by Hart Van Meken Borrowe to take passports, paying a gold gyldon apiece; but when the money was paid, they were told they should not pass. Were fain to labour to Uryn (Jurgen) Wolweffer, borow master of Lubeck, who procured them a general passport from Greve Crystover, captain of the castle of Copmanhavyn, which cost a gold gyldon and a half. They promised them a ship named the *Samsson*, but sent them in their own ship, without ordnance; so that if they had met their enemies the Swethens, they would have lost their ships and been taken prisoners. Arrived safely at Danske, where Hans Van Werd, the head ruler, told them that they should be much better treated, so that the King might know the people of Danske were his friends. After selling what little goods the Lubecks had left them, were not allowed to buy wares, but were ordered by Hans Van Werd to ballast their ships with pitch, tar, and osmondes, and were kept with flattering words for seven weeks. Might have passed the Sound before the ships of the king of Denmark, the king of Swethen, or the High Master of Sprus had come into the Sound, but they would not let them go till they knew that the Lubecks had lost all.

Dared not venture then, and sent a man to the High Master of Spruse at Conyborowe for a safe-conduct, but he could get nothing but light answers and small comfort. Obtained from Van Werd a bill to the king of Denmark; trusting to which they started home, but have been taken and spoiled. There are of them 12 ships of Englishmen. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

6 Sept. Nero, B. VI. 152. B. M.

292. G. Lily to Starkey.

Has read his letter to Bernardinus. Agrees with him in his advice that Lily should come to England, but cannot do it. When a boy, his friends thought that, following his father's example, who had obtained no moderate praise for his goodness and learning, he, being alone left of so many children, would come by a sort of hereditary right into the best part of his paternal possessions; but now this all seems to have come to nothing. Does not wish to write what makes him feel thus. Does not see anything left to him but to throw himself into this new school of Chieti (*Theatinensium*).

Asks him to salute Morison for him, and to deliver the accompanying letters to John. Padua, 6 Sept.

Lat. Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Londini.

6 Sept. Calig. E. II. 145. B. M.

293. Sir John Wallop to [Lord Lisle].

Requests that the packet addressed to Mr. Secretary may be sent over with all speed in his accustomed manner. The Muscavitts have defeated the king of Pow[le], and he hardly escaped to Crakavia. They never before invaded the realm so far. The duke of Sproice, who was accustomed to send the King hawks yearly, was killed, and all the best of the realm. It is an evil thing for king John of Hungary, for the king of Poland was his chief aid, and his first wife was king John's sister.* Asks him to show the news to Master Treasurer, and to tell him that he has

* This seems to be an error. The first wife of Sigismund king of Poland was not a sister of King John, but Eliz., wife of John, was a *daughter* of Sigismund.

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nothing else to write but what was in his last letter, "saving in these may "be pickid owt more sweter things then in my last, not very much to [be] "trusted unto." The King's money will not be paid till November, and then the French king promises he shall be paid for both, and says Henry "is agred to the [sum]me." Does not wish him to tell this to any man but the Treasurer. Has advertised the [King] thereof, so "you" need not write. Janievill, 6 Sept.

[I p]ray you [reward] this bringar . . . . . here who [is th]e Frenche [king's] servaunt, and [has] taken payne [in c]onveying these [letter]s." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Mutilated.*

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294. LUTHER to SPALATINUS.

* * . No news except that Dr. Antonius† is here, that black Englishman sent by his King to our Prince (the Elector), and he invites Philip [Melancthon] to England to a conference with the King. * * 6 Sept. 1535.

Lat.

6 Sept. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 20. B. M.

295. VISCOUNT J. HANNART to the EMPRESS.

The queens of France and Hungary met at Cambray on 16 Aug. There were present the daughters and daughter-in-law of the King, Madame de Vendôme, the cardinals of Borvon (Bourbon) and Tornon, the Admiral, the duke of Albany, and the marchioness of Zenete. The Empress probably knows that the king of England has separated from the Church of Rome, and put to death many persons who will not obey him as head of the Church after God. Since the death of the Cardinal of Rochester and More, twenty-eight persons have been executed, among them nine Carthusians. The King has given the Carthusian Monastery in London to his new wife for a palace, and others to his daughter and father-in-law.

The king of Scotland has sent ambassadors to conclude his marriage with the daughter of Mons. de Vandôme, and to conduct her to Scotland.

* * * 6 Sept. 1535.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

7 Sept. R. O.

296. JOHN, MASTER OF THE GAUNTS, to CROMWELL.

I have received the King's injunctions and yours, and as I am governor of this poor religious house of the Gaunts of Bristol, and must ride from place to place about the profits of the house, I beg that you will dispense with me, that I may not only oversee the works, but ride to and fro on such business as shall be necessary for the sustentation of this place. Fro the Gaunts of Bristol, 7 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Visitor-General.

7 Sept. Harl. MS. 604, f. 117. B. M.

297. INVENTORY OF THE PRIORY OF [WORCESTER].

* * * kitchen stuff, &c.

The Tumbar . . office.—"St. Oswalde and St. Ulstan's hede with selver and gylte." A mitre for St. Oswald's head. An arm of St. Edmund the Bishop, "ij. woode covered with silver gilt." . . . . An arm of St. Roman the Bishop, covered in certain places with silver. 2 small "srym . . . . gilt with little stones, in which are certain relics of St. Oswalde and St. Wlsta[n] . . . . covered with silver." A monyle of St. Oswalde.

† Barnes.

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297. INVENTORY OF THE PRIORY OF [WORCESTER]—*cont.*

Una vitta circa caput S. Margaretæ . . . with silver, with other garnishing, with silver about the head. 11 thousand virgins, in part of a skul[l] . . . . of Herfford's comb, garnished in silver and gilt, with 2 rings. 2 old pans of 16 gallons a pe[ce] . . . . bason to temper wax therein. A trivet.

The Master of the Chapel.—Surplices for the master of the children and the children. "A maske booke of . . . . . with pricksong, wherein is five parts and 4 parts." Four pricksong mass books of pawz. 2 other books—one with antems and "salnes" in him; 4 little pricksong books of masses; 5 mass books of 5 parts; 5 bo[oks] with Salve festa dies, and scrolls belonging to the two "pauper" books; in them be the five parts of other songs. A sis . . . . . note book, "burdyde" (boarded). A parchment book of salnes (psalms) boarded. 2 masses in five parts in parchment scrolls. A "pauper" book of 4 parts. A "pauper" book with the Vitatoris Benedictus, Te Deum in pricking, 3 or 4 anthems in scrowes. A brass lamp hanging in Our Lady Chapel. 3 coffers with locks and keys. A table, trestles, &c.

The Ostyllar's office.—Spoons with images of Our Lady, and other plate. Bedding and furniture in Wm. Deane's chamber, the second chamber, the pantry chamber, the second chamber, and the chapel chamber.

The Fraterras office.—12 great silver bowls. 42 spoons. 10 masers with gilt bonds. 2 silver salts. A horn for the whassell, with a cover garnished with silver and stones. In the Misericorde, a table board, forms, &c., a pall before the fire chimney, and fire-irons. In the little house, a bason and ewer. In the fratry, 3 bells, 8 candlesticks, a lamp, cloths, pots, &c.

"*The stufe of Bevery.*"—In the hall: tables, forms, and an iron screen. In the pantry: a cupboard, &c. In the buttery: 2 planks to set ale upon. In the kitchen: an iron bar, chains, and a chair. In the cook's chamber: a moulding board and a painted cloth. In the dortour: 6 bedstocks, with planks; a form; a coffer, containing candlesticks, chargers, and other articles, some of silver fashion and some of the old fashion. In the Ryves chamber: a bedstock, tester, &c. In the Butler's chamber: an iron-bound coffer, pots, a chafferne, a garlick mortar, &c. In the chapel: A holy-water stock of lead; 4 kneeling forms; a pan painted of the Good Lord; 10 images. At Robt. Avverde's: a great pot, a kettle, broches, &c. At James Avverde's: a standing kettle. At home: a great pot in the custody of Benet.

Ornaments belonging to St. Oswolde and St. Wlstan, and other:—

A cope of yellow satin, the picture of pearls set upon gold. A chasuble of yellow satin; another of black silk, with the Holy Lamb, a cross on the back. A stole of "nylde" (needle) work, set with stones and pearls. A girdle of changeable silk, platted at the ends. An alb of cloth of gold, the fore part set with pearls and stones. A cope of St. Wlstan and chasuble of yellow satin, embroidered about the collar with needlework and gold. An alb of story work. A cope and chasuble of crimson satin, broidered about the collar with needlework and gold. 2 stoles; one blue satin, with pearls at the ends and gold; the other changeable satin. A fannell of blue satin, the ends pearl and cloth of gold. 2 girdles; one green silk, the other knit net-wise. A stole and a [sta]mell of St. Dunstan, red silk, wrought with gold and needlework, the ends cloth of gold. A stamell (?) of St. Alphege, the ends cloth of gold set with pearls. A stole of St. Aldulfe.

ii. An inventory made upon St. Dunstan's Day 1535 of certain parcels of iron work and others being in a coffer at the Prior's manors.

A stock saw. A framing saw. A hand saw. A little saw to set on a lock. "A great yocke nawger." 3 other less "nawgers." An axe, an adze, a wimble, all of iron. A hombre. A hacker. 2 iron parsers, with a hombre and a socket at the end to put in candles. A snotter for candles. A fire-ball to warm hands. A pair of little "shysers." A briar scythe. A drag of iron to "clans polles" (cleanse pools). 2 swan hooks. 2 brushes. 2 rubber brushes. A purse of 89 counters. A box, with dust for writing. An ivory comb. A glass of styll (steel) gilt. A hay net with bells to take foxes. 6 fox

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nets, with bells. 2 lanterns. A bowlt. A lovynge bell. 2 lovynge nets for partridge and larks. A bowe net to drive partridges. 3 leather bottles. 4 bearing bills. Shovels, spades, and "skolpis." 2 wheel barrows.

Pp. 3. *Large paper.*

7 Sept. R. O. St. P. VII. 627.

298. CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.

Yesterday Langius took him to dinner with the bishop of Châlons, who told him how vexed the cardinal of Lorraine was at the Pope's conduct towards the King, and at the impudent brief he had written to the French king. The Cardinal intends to send one of his household to Rome, to warn the bishop of Rome and the cardinals, who are his friends, not to think that they can decree anything against princes, for it would only make them a laughingstock. The Bishop said also that this Pope cannot long survive, and his successor may be more friendly to both Kings, for now more than 18 cardinals belong to their side. He asked Mont to assure the King that the cardinal of Lorraine was devoted to him. Langius said that he might come to England from the duke of Gueldres, for the ambassadors of Lubeck and of the duke of Holstein are expected to meet at Gueldres to treat of peace; and if they come, Langius thinks that he will go also in the name of the French king, and go from Gueldres to Germany. He very much desires to see the king of England, and receive instructions from him before going to Germany. He will endeavour to prevent the Germans from consenting to a General Council, and has no doubts of succeeding. Jainvil, 7 Sept. 1535.

Lat. Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

7 Sept. R. O. St. P. VII. 629.

299. CHR. MONT to CROMWELL.

Two days ago sent two letters to England by Master Barnabe, whom Mont met as he was going to Wallop. Has received the King's letters ordering him to go to Melancthon and persuade him to come to England, where he is much more likely to accomplish something for the spread of the Gospel than with a King most Christian in name, but very different in reality. Fears he will not be able to accomplish this, for Melancthon's coming to France does not now depend on agreement with the articles sent by Langius, but articles have been already sent by the Germans to Francis, and returned with some alterations which they promised to adopt. Langius has accordingly sent on his kinsman Mons. de la Fos to Germany with money to bring Melancthon to France with five other learned men. Francis has sent him a safe-conduct, a gold chain, and money. All the Lutheran doctors and rabbis have written to Langey that they will accept any terms of agreement not absolutely unjust and impious; and Melancthon would have already gone to France, unless Langey had dissuaded him. Thinks it would be difficult to turn his course towards England. Fears Foxe will not find Melancthon in Germany.

The second part of his charge was to find out from Melancthon whether the articles lately sent by Wallop were sent by Melancthon, or drawn up by the University of Paris, and to inform the King of Melancthon's opinion about them.

Has shown them to the Venetian ambassador. To the first article, "Admittitur potestas Pontificis Maximi," replied, "Hoc Latinum magis sapit Sorbonam Parisiensem quam Vitenbergensem Minervam." Has also written about them to Foxe.

Was told by Langey that the Lutherans had sent more than 20 articles about religion to the French king, and he had sent them back, asking them to adopt certain alterations. This they agreed to do for the sake of concord.

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299. CHR. MONT to CROMWELL—*cont.*

One of these was that they would endure the primacy of the bishop of Rome to preserve an agreement about doctrine, if he would judge according to the Word of God. Everyone sees that this is more simple than the other.

Langey confessed that it was impossible to prove the primacy of the bishop of Rome from the Word of God, and Clement had consented to refer it to positive law. The more learned Cardinals, especially cardinal Trivulcio, were of the same opinion. Does not think that these articles sent by Wallop are an answer from the Doctors of Paris to the Lutheran articles, for the Lutheran articles were given at the King's order by Langey to the faculty of Theology at Paris, and 20 doctors were appointed to examine them first; but no one had yet seen their opinion, for which alone he had come to the Court, and one of the doctors was going to bring it under the University seal in two or three days.

Thinks, therefore, that the articles in question are not the reply of the Parisian doctors. Langey says they will grant anything rather than agree with the Germans. Whatever the articles are, will show them to Philip. Has asked Langey for a copy of the articles he exhibited to the University, and he has sent for them to Paris. Stopped at Reens by advice of Wallop and Heyns, and took occasion to thank Langey* for his letter to Wallop from Villicutre, offering to come shortly to some place where he will be able to do good service to the king of England; adding that Henry had accordingly sent him and Wallop hither to confer with him. As Mont must leave this immediately Langey has promised to deliver to Wallop the copy of the articles he promised to him. Jainvil, 7 Sept. 1535.

Hol. Lat., pp. 5. *Add. Endd.*

7 Sept. R. O. **300.** CHRISTOPHER MONT to CROMWELL.

Mr. Heyns and I have left letters with Wallop on our instructions, which, as some of the news in them is doubtful, we thought it better to delay till he can send them to England by his own servants; for these letters Wallop sent to Calais by a servant of the French king. As to my diet I was paid 28 cr. on leaving England, 1 Aug.; but I must go to Wittenberg, which is about 100 German miles hence, and the journey will take nearly a whole month. I shall also have to stay a month there to confer with Melancthon and others, and the return will occupy another month. As it is difficult to send money to Wittenberg, begs a remittance by Fox, who, he believes, is going thither. Wallop promised him 80 cr., of which he has spent 22 on a horse, and two months' diets are due to him. Leaves today for Germany, and Heyns for Paris. "Ex Jainvil," 7 Sept. 1535.

Hol. Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Sept. R. O. **301.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

I thank you for the buck out of my lord of Suffolk's park. I have delivered the sides of the stag to your steward to bake against your coming, and half the haunch to Ric. Gresham. I beg your favor to Dr. Call, provincial of the Grey Friars, in his suit. He has asked me to write, "and for the same has promised me that I shall lack no rosewater." I purpose to ride home on Saturday, and return in eight days. London, 8 Sept., Nativ. of Our Lady. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* A misprint of "Domino" for "Domine" on line 6 of page 632, together with the absence of quotation marks for the whole paragraph, goes far to make this passage unintelligible in the State Papers.

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8 Sept. R. O. **302.** ROWLAND LEE, BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD, to CROMWELL.

I have received by my servant Lewes the King's letter about putting down weirs upon the Wye. I have ordered it to be done between this and Friday. I have appointed Mr. Holte and Sir Edw. Crofte to repair thither on Wednesday next, and would have been there myself, but I have been ill of a fever. Beaudeley, Lady Day.* *Signed very feebly.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Sept. R. O. **303.** RICHARD ABBOT OF WINCHCOMBE to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your letters. Ascertaining you that since we have received certain injunctions, we beg your favorable interpretation of them, especially where they seem obscure. Give credence to my brother dan John Gabriel. Wynchelcombe, 8 Sept.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Sept. R. O. **304.** The SUB-PRIOR AND CELLARER OF THE MONASTERY OF WORCESTER to CROMWELL.

According to your writing we have delivered to the bearer Ric. Chylde, 7*l.*, to the use of the prior. There remains over and above the said sum 55*s.* in our custody. At the fetching of the money Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Evans, my lord Bishop's registrar, were present. Worcester, 8 Sept. *Signed:* John Lawerne, sub-prior—Thomas Sudburi, cellarar.
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Sept. R. O. **305.** SIR. RIC. LIGON AND OTHERS to SIR JOHN BRUGGE.

You are to appear before us at Gloucester, 16 Sept., to answer certain articles we have received from the King. 8 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* R. Ligon—Ed'e Tame—Jamys Clifford—Robert Wy—John Arnold—Thomas Lane.
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

9 Sept. Lansd. MS. 989, f. 134. B. M. **306.** The ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Declaration by John Claimund, the president, and the fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, that they will henceforth refuse obedience to any foreign prince, and will never consent to treat for the re-establishment of papal supremacy, but will make known to the King any communications the bishop of Rome may make to them either by nuncio or letters. *Dated in margin at the beginning:* Sept. 9, 1535. Hen. VIII. 27.
Lat. Modern copy, pp. 6.

9 Sept. R. O. **307.** VICTUALLING OF LONDON.

Certificate by Lewes Thomas, bailiff in Southwark of the archbishop of Canterbury, that, on the 8th Sept. 27 Hen. VIII., John Bone discharged and delivered 28 wayes of cheese in Southwark. Sealed with his official seal, the day and year aforesaid. *Seal.*
P. 1. *Small paper.*

R. O. 2. Certificate by Lewis Thomas, bailiff of the archbishop of Canterbury, that Thomas Bekensaull, of London, discharged at Southwark, 9 Sept.

* Must be Lady Day in harvest (Nativity of the B.V.M.)

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307. Victualling of London—*cont.*

27 Hen. VIII., cheese and butter from a monger of St. Osyth's, John Frebarne, master, and butter from another monger, John Assheman, master.

P. 1. *Small slip.*

9 Sept. R. O. St. P. II. 276. **308.** Duke of Norfolk to Cromwell.

Wishes to know, if the bailiff of Troyes has come, how Cromwell thinks matters between the King and the French king will fare. Thinks of sending his younger son* to France for a year, but not unless the love between the Kings is like to continue. Since coming here, hears that the inhabitants of Norwich made certificate to the Commissioners concerning the tenth, and none of them were assessed more than 100*l.*, which the Commissioners would not accept. Intends to hunt at Ersham Park on Holyrood Day, and will have with him Litleprowe, Edw. Rede, and Austeyne Steward, and will make them bring the certificate. Advises the King to write a letter complaining of their unjust certificate. Little is done yet about sewers, and this matter should also be touched in the King's letter.

"As concerning the traitor's† taking, I am sorry as ye be that it had not be of another." Doubts not Cromwell will strictly examine him of his confederates, and especially of his answers from the Emperor and the king of Scots.

Does not advise his being put to execution yet, for lord Leonard and lord Butler would for ever lose their credit in Ireland, and the Irish would never after put themselves into an Englishman's hands. If they do not, the King would be forced to proceed to the general conquest of the land. Does not advise pardon, for it would be a bad example. Has already expressed his opinion about imprisonment. Kenynghale, Thursday, 9 Sept., 11 oclock.

Hol. Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. **309.** Marcus Meyrus to Henry VIII.

Thanks him for his letters. Is not used to writing, and has no time; has therefore explained everything to Edm. Boner and Master Richard (Caundish). Is ready to serve the King with this castle or his life. Ex arce regia Wordberga postridie Nativitatis Mariæ (?), 1535.

Lat., Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

9 Sept. R. O. **310.** Sir Thomas Audeley to Cromwell.

As we lately directed the auditors to bring in their books of the tenth of the spiritualty by the 12th instant, I leave my house beside Colchester today, for London, where I hope to see you. If you cannot be there, let me know, that I may travail therein till you have opportunity. I sent you letters by Coly touching the matters of Ireland. I thank you for the good news you sent me from time to time of the mirth and good health of the King and Queen. Colchester, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

9 Sept. R. O. **311.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

Received today, by a servant of Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Cromwell's letter, dated from the Court at Bromeham, the 2nd inst. Wrote "at large" four days ago. Since coming here we have made, at the Old Pier Head, a frame of elm wood, filled with stones, and have sunk rocks at the end of the

* Lord Thomas Howard. † Lord Thomas Fitzgerald.

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chapel, &c., to prevent the shifting of gravel by the sea; also at the Old Pier Head we have made an entry for ships. At present the harbour will hold 12 or 20 crayers and ballingers of 40 or 50 tons, but in another month we hope it will be large enough for "200 shipps of 50, 60, and 100 tonne of pece," and, before "All Holland Day," for great ships of 6 or 7 score tons. Intend within 14 days to set forward the "molde" of stone to seaward. If the King be in this part he will see the beginning. Dover, 9 Sept.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. **312.** The Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, to Cromwell.
We have received the good and wholesome device directed to us by the King for the reformation of study, and cannot thank you sufficiently for setting it forward. Whereas our youth were heretofore brought up very corruptly for lack of the Greek tongue, and were so blindly instructed in the principles of logic that they could not tell whereabout they went when they learned, or what profit they got by it; after a great loss of time now they have that way and order prescribed to them, that in a few years this town, that hath hitherto been rejected as a place that maintained no learning nor profited the public weal shall be able to bring forth those that shall serve the Prince and the community. Although, in consequence of the labor of certain others that have always been led in this ignorance, and will see no better way, your commissioners have suspended some of these articles until the statutes be examined, we, who are the greater part, desire you not to give ear to sinistral information, for there is nothing in our statutes prohibiting these ordinances, but what allows "a lecture of Greek to be read to the company as the abolishment of their sophistry, Duns, and such like stuff, you so appointing who knoweth what you do in this thing better than they the contrary that would stop it." Although our college is well provided with lectures, it can provide a competent stipend for a Greek lecture. If among so great a number as we be in this college, other corrupt glosses of Duns should continue, and the study of Greek be neglected, a great part of the youth of this university would be deprived of the ordinance you have provided for them. If children and other young company be let to run to seek better learning abroad out of their own house, in other colleges, besides the danger in the time of plague, they will not return again without loss of time. We hope, therefore, you will continue beneficial to us in seeing these ordinances put in force. Oxford, Magdalene College, 9 Sept. *Signed by 20 fellows.*
Pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 349. **313.** Richard [Whiting], Abbot of Glastonbury, to Cromwell.
According to the King's commandment and yours, I send you the corrody of this monastery, which Sir Thomas More lately had, wishing it were a better thing. I send you 5*l.* of the arrears of Sir Thomas More, due Michaelmas last, and 5*l.* due at Michaelmas next. Glastonbury, 9 Sept. *Signed.**
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. **314.** Richard Abbot of Winchcombe to Cromwell.
On Tuesday last I declared to my brethren the injunctions sent to us, among others that the Abbot should read and declare to his brethren every day one part of the rule which he has professed, and refer it to Christ's

* The signature of a man either very infirm or blind.

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314. Richard Abbot of Winchcombe to Cromwell—*cont.*

doctrine. I showed them that this article pertained to me, and though I was not ready to read it immediately, I should be ready to do so on Monday or Friday following. Upon this, the Wednesday (viz., die Nat. B. M.) because I did not read, my brother dan Peter came to me, requiring me to license him "to cum on [to you]." I demanding why, he said, because I have broken the injunctions in that I have not read this day, and that I had invited one to dinner this day, the prior and also the chaunter. This he has showed to me before all my brethren as the reason why he wishes to come to you. I submit myself entirely to your decision, and so to order my brother, if it may stand with your pleasure, that I may live the more quietly in time to come. Wynchelcombe, 9 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

9 Sept. **315.** William Abbot of Kyngeswodd to Cromwell.

R. O. On the Sunday before the Nativity of Our Lady a friar preached in my church, and he spake certain propositions contrary to God's Word. As this is not to be suffered, and as you are immediately under the King, who is supreme head of the Church of England, we send the friar to you. Kyngeswodd, 9 Sept.

The propositions complained of are:—1. Petrus erat princeps apostolorum. 2. Peter was head of the Church; 3. upon whom Christ builded his Church. Testes Wyllm, abbot, Thomas Redinge, prior, with the whole convent; Wyllm. Spicer; John Rowbrowe; Thos. Americke; Nycolas Taylour, cum multis aliis.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. **316.** Harry Lord Daubeney to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letter, by which I learn that you were at my park of Mursshe, "where was no good game to make you." For the mastership of the game my promise has been past to Edw. Rogers. For the herbage and pannage I will make such reasonable answer as shall content you. White Lakynton, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

9 Sept. **317.** Sir Walter Stonore to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg you to be favorable to my brother Edmund, who lately struck a servant of mine, John Appowell, who laid in the way to fight with him. He died 11 days after. The curate of the parish went to shrive him, and on his confession he said openly that he sought his own death, and laid wait for my brother two miles out of Watlington, where the quarrel began, for the space of two hours. Then, thinking that my brother might pass some other way, he removed to a house to which my brother would come, for it is a farm that I gave him. There is a narrow lane by the house, which is on the high way to Stonore. He set there a sparrowhawk that he kept of mine, upon a stile, and tied her fast, and, at my brother's coming, called him "A light coward knave, for I will have a piece of thy flesh." My brother desired to pass, and, on his opposing him, alighted and said, "Powell, meddle not with me; I will not meddle with thee for thy master's sake." But he said he would fight with him. Hereupon my brother said, "Powell, thou hast no buckler," and threw him his own buckler; and he said, "I defy thee and thy buckler," and threw him his buckler again. He suffered my brother to take it up, and then struck at him three times. Then Powell cast a foin at him; and my

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brother, seeing it was his intention to kill him, struck him over the head; of which wound he died. All this he confessed on Thursday, and lost his speech on Friday till the eleventh day, which was Saturday, 4 Sept. Stonore, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. **318.** CESSELL MANXELL to CROMWELL.

I beg so much of your goodness to Mr. Manxell, my husband, that he may come home now that the King's enemies* are subdued. You shall be assured of our services. Unless you grant this favor, I and his poor children are utterly undone. 9 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* My lady Manxell.

9 Sept. R. O. **319.** SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

I received the King's letters dated at Bromham, the 2nd inst., and also yours. We will redress such things as are out of order in this town and marches. Have impanelled juries of different trades, who have presented their verdicts, and expect others. The King has been so badly served here that I am grieved to see it. Begs indulgence for those who have admitted their negligence. This morning Rob. ap Raynolds, a spear, told me that Will Johnson, an alderman of the town, had brought him a letter from David Lloyd ap Owen, dwelling in Maigham Cloyth, in Powez land, asking news of Jas. Gruffith ap Howell, and to send word to Bosums Inn. This Gruffith has been twice with the Regent in Flanders, and Raynolds will visit him, if it be the King's pleasure, and explore his meaning. He says that David Lloyd is one of the richest men in Wales, and means not well. I think he should be apprehended; and if it is the King's wish, I will provide means for Raynolds to visit Jas. Gruffith; or if the King wishes to see Raynolds I will bring him over, and Will. Johnson with him. Calais, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. **320.** WILLIAM PAGE to CROMWELL.

The vicar of Chytterne All Hallows, Sir Ric. More, has been with me and others of the parish to witness a matter betwixt "the scolers Devanse" and the vicar foresaid. My brother John Page farmed the parsonage of Chytterne, and paid four marks yearly to the vicar, then Sir John Baker, *alias* Blacke Sir John. When my brother Gregory Morgan farmed it, he paid four marks yearly for augmentation. I have known six vicars, all of whom have been content, except the man that now is. The bearer has been to the bishop of Sarum, and brought him a letter testimonial from divers honest men, insomuch that my Lord prayed Mr. Dudley, master to the "scolers Devanse," to see the vicar paid, but it has not been done. He will bring 10, 20, or 100 hands to depose that he ought to have 4 marks out of the parsonage for his augmentation. Devizes, 9 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. R. O. **321.** PLACIDUS (JOHN PLACETT) to CROMWELL.

For the love you have for the increase of faith and the destruction of Papistical creatures, set forth the Word. The King is Supreme Head of the Church of England next to God, to whom we owe love and obedience, and his dearly beloved wife queen Anne, and all their posterity. This truth is not proclaimed so fully as it ought to be. I am counted a wretch because I

* In Ireland.

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321. Placidus (John Placett) to Cromwell—*cont.*

have made a little treatise against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, which I shall shortly send you. Some of my brethren are as glad as I am to do this. At your being here you discreetly declared the efficacy of our three vows, in which we trust too much. 9 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

322. John Placett to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas it pleased you, considering my infirmity, to excuse my rising at midnight; I am informed by my master, the father Abbot, that this has caused some grudging in the convent. He knows that I cannot endure the straitness of the religion, the customary abstinence, the frayter, and other observances. Will you grant me, then, a capacity to take a benefice without changing my habit, if my master, or any man, can see in my wretchedness an aptitude to take a cure? My lord of Chester knows where I might have had a living if I would have taken it, but my trust is in you and my master, the father Abbot, who is very good to me. I have the cure under him of a little village, 40 souls. "Such a thing were most "quiet for me, which I may serve and keep my bed and board, and go to "my book in the monastery." Nevertheless, the value of this cure is not 4*l.* a year.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Sept. **323.** Thomas Laws to Harry Hodson, Merchant in London.

R. O. We reached Copman haven, 29 Aug. We have been stopped by the men-of-war, who will keep us till their King comes, who warred against the Lubeckers. They call him king of Denmark. They cannot tell when he will be here, but expect him every day. The King's ship "Mennen" is at Warbere, "4 kennyng here hens," and has been there 14 days or more. Dr. Boner and Candes are on board of her, coming as ambassadors. They have sent for a safe-conduct, and four days ago their man came from the Feld where their Admiral lies before Copman haven. Until they come, and the King and they have done their messages, we cannot tell how matters stand. They have taken from us our victuals and clothes, and part of our anchors and cables. Since this man came they have handled us worse, and have fetched away our mainsails, for which we may thank the Danskers, for they will not let us lade our ships nor depart "till they know that these men had the Sound, for that we could not pass but we must come in their hands. And then they gave us fair words, and said we need not fear, the Sound was open for every man but the Lubecks." Hans Wanward, the principal of the town, gave us a letter to them. We trust the owners and merchants will look upon this, and have their ships arrested till they know how we shall stand. We are 12 ships of London and Newcastle. Here is the false thief who took the crayer of Brekellsay and the "whoy." He is a great captain here, and boasts he will be in England shortly, and fetch as many more as four or five ships. Elsanowr, 9 Sept. 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

9 Sept. **324.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.*

R. O. At the request of Peter Bracq, factor of Maistre Fol, merchant of Calais, I took prisoner one Pierre le Vesque, native of Normandy, whom the said Peter accused of taking at sea a ship belonging to Maistre Fol. As he

* The year in which this letter was written is quite uncertain.

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has been in prison since 5 July, and has not yet been prosecuted, the gaoler represents to me that he is poor, and cannot bear the expense, which already amounts to 11 livres, and wishes me to discharge him; but I do not wish to do so without intimating it to you, requesting that you will tell Maistre Fol and Peter Bracq to send within eight days 11 livres as a contribution to the expenses. Boulogne, 9 Sept. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

9 Sept. **325.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 115. B. M.

No news has yet been heard of the gentleman sent to England to show the brief to the King, but they well know that he has infinite fear of a Council. This morning the English ambassador has been in close conversation with the King, who was heard to say to him that it could not be done, and that he would not agree to it in any way; which words he spoke rather warmly. This shows there is little favor between them, as the Bishop has already seen from other signs. The English ambassador here receives every time there are letters from Rome, great despatches; and as I hear that Casale* is not now in Rome I notify this to you. "Da Sant Urbano, alli 9 di Settembre 1535, presso Janvilla."

Ital., pp. 5. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, &c.

2. Another copy from a decipher among the Vatican Archives (but omitting the last sentence) is among the R.O. transcripts.

10 Sept. **326.** Cromwell to Chapuys.

Vienna Archives.

Expressing the King's satisfaction at reading the letters of the Emperor and Granvelle relating to the storming of Tunis. The King could not have been better pleased if the victory had been his own, and he warmly congratulates the Emperor upon it. As to Chapuys' request, at the end of his letters, to be allowed to visit the Lady Mary, desires him to wait till Cromwell's return, when he hopes to give him satisfaction in this and other things at a personal interview. Wolfall, 10 Sept.

Lat., p. 1. *From a modern transcript.*

10 Sept. **327.** Antony Duodo to Cromwell.

Nero, B. VII. 96. B. M.

Received on Sept. 6 the patent for the English consulate, for which he thanks the King. Asks that letters may be sent to inform the Signory of his appointment. Recommends his brother Mark to Cromwell. Venice, 1535, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

10 Sept. **328.** John Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.

R. O.

Requests him to give the house of Ellysham licence to have free election of a prior. The patron is Master Wm. Disney; and the sub-prior, John Baxster, *alias* Richardson, is very fit to be head. Also, that he will allow the Bishop's chancellor or commissary for Lincolnshire to be director of the election. Nettylham beside Lincoln, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* "Il *Cardinale* Casale," MS.; evidently a transcriber's error for *Cavaliere.*

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329. [ROBERT FLEGGE to CROMWELL].

Galba, B. x. 63. B. M.

"Honourable Sir," I can send you no news except of one occurrence which I trust you have long ago heard of. However, you may not know the perfect truth, and I am the person who began it, and brought it to the point that it is at.

On the day of the Decollation of Saint [John the] Baptist, which was a Sunday,* a sermon was preached in the Black Friars at Antwerp by an undiscreet friar upon the Gospel of the day. He spoke of the King and Queen by name as living together after the manner of "Herode thetrac" and Herodyas, and said that the truth could not be spoken in England for fear of death. When I knew this I determined to have this lewd friar punished, but thought that if I went to the Lords of the town they might delay me, and perhaps they had no jurisdiction over the spiritualty. I therefore called three or four of the best of the company to go with me to the prior. At first "he made him[self] ignorant," and said he was very sorry that any such thing should be spoken in [his] church; and promised in three days to speak with the friar, and make us such an a[nswer] as we should be content with. I said that the least punishment should be to d[eny] and revocate in the selfsame place all the foresaid slanderous words.

Three days after, when we came for our answer, the prior began to defend the lewd friar's quarrel, saying that, by many men's saying, what the friar had spoken was truth. "Then I [gave] him droyt answer, and told him without any reverence th[at he] falsely lied in that he said;" and that all the clergy in all Christendom have consented to the King's marriage. He answered that he had heard [not] so much of the truth before, but always the contr[ary]. After this, we fell into communication of the Pope's authority and other like matters. Finally, I again required him to cause the friar to revoke and deny what he had spoken. To this he answered that he could not see the way how to recall the said words without greater slander to the King. But the reason he alleged was to no purpose, but only to put us from our desire. Told him that if he would not see otherwise in the matter, I would sue further for the punishment thereof. After many words the prior said he could not devise how the friar might or could revoke or deny the said words. Showed him how he might do it; wherewith he was content, and promised it should be done. Next Sunday I went to the Black Friars. In the [midst] of his sermon the friar did off his bonnet, made a pause, and said to the audience, "Masters, I was in this in th[is] place this day 8 days, and preached to you the evangel[ium] of that day, not pronouncing the same as I should have [done], nor yet according to the truth, but sinisterly and untru[ly], nominating in the same the King's grace of England and the Queen to live together after the manner of king Herode and Herodyas; the which I did by false information, and untruly and falsely belied that noble prince, for now I know the contrary; wherfore here, and before you all, I deny, renounce, an[d] call again all the same words that I have spoken, for now I have perfect understanding that he is a right virtuous and noble prince; and I am sorry that ever I spoke any such words of such a noble prince," and so then proceeded in his sermon.

Hol., pp. 2. Slightly mutilated.

10 Sept. **330.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

Titus, B. I. 340. B. M.

Wrote in his last as largely concerning the matter that Cromwell required as he could learn. He may take what the merchants reported of occurrences in Flanders as fables. "He that will believe every nue that is

* 29 Aug. was a Sunday in 1535.

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blasted in Flanders amongst merchants shall have a mad head." The friar's preaching against the King is true. The merchants adventurers' ships have arrived here safely from thence. The Emperor's ambassador wished "to have triumphed the Emperor's victory in Affrike" at the Friars Augustines; but the provincial refused any solemn mass or other triumph till he knew the King's pleasure. The Spaniards therefore kept their solemn gaudies at the Crossed Friars.

Has received 10*l.* sterling for Cromwell from Thos. Legh, for a debt of Hacquett's son. Vaughan's wife will give it him when he comes to London. She will be glad to have occasion to see him when Vaughan is gone. Clarencieux owes him 3*l.* for Hackett, which he will pay if Cromwell sends for it. Asks him to help Wm. Castelyn to recover his debt from one Fenne, dwelling in St. Laurence Lane. Cromwell's great friend Mrs. Addyngton, to whom Vaughan is much bound, fears that Cromwell's favor is shrunk from her, because of a suit for a farm.

His wife will sue to Cromwell, after his departure, for the auditing of his accounts. Will depart on Sunday or Monday. London, Friday, 10 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Sept. **331.** William Brabazon to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 278.

Since Thos. Fitzgerald's departure, his followers and all his uncles are returned home. If the traitor ever comes back, the King's cost is wasted. His advice is "to discharge this land of all the sect of them." The Deputy is going to Dungarvan Castle, and before him have gone the Lord Treasurer, lord Leonard's company, and Sir John Seyntlaw with his retinue. They will be at the castle on Monday next, and make a running assault. Hears that Seyntlaw has been sent for to England. The King can evil spare him here, though it is more to his profit to be in England. Lord Leonard should come speedily, for the good ordering of the army.

Rides with the Chief Justice about the King's lands, which are most wasted. Advises the banishment of the Tooles, the Burnes, the Cavenaghs, and McMargho and his sect.

The present Lord Deputy is a good man of war, but not quick enough for this country, and somewhat covetous. Advises his recall. Does not think the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who is now with Cromwell, fit for the office. The lord of Kilmenen would be the best man. Divers abbots and priors in England have great revenues of spiritualties here, which should be put to houses of religion, and the King to have temporal lands for them. Reminds Cromwell that the King should have the temporalities of the bishop of Dublin, who can have spiritual lands for them. By this means and attainders, the King will have 4,000 marks a year more. Thinks the commonalty here to be very true people and conformable to all good order. The Deputy intends to hinder the Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls of Ireland by writing to his friends in England; which were pity, seeing the pains they take in the King's affairs here. Does not now think 500 kerne necessary, but retained them for a time, that they might not be enemies. The captains are all in good health, notwithstanding the plague. Hears my lady of Kildare has a book of the late earl of Kildare's lands. Cromwell should get it and send it hither. 10 Sept. *Signed.*

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

332. Ireland.

R. O.

Proposals to "your good mastership" (Cromwell) for the pacification of Ireland.

1. The King's letters to be sent to towns and ports for them to be sworn to his succession, and to keep watch against and withstand enemies. 2. To send

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332. IRELAND—*cont.*

at the beginning of the year 500 northern men. 3. The most part of the Geraldines should be put to death, except James and Richard, who should be removed to England; and the earldom of Kildare should be seized into the King's hands. 4. To settle 300 of the northern men in the county of Kildare. 5. To appoint a marshal for the English army, and another for the Irishry, and a head clerk comptroller to diminish the wages of those who tarry behind. 6. To forbid the use of hand-guns, except to the citizens of Dublin and Waterford. 7. To forbid Irish apparel within the English pale. 8. To have a parliamentary inquiry into the supporters of Thos. Fitzgerald, by which many would lose their lands. 9. Another inquisition as to the castles, manors, &c. belonging to the King, and to religious houses of which he is founder. 10. To send a well-learned and discreet English judge here.

Pp. 3.

10 Sept. R. O. **333.** THOS. RAINOLDE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.

Her son Master James is in as good health as he wrote in his last letter by Mr. Worth, that is, as merry as possible, as the bearer can show. He was very desirous to see Master James, that he might bring some word of him. He begins prettily to perceive the French tongue, and in a year or little more will be able to teach Rainolde. Paris, 10 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

10 Sept. R. O. **334.** RICHARD SPARCHEFORD to [EDW. FOX], Bishop Elect of Hereford.

I wrote to you in my last letters, of the 6th Sept., of my joy at your promotion. The diocese of Hereford, wherein I was born, have their desire that you should be their prelate. You may therefore thank God that you are not only ordained to be a bishop by the nomination of the King, but by the hearty consent of the whole diocese. We hope to see you shortly amongst us.

Ric. Lane, the bearer, late baylly of Hampton Shelwyk and Topsley, near the city of Hereford, would needs take pains to see you. I rather encouraged him. He was made bayly, after his father's death, by the late bishop, and was much esteemed for his truth and honesty. He had been sure of the bailiwick for life if my Lord had lived, but now it is in your pleasure, and I desire your favor for him. He collects 100*l.* a year, and his fee is four marks. There is one Thos. Lorimere, dwelling in Ledbury, a tall man, but a coward of his hands, of an excessive prating and dissimulate fashion, not fit for your service. As soon as the late bishop died he went to Court, and by means of Mr. Knottsford, your acquaintance, obtained the King's grant for the said bailiwick and discharged this bearer; but when your temporalities are restored, you may make what officers you please.

Lorimere dwells 10 miles away, and wishes to serve by deputy. He will poll and bribe the tenants. Divers of the King's servants, as I hear say, have given bailiwicks and other things after this fashion, and offered them for sale, as the park of Presbery was obtained by Mr. Briggs. No good servants can be obtained in this way. Allow no man to be your bayly except on sufficient surety. As soon as I get a little prebend in your church I shall get me to my house there, and feed your people with such learning as God has given me, for your discharge as my bishop, and my discharge as your

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archdeacon.* I wrote to you for Thos. Sherle to have the oversight of your lands. Sabridgeford, 10 Sept.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.:* Bishop of Hereford elect. *Endd.*

10 Sept. **335.** BARNES to HENRY VIII.

Dedication of his *Vitæ Romanorum Pontificum* to the King. Wittembergæ, 10 Sept. 1535.

10 Sept. **336.** FRANCIS I.

R. O. His commission to William du Bellay, sieur de Langy, to lay before the diet at Eslingam his proposals touching the time and place for a General Council. Joinville, in Champagne ("Ex Gynvilla, Campaniæ Gallicæ oppido."). 10 Sept. 1535.

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.:* The copy of Mons. Longie's commission to the towns Imperial assembling at Eslingem. *Also a French endorsement.*

337. [FRANCIS I. to the DIET AT ESSLINGEN.]

R. O. The Emperor has always pretended zeal for religion as his ground of action in all his causes, and he hopes to carry on this war with the king of England (*Britanniæ*), and avenge his private injuries at other people's expense. He desires nothing more than to have a Council, nominally universal, but really imperial; in which will be discussed, first, the justice of the king of England's second marriage; and, secondly, that King's edict, in which he has to some extent arrogated the Pope's authority. If these questions be proposed, the Italians, the Spaniards, and the Scots (who are Scotists), with the greater part of the Germans, the French, and even of the English, will be on the side of the Pope and Emperor, and perhaps a general war will be declared against England for the protection of the Christian religion. If so, many rude and unlearned persons will think they suffer martyrdom for the Faith, by fighting against England contrary to the will of their princes when they are not equal to the labours of war. Even Englishmen who fight for their King will do so against their conscience. For this there seems no other remedy except to delay convoking the Council; but who will create delay in a matter so apparently sacred and so obviously necessary? The calling of a Council, therefore, must not be openly opposed, but must be frustrated by artifices (*cuniculis subvertenda est*). This person, therefore, who is devoted to that King's interests, has persuaded those called Evangelicals, who are so anxious for a Council, that nothing would be more against their purpose than to have it now, when there is a far greater number of Papists than of Evangelicals, and that they should contrive delays until their own party is stronger. In the same way he has persuaded the Papists that there is a danger lest the Evangelicals carry the day in this divided state of the Ecclesiastical order and their notorious evil lives. Thus he has persuaded both parties to dissemble, and give the go-by to the calling of a Council; and meanwhile both parties will come to an understanding.

Lat., pp. 2. *Endd.:* A matier for the Kyng to rede.

* Sparchford is mentioned by Le Neve as having been collated to the archdeaconry of Salop in the diocese of Hereford, 14 August 1536; apparently the year has been misread.

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338. The Emperor, the Germans, and Tunis.

R. O. i. Translation of No. 56.

ii. [Translation] of letters from Langey to Wallop.

I send you the copy of the King's letters to the Imperial towns at Eslyngham, with news of the Council and of Germany. [Here follows a translation of No. 337.]

iii. The articles between the Emperor and the king of Tunis not according with my letters in all things concerning the port towns.

The Emperor to have Lagolette and the country within 2,000 paces of it, with 12,000 ducats a year to maintain it. The Christians to have a Council of their own, appointed by the Emperor, and to enjoy civil and religious freedom. The city of Affrick and the castle of Bona to remain in the Emperor's hands with 8,000 ducats a year for the maintenance of the latter. With other articles: in case of default the King is to pay 50,000 ducats the first year, 100,000 ducats the second, and the third year be deprived of his kingdom.

Pp. 4.

R. O. 2. French copy of the articles between the Emperor and Tunis, headed:—

"Les articles et chapittres entre l'Empereur et le roy de Thunys, not agreing to my lettre in all thinges concerning the porte townes." (The latter part inserted in the same hand as the preceding document).

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.:* "Certayn artycles touching Tonyes."

11 Sept. **339.** John Wylliamson to Cromwell.

R. O. I received yours of the 6th inst. Thos. Thacker and I send you such things as ye wrote for. Ric. à Lee is busy about your buildings. Your place at Hackney is in a good stay, except the garden, which is in digging. I send you letters from John Whalley, of Dover, and from Steph. Vaghan. As I wrote to you in my last, I delivered to Thacker, on the 4th, 140*l.*, which he has laid out, and now wants money for three weeks' pay at Ewhurst, and I have delivered him 60*l.* more without waiting for your commandment. On Saturday next, the 18th, the pay for Hackney and Friars Austins will be due. We have had from Mr. Williams, of Hampton Court, 50 loads of timber, and yet we want more. Please write to him for another 50 loads. The Rolls, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 Sept. **340.** Thomas Thacker to Cromwell.

R. O. Your households are all in good health. Your buildings, though chargeable, go forward. I trust for your place at Hackney the pay for next Saturday, 11 Sept., shall be at a good point. The pay there on the 4th inst. for 68 persons with emptions and necessaries was 58*l.*, and at Friar Austins to 43 persons 30*l.* For the two pays I received of Mr. Williamson 140*l.* For three weeks' pay at your frame, ended this Saturday, 11 Sept., and other things I have received of Williamson, 60*l.* I have received from my fellow Will. Laurence, from Ipswich, Our Lady's coat, with two gorgets of gold to put about her neck, an image of Our Lady in gold, a tabernacle of silver-gilt with the Father on the top in gold, a little relick of gold and crystal with Our Lady's milk in it; also from St. Peter's a cross of silver and gilt with Mary and John, a pax of silver and gilt, a pix of silver and gilt, a chalice silver and gilt, a censer parcel-gilt, and a ship to the same parcel-gilt, two cruets of silver, parcel-gilt. The Rolls, 11 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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11 Sept. **341.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. This day I received your letter on horseback going home, and have delivered the three merchants the 20*s.* as the King's reward, as I am not to break the sum that came from York. As to your marvel that I have not received from the archbishop of Canterbury and the abbot of Westminster the money due to the King, I cannot see how I shall get it till next term. The Abbot's money is not yet due. On my return I shall quicken the Archbishop and other debtors with sharp letters, as you command, to pay up instantly. Concerning the killing and bestowing of your stag in the duke of Suffolk's park, I have already advertised you. By the Lord Mayor's certificate which I send you will see that the plague increases. London, Saturday, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 Sept. **342.** HARRY POLSTED to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Tuesday last I received your letter by my fellow Dodds, with the King's letters for the sheriff elect of London. I delivered them on Lady Day to Mr. Munmouth, and in the afternoon I repaired to him and Mr. Cotes, his companion. They told me that not only the nomination of the under-sheriff of Middlesex, but that they and all they have shall be at the King's disposal. They regretted that they have not granted it to you, on the sight of your former letters, as they intended to do if they could have revoked their promise to my Lord Chancellor. The bishops elect of Worcester and Rochester have been with me and my companion Mr. Hales, but are not yet through with their first-fruits, as we could not arrive at perfect notice of the profits of their promotion. We have taken order with the bishop elect of Worcester that he shall pay 900*l.* for his first-fruits, and more if the Commissioners certify it of greater value; and he has promised to sign new obligations after his consecration. We wished to know if we should proceed with the bishop of Rochester for 411*l.* 0*s.* 11¾*d.*, certified by the Commissioners, and now in Mr. Pollard's office. He intends to have three religious houses bound for the payment, viz., Rochester, Dartford, and Children Langley. Rolls, 11 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

11 Sept. **343.** JOHN GRESHAM, Mercer, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have bought for your store the parcels of diaper mentioned in the enclosed pamphlet. I am riding into Norfolk shortly, where I can deliver it as you may command. I send a letter directed to Sir John Cornewallys, which you will do me a great favor to sign. London, 11 Sept. 1535.

I have just received a letter from Will. Cleye, dated Antwerp, the 7th inst., which the bearer will show you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* | *Endd.*

11 Sept. **344.** DR. THOS. LEGH and JOHN AP RICE to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Today, at 9 o'clock, we came to Horwell,* and intend to visit the house and wait for your pleasure by the bearer. Horwell, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

* The abbey of Wherwell, in Hampshire.

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11 Sept. **345.** THOMAS BROKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Trusts that the King and Queen are in good health. William Marshall, whom you know, has printed a book against the worship of images, wherein every reasonable body knows how to order himself, and especially against the Mass. The people greatly murmur at it. I therefore thought it my duty to send you the same, for ye know what Marshall is. Begs he will be good to Thos. Wynter, "which, God knoweth, hath a very small living." You promised me to remember Mark and Oye. The people greatly rejoice that Garrard, the rebel, is at the King's mercy. Mr. Richard's folks are in good health, and your buildings are advanced. London, 11 Sept. *Signed.*

Desires to hear from him.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[11 Sept.] **346.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bearer, Rob. Pakyngton, goes to you for the express purpose of reporting all that is passed in Flanders. "Cherish him, and give him thanks; ye shall find he deserveth them." The King has no truer subject or honester merchant. It will be Tuesday before our ship is ready "to vale downe." We can get no mariners. "The knaves prested hide their heads and run away. Punish evils, or they will increase." Again, farewell. London, Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 Sept. **347.** JOHN TALBOT, of Dardyston, to THOS. AGARD.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 130. Requests a remedy against the lies told about him by Sir Will. Darcy, of Platyng, who dwells in Drogheda, at the Grey Friars. He said Talbot was indicted of treason for going to the siege of Dublin, and that he was named in a bill as one of 12 who were to suffer death. This made him go beyond sea, though there was no such bill. Darcy sent his counsel to Thos. FitzGerrot, as the latter, if examined, will show. Explains the alliances, by marriage and otherwise, between the Darcys and the FitzGerrots. When Drogheda was "closed upon," Darcy conveyed Gerald McGerrot McShane, a servant of Thos. FitzGerrot, over the town walls with ladders. Denies that he ever gave counsel to FitzGerrot. The deputy is rearing two great holdings upon Meath, amounting to 40*s.* on every ploughland; and he is displeased with the writer for speaking against it. Dardystown, 11 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my right heartily-beloved master, Thomas Agar, being with Master Secretary in the place [of the] Rolls, in Chancellor Lane, [in Lo]ndon. *Endd.*

11 Sept. **348.** EDW. [FOXE], Bishop Elect of Hereford, to JOHN SKUDAMORE and Mr. WARMECOMBE.

Add. MS. 11,055, f. 5. B. M. Has received from the president and chapter of Hereford by the bearers, their servants, the following plate, over and above 213*l.* 11*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}d.$; viz., a bason and ewer with 3 boars' heads, parcel-gilt; 2 silver pots, parcel-gilt, and a nest of white goblets with a cover; weighing in all $308\frac{11}{16}$ oz. In gilt plate a nest of goblets with a cover, a cup and cover with a flowre de lice in the foot, a standing cup, and cover with the half rose, and another pounced, another with three boars' heads, another with a rose, another without a flower, another branched with azure, a goblet with a pounced cover, and another with the sign of the rose, weighing in all $295\frac{3}{16}$oz. Thanks them for sending them. They value the gilt plate at 4*s.* 4*d.* an oz., but Foxe thinks it too much by 3*d.*, and desires them to obtain some abatement from the president and chapter, or else that they will be content to receive gilt plate at the

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same price. Has not weighed the plate, but will take it according to their certificate. If there is any error, will certify them on arriving in London. Okeborne St. George, 11 Sept. 27 [Hen. VIII.].

If he had had leisure, would have written more at length concerning other matters, and sent a more formal acquittance. Meanwhile these are sufficient warrant for the receipt of 500 mks. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Mr. John Skudamore, one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's most honorable chamber, and Mr. Warmecombe.

12 Sept. R. O.

349. JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

On the 11th Sept. received the King's letters dated Wynchcombe, 24 July, and Cromwell's, dated Bromeham, 3 Sept., about the matter of Sheryngton. From these it appears they are informed that he continually refuses the benefice of Sherington to Sir Chr. Rookes. Rookes came to him the Wednesday after Assumption, and showed him the church was void, but showed no letters, and did not even ask for the benefice, though most probably he had the King's letters. Upon this, sent Master Robertson, his chaplain, to Cromwell, to "asserteyn" him how it was bestowed. Robertson, who has preached notably against the bishop of Rome, has compounded for the first-fruits of the benefice, and paid 10*l.* towards them; upon doing so he refused another benefice almost as good. Last time he was at Court he helped Rookes to a benefice; still he makes continual suits for more, though he is "but a bare clerke and of slendre lerenyng." His chaplain, the bearer, is, on the contrary, a man of great learning and virtue. Will do, however, as the King wishes, though admitting Rookes would be "to the grete hynderance of my tytle." Lydyngton, 12 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Master Secretary." *Endd.*

12 Sept. Faustina, C. VII. 205. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 60. Wright'sSupp. 70.

350. RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

In Magdalen College we found stablished one lecture of divinity, two of philosophy, moral and natural, and one of Latin tongue well kept. To these we have adjoined a lecture in the Greek. In New College we have stablished a lecture in Greek, and another in Latin, with an honest salary and stipend; and so also in Alisowllen College. In Corpus Christi we found two lectures established by the founder of Greek and of Latin, public for all. We have also established public lectures in Latin tongue at Marten and Queen's Colleges. The rest of the colleges not being able to maintain lectures, we enjoined them to attend the public lectures, and every scholar must attend at least one lecture a day on pain of loss of his commons for the day.

We have set Dunce* in Bocardo, and banished him Oxford for ever, "and is now made a common servant to every man fast nailed up upon posts in all common houses of easement." The second time we came to New College we found the quadrant full of leaves of Dunce, and Mr. Grenefelde, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering them up for "sewelles or blawnsherres to keep the deer within the wood, and thereby have the better cry with his hounds."

We have, in place of the canon lecture, joined a civil lecture in every college, hall, and inn.

We have further enjoined every religious student to enter no house whatsoever in the town or suburbs, on the pain of being sent immediately back to his cloister. We hear this act to be greatly lamented of all the

* Duns Scotus.

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350. Richard Layton to Cromwell—*cont.*

"duble" honest women, and specially their "laundres" that may not now enter the gates, much less their chambers, as they used. No doubt, the honest matrons will sue to you for redress.

This Sunday, by night, we shall make an end here; and tomorrow, by 6 a.m., I trust to be in the chapter-house at Abingdon; and on Wednesday night at latest to be with you at Winchester. Oxford, Sunday, 12 Sept.

Hol.

12 Sept. R. O. **351.** John Tregonwell to Cromwell.

Dr. Leyton and I have made an end of the visitation of the University of Oxford. Tomorrow Leyton goes to Abingdon and I to Godstowe, to execute our commission. Leyton will bring you the professions of Oxford, one from the university, and one from every college, under seals. The halls of art and of law, and every scholar in them, have made the same profession without any objection, likewise the oath of succession. Leyton will inform you of the injunctions given by us for the increase of learning there. Let me know if I shall visit the monastery of Reading. Oxford, 12 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Sept. R. O. **352.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

I have no news to write but what was contained in my last. The post that arrived here at 2 o'clock wished me to certify his arrival. Calais, 12 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

12 Sept. R. O. **353.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

Wrote to Cromwell on the 9th. Much grain is leaving the county. "There ys certayne regraters of corne in these parties that will suffre no grayne to be unbought." Their names are, one Huggan and Oliver Goderd of Estree, Wm. Mathew of Wingham, Thomas Frenche, George Webbe, and John Ugden, of Canterbury; and of Westgate Street, near Canterbury, Stephyn Barbett; of Wykeham Breux, Androwe Trapps; and of Dover, Raffe Bussekyn; and Hungerford of Sandewyche. Raffe Bussekyn has just loaded 40 or 50 qrs. wheat for London, where it is worth 14*s.* and 15*s.* a quarter. If the King is to have workmen at Dover a remedy must be found, or else wages raised. Recommends that a commission be sent to himself and the master of the Masondewe to make restraint in the county of the grain required for Dover, "for the mayre of Dover that was this last yere ys nowe chosen agayne, and all is because he is a vyttler and brewith, the said vitlers hath chosen hym agayne." Cromwell must also send a commission to Mr. Attourney, Sir William Hawte, and Sir William Kempe to view the country, and see that such bargains as have passed between the regrators and the poor husbandmen be cancelled. Asks Cromwell's help for two prisoners now in the dungeon of Dover Castle, by Mr. Treasurer's command, that their punishment may be commuted for the pillory. Dover, 12 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.;* "Secretary." *Endd.:* "John Walley."

12 Sept. R. O. **354.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Your comfortable letters have made me strong and whole and able to return to the King's service. We delivered by Thos. Moreton, one of my assistants in the Commission, the taxation of the churches in Staffordshire,

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in the course of last term, when there was not one except Kent that so did. The Court of Exchequer was well satisfied. Let me know your pleasure concerning Stradling. Beaudesert,* 12 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Sept. R. O. **355.** MARTIN L[UTHER] to D. PONTANUS, Chancellor.

Antonius Anglicus (*i.e.* R. Barnes) is coming, sent by his King, and desires, as you know, a secret hearing of the Elector, which, if you will promote, my Lord will not object to, especially as he knows the man of old, and that he comes in quite a different fashion (*viel anderer gestalt kompt*) from the French embassy. However the King may be inclined to accept the Gospel, and to publish our confession in his kingdom, I think if his proposal were honorably accepted it would put the Papists in the wrong, both as to the Council "und allen furnemen." For since all this has come without our seeking it, God may have something better in store than we think. Moreover, we should not let a great opportunity go by, or show ourselves ungrateful to a King who sends us a gracious message.

As to the matter of the King's marriage, the other ambassador† is shortly to treat of it with us divines,—a thing which cannot be refused to him. That does not concern the princes in any way; and I would gladly myself hear what ground they may have for being so certain of the matter (*was sie doch fur grund hetten, weil sie der sachen so gewis sain wollen*).

I should be almost glad to see Master Philip [Melancthon] either go to England himself or be sent thither, because he has promised it already. If he should be again *geheimnet* (kept at home?) his moderation will be too heavily burdened, and it might perhaps lead to a breach; which, however, I trust would be after my good Lord's return. He has done much and labored hard, as we all know. "Solt man denn auch widderums nichts im (*i.e.*, ihm) gut lassen sain, oder in (ihn) ein wenig tragen, das were allzustrenge, und seine verdienst mit traurigheit belohnet." But all lawyers and physicians are free, and go over to foreign masters when they please. I write this that the good man be not overburdened with evil thoughts.

Copy, German, pp. 2.

ii. The DIVINES OF WITTEMBERG to the ELECTOR.

Requesting a private audience for the English ambassador Dr. Antonius. The Elector knows the man, and he has done excellent service with the King on Master Philip's promise, so that the King is in great need of Master Philip, and has dissuaded his journey into France. Hope that if the Elector cannot comply with this request before his journey into Austria, he will on his return. 12 Sept. 1535. *Signatures* (copied) of Martin Luther, Justus Jonas, Joh. Bugenhagen, and Caspar Cruciger.

Copy, German, p. 1. *Endd.*

13 Sept. Vienna Archives. **356.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Immediately after sending off my last letters of the 6th I received yours of 23rd July, containing the happy news of the miraculous and immortal victory of your Majesty against Barbarossa, and the capture of Tunis; of which, as requested by himself, I informed the King, who made answer to me by Cromwell, copy of whose letter is enclosed, and gave my man 8 ducats. God knows how much more he would have given for the contrary news, whatever good-will he pretends; of which there appears very [little] for the good ladies, in whose treatment there is no amendment or appearance of it.

* Apparently an error for Bewdley. † Fox bishop of Hereford.

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356. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

The ships which I lately wrote the King meant to send to Denmark will go to a certain castle* on the frontiers of Sweden and Norway, which the captain of Lubeck,† whom this King has made a knight, means to put into his hands, and which he has already long held in the name of the said King. The said captain, as I am sure your Majesty knows, being kept prisoner in the said castle by the king of Sweden, found means to kill the guard and make himself master of it; but, not being able of himself to keep it, has called this King to see to it. The said ships, among other munitions of war, carry "fonce"(?), yet they only talk of sending thither 100 English soldiers, of whom a muster was made a few days ago, and there never was such a sorry sight. They have no gunners here to send thither, and they mean to compel a Flemish joiner and farrier to go thither, but I will dissuade it with all my power lest the poor *ménage* die of hunger. The ships are only two, the one of about 200 tons, and the other of 60, and it is believed they carry much money. The bailly of Troyes is not yet come, who has been expected every day for a fortnight. The French ambassador does not know the cause of his delay, but they presume it is not for the advantage of the English. The Princess has been visited by the King's and Queen's physicians, and, thank God, is well for the present; but the said physicians doubt that this winter she may relapse into a worse condition than ever; and, as she detests all medicines, they see no other remedy except that she should be placed somewhere where she can have recreation, as she would with the Queen her mother, or elsewhere, without being in the servitude and captivity in which they are. I have laboured long for this end, but to no purpose. London, 13 Sept. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

13 Sept. Vienna Archives.

357. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Remarks on the Emperor's military achievements. The English are much pleased at his victory, in accordance with the incredible affection which they almost all bear to him; except the King, the concubine, Cromwell, and some of their adherents, who, as a man whom he sent to the Court reports, are astounded at the good news, like dogs falling out of a window. Cromwell could hardly speak.

It is commonly reported that the earl of Kildare has been taken by the brother of his *belle mere*,‡ whom the King had sent into Ireland as captain-general. Is surprised that Cromwell has said nothing of it, unless it be that he is ashamed of the way he was taken, as the other had given him a safe-conduct to come and parley. Refers him to his letters to the Emperor, and asks him, when at Naples, to remember his affairs. London, 13 Sept.

A book against images has lately been printed with royal licence. It also is directed against mass and canonical hours. There is a report that the King intends the religious of all orders to be free to leave their habits and marry, and that if they will stay in their houses they must live in poverty. He intends to take the rest of the revenue, and will do stranger things still.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

13 Sept. Titus, B. XI. 429. B. M. St. P. I. 445.

358. LORD CHANCELLOR AUDELEY to [CROMWELL].

Has drawn a proviso for the surety of the King, the Queen, and the earl of Wiltshire, &c., and inserted it in the end of the Act that the earl of Ossory desires to have pass, because if it were in a schedule it might be

* Warberg. † Marcus Meyer.

‡ That is to say, by lord Leonard Grey, who was brother of Elizabeth, widow of Gerald, ninth earl of Kildare, and stepmother of the present earl Thomas.

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craftily withdrawn. Sends the Acts, with the commission to the Deputy for holding Parliament after the old custom. Sends also a copy of the proviso to the earl of Wiltshire. Has drawn up the commission for the Deputy only, else it might take away part of his reputation among the people. Desires him to report to the King the number of Acts annexed. Has also made two patents for barons for Sir Richard Power and Thos. Ewstace; and, hearing from Cowley that the old course is to have letters from the Chancery here in England, has sealed them, and sends them to Cromwell. Has been lately informed that Thos. FitzGarrald is taken, but the fame is that he has submitted on condition of coming to the King free. Does not believe the Council would take such an appointment with so arrant a traitor. If he is to have mercy, marvels that some of the Council should have told the King that there would never be peace till the blood of the Garroldes was extinct. It was also said that the Irishmen were not diligent in persecuting him because they heard he would be pardoned, and would then revenge, and now they would procure him mercy. Does not think he should be allowed to come to the King's sight, for the evil example and encouragement it would give to traitors. The very good way were to send him to the Tower. Though his treasons were done in Ireland, he can be indicted by the new statute in any shire, and the indictment sent to the King's Bench. This way he may be shortly sped after his deserts, which would be a good example, unless by his keeping alive there should grow any knowledge of treasons.

Hears that the sickness in London rather increases. Will, therefore, stay at Old Ford, beside Stratford. Two only of the commissions for the spiritualty have come to his hands. Asks him to find out whether the King will prorogue the Parliament and adjourn the term till Hallowmas, or prorogue Parliament, as it was last, till Feb. 4.

Sends a book, lately printed, touching taking away images. In the parts where he has been there has been some discord and diversity of opinion touching worshipping of saints and images, creeping at cross, and such ceremonies, which discord it were well to put to silence. This book will make much business if it should go forth. Intends to send for the printer to stop them. It were good that preachers and people abstained from opinions of such things until the King has put a final order by the report of those appointed for searching and ordering the laws of the Church. A proclamation to abstain until that time would do much good.

Wheat and rye have risen to a mark and 16*s.* a quarter. There is plenty of old corn and new barley, oats, pease, and beans. Encloses a minute of a proclamation he has made in Essex. Has also made commissions for search of old corn. Has not done so in other shires till he knows the King's pleasure. Advises that the King should order that buyers should not sell again at a greater profit than 12*d.* or 16*d.* Asks for an answer to his other letter sent by Coly, and to this; also when Cromwell will return, and whether he shall survey the certificates for the tenth of the spiritualties.

Dares not go back to his house at Brittons, as a woman has died there. Would have borrowed the Queen's house at Havering, but knows not how his suit would be taken. Old Forde, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

[13 Sept.] **359.** HARRY POLSTED to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter concerning the patent of the Jewel House on Monday, and have sent you a copy of the same. Advertise Mr. Hales or me how we shall compound with my lord elect of Rochester according to the letter I lately sent you. The Rolls, Monday before Holy Rood Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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360. JOHN [HILSEY], Elect of Rochester, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since I came to London, I have done nothing and can do nothing in the matters you appointed me. I have conferred with Mr. Gostwyke, and he says you have not appointed him to take my sureties for the first-fruits, nor can Mr. Polsted tell what they are.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 Sept. **361.** ST. ALBAN'S HALL, OXFORD, to [CROMWELL].

R. O. We beg your Mastership will redress the injury done to Rob. Huycke, our principal, by the commissary of Oxford, only because he is a man of substantial learning, who inveighs against Dunce, Antonie, and other barbarous authors, calling them the destruction of good wits. The Commissary has deprived him of his office. We wish to have him restored, and that henceforth he should not interfere with our principals. 13 Sept. *Signed by* Joannes Merye, M.A., Thomas Bewshyn, M.A.; Robert Yere, Thomas Wytherus, Thomas Christoferus, Joannes Cuffus, Thomas Eyer, Gulihelmus Bycknoldus, B.B. of Arts; and 10 others.

P. 1. *Endd.*

13 Sept. **362.** JANE BASSET* to LADY LISLE.]

R. O. Desires her commendations to my Lord. Finds from her letter that she has not received the large piece of canvas left by the writer at Subberton. Has made out of a smaller piece four pair of sheets and a cupboard cloth. Through the counsel of Mr. Vicar and divers others my sister Thomasine is gone from me to my brother Marrys before my rising in the morning, when I was asleep. There was with her the smith, a little boy, "and Maystrys Thomasyne sumtyme Thomas Seler ys harlett, and now Godys holy vycary here yn yerth, as he may be without devocyone, as all the hole countre sayes. 'And here the seyd Thomasyne ys cowveryd underneyth Jone Bremelcomb, the which men thynke hyr well nere as unthryfty as the other." They have "rede" away my sister in hope to "rede" me also, and keep their bawdy and unthrifty rule without further trouble. I keep her clothes, which she has sent for, until I hear from you. The vicar told me he had a letter from you, that she should go where she pleased, and that you should not have my letters, and what you did have you should not answer. He will not allow me to superintend your stuff, which is putrefying for want of care, and says I want to keep my brother's evidences, and don't regard your profit. The vicar made search for my father, John Davy, from whom you had your jointure, but could not find him. I have given him the jointure and other papers. He has dispraised your fishing, that no one might take it. As you are determined to let it, let me have the offer of it, as you promised you would befriend me; it is necessary for me dwelling here, and for the advancement of my poor living. Will find sufficient securities for the rent. Remember the words that were spoken in the parlour at Subberton by Water Cawse. This bearer, John Bere, can say somewhat herein. Send me word of your pleasure as to the lamp in your chapel; "he burnyth never day yn the weke and schant holy dayes excepte that y do lyzth hymselfe." Am I to maintain your taper in the chapel of Our Lady at Alston? Your servant, John Bere, can ascertain you of the cleanly keeping of your house, "the which ys very unclenly, as knowyth God." Womberlezch, eve of Holy Cross.

* Lady Lisle's step-daughter.

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My uncle and aunt Hache desire their commendations. Commend me to good Mrs. Frances* and my sister Phelyppe.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

13 Sept. Corpus Reform. II. 938. **363.** JOHN FREDERICK DUKE OF SAXONY to DR. BRÜCK (PONTANUS).

Has already told him that Dr. Antonius,† an Englishman, has come to Wittenberg. Will be ready to assist him.

Asks him to receive the other expected English embassy at Wittenberg, and send him word at Weimar.

As he hears that the said embassy is about to declare their errand in Latin, asks his opinion whether Melancthon or Spalatinus should be employed. Monday after the Nativity of the B.V.M.

German.

14 Sept. R. O. **364.** ROBERT BAYNARD to SIR EDW. BAYNTON.

I have received the King's letters concerning the pulling down of locks and weirs upon great rivers. They are directed to Edward Baynard, sheriff of Wilts, which is not my name. Please move Mr. Secretary to put in Robert for Edward. In the mean season I will proclaim the King's pleasure. Lacham, Tuesday, 14 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Grace.

14 Sept. R. O. **365.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

This Tuesday, at 8 p.m., Matthew Kyng brought me your letters, on which I purpose to stay my voyage. I will in the morning convey the money to your house, and be with you tomorrow night. Chr. Mores shall stay also. Tuesday, 14 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Sept. R. O. **366.** SIR MATTHEW BROUNE to CROMWELL.

I thank you for writing for me to the prior of St. Mary's, Overay, touching the parsonage of Estebecheworthe, which I have held 30 years. But I shall not be able to obtain it without your further help, for the prior sent me word I should not have it, and that if I had not written to you for it I should still have had it. Does not despair of his aid. 14 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

14 Sept. R. O. **367.** JOHN MILLE to CROMWELL.

The abbot of Quarre sends you a dish of "raylis," thinking you would have been here at Hampton this day at dinner. Hampton, Holy Rood Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Sept. **368.** MONASTERY OF WHERWELL.

See GRANTS in SEPTEMBER, No. 4.

* Frances Dudley, daughter of Lord Lisle ? † Barnes.

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15 Sept. **369.** Piracy in Wales.

R. O. Summons to the Bishop of St. David's, Wm. Stradling, his Chancellor, and the Chanter there, to attend the King's Council with all diligence, in consequence of an indenture and certificate lately exhibited to the Council touching piracies committed upon Bretons in those parts. Winchester, 15 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed with a stamp.*
Add. Endd.

15 Sept. **370.** Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received the King's letters, dated the 13th inst., for writs to be
St. P. I. 448. made to all sheriffs to notify the prorogation of Parliament to 4 Feb. Will use diligence. Audeley, the Speaker, and some others, must assemble in the Houses 3 Nov. next, to prorogue the same. Is glad of the adjournment of the term, considering the increase of sickness in the city. His advice, since the King desires it, is that Parliament be prorogued till 4 Feb., and the term till Crastino Animarum, by which time, by coldness of the weather, the plague should cease; if not, it may then be prorogued till Hilary Term. To adjourn the whole term suddenly would be prejudicial. One justice must sit in every Court on the first day of the term to receive the King's writ for the adjournment. Asks whether the Exchequer shall be adjourned with the rest, and advises that all should be adjourned together.
The new sheriffs of London have granted Audeley the nomination of under-sheriff of Middlesex. Hears Cromwell has since written to the sheriffs for the same; and reminds him that last year he (Audeley) had such a grant, but abstained from using it, when Cromwell promised not to interrupt him again. Has few advancements for his servants, Cromwell has many; begs he may enjoy the grant. Humble commendations to the King and Queen. Old Forde, 15 Sept. *Signed.*
Add.: Secretary.

15 Sept. **371.** Northumberland to Henry VIII.

R. O. Has received the King's letters dated at Barkley Herons, 11 Aug.,
St. P. v. 31. showing that he was accused of partiality at the last warden court against Sir Humphrey Lisle and Alex. Shaftowe, and commanding him to have the matter examined by the justices of assize, or, if they had left, by three or four indifferent men. They had left four days before the King's letters came, and will explain to the King what partiality was used; but he commissioned Sir Will. Euyer, Sir Rob. Ellercar, Rob. Colynwode, Lionel Gray, and Chr. Mytforthe to investigate the matter. The King's letters of 8 July to deliver malefactors to the captain of Berwick were only delivered by him 14 Aug., and he gave the Earl no knowledge of their contents till then. Had too short warning of the King's letters of 24 July, directing him and Westmorcland to commit the rioters in Craven to their castles of Skypton and Wresill. Went to Hexham accompanied by the most substantial persons of Northumberland, and took bonds of all the headsmen of Tynedale for the delivery of future offenders. Brainspethe, 15 Sept. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

R. O. 2. Bonds taken by my Lord Warden at Hexham of the inhabitants of Tynedale, Saturday, 4 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.; viz., of Edw. Charleton of Hessill Syde, Thos. Charlton of Hawcop, Ryny Charleton of Shytlington, Roger Charleton of the Bowre, and Thomy Charleton of Newton.
Pp. 2.

R. O. 3. Certificate of Sir Wm. Eure, Sir Rob. Ellerker, Rob. Collyngwood, Lyell Gray, and Chr. Mitford to [Northumberland] that they had examined

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the proofs of the indictments against Sir Humph. Lysle and Alex. Schaftowe, and transmit depositions signed by the witnesses. *Signed.*
P. 1.

R. O. 4. The verdict given at Newcastle before my Lord Warden by Sir John Heron and his fellows :—1. That Sir Humph. Lisle and Alex. Schafto absented themselves from the warden court on account of indictments found against them by freeholders of the country. 2. They confirm upon oath two indictments against Sir Humphrey, and other two against Alex. Schafto. 3. They find no ground for Sir Humphrey's allegation that the indictments against him were procured by Sir Reynold Carnaby. *Signed:* Jhon Heron k.—Philipp Dacre k.—Cuthbert Radclyff k.—John Weddryngton k.—John Fynwik k.—Wyll'm Carnabe—John Heron—Cotbartt Ogle—Thomas Meddellton—Roger Swynburn—Jhon Heron—Chresto Welden.
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15 Sept. **372.** HARRY POLSTED to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter last night concerning the elect of Rochester's composition. I have also received this morning by Mr. Vaughan a barrel, but I know not its contents. The Rolls, 15 Sept.
I sent the copy of your patent of the Jewel House yesterday by Dr. Ellis.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

15 Sept. **373.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

R. O. The prior of Langley, Dr. Ingworth, has taken great pains in the King's matters, riding to and fro with and for the provincial of the Black Friars (Dr. Hilsey), now elected bishop of Rochester, whose deputy he has been in many parts of his visitation. Recommends that he be rewarded with the provincialship when the Bishop gives it up. He is a man of good learning and good age. London, 15 Sept.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Sept. **374.** JOHN GRESHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bearer, Gennyng the post, will deliver you a packet of letters from Sir John Wallope, the King's ambassador. This is the post I hired for the letters I received from you by Ric. Byllyngford. I first made my bargain with him "to Cumpena," where we heard the French king then was, or at Paris, and that he should have 50 cr. to go and come. On his arrival at Paris Francis was at Jaunevyll, 19 posts further on, and I find Mr. Wallop has lent him 30 cr. more. At his departure from London I delivered him 35 cr. in part payment; he borrowed 5 cr. more of Mr. Brysley at Calais, and this day I have given him 5 cr. more, making 75 cr. in all from Mr. Wallop and me. London, 15 Sept.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

15 Sept. **375.** JOHN ABBOT OF OSENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Dr. Tregonwell and Dr. Layton, your deputies under the King as supreme head, have visited this house, and have ordered that no canon shall go forth upon any urgent business beyond his precincts. Consequently I cannot visit the lands and tenements belonging to it, or receive the rents as of old times, nor see to the reparation, nor the waste and spoil the tenants will commit if they are sure their landlords will not visit them. As Oseney stands very low, encumbered with waters, and I was brought up in wholesome ground of the King's College, sometimes called the monastery

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375. JOHN ABBOT OF OSENEY to CROMWELL—*cont.*

of St. Frideswide, if I should be constrained to tarry always at Oseney, it would no doubt abbreviate my life. I beg, therefore, you will have consideration to this monastery, which has of late been greatly charged, and also consider my health, so that with your licence I may, as well for the wealth of this house as for my health, sometimes having a chaplain and servants, according to our religion, oversee our lands. Osney, 15 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Sept. **376.** EUSTACE CHAPUYS† to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. xiv. 144. B. M.

"Ornatissime . . . . . .
D. regem vo . . . . . .
illius et imm . . . . . .
quam successu . . . . . .
mearum partium . . . . . .
occasio magis mag . . . . . .
fidissimis amicorum literis proxi . . . . . .
in arcem Bonnensem recepe . . au . . . . . .
summa cum trepidatione nec minore cum dedecore ite[r] . . . . . .
incertum ubi nunc delitescat. Cæsar Thunysii re[gnum, ut . . . pollicitus]
est, prius exacto Regi restituit optima fide. Rex ipse . . . . . .
tissimo ac ultroneo animo obtulit Cæsari Golletam alios . . . . . .
omnes ac propugnacula maritima, tam quæ nunc sunt in . . . . . .
aut olim fuerunt, quam quæ imposterum expugnabuntur aut . . . . . .
jure belli acquirentur. In tuitione Golletæ nu . . . . . .
est Rex Thunysius ducatos annuos xij^{m}. In alterius. . . . . .
portus tuitionem, cui Bonna nomen, viij^{m}. Ac insup[er] . . . . . .
nomine pendit in singulos annos equos legitimos sex . . . . . .
xij. Quod si ad tertium annum fefellerit regno cadet, Cæsarique . . . . . .
repetenda erit. Porro quotquot erant non modo in . . . . . .
sed etiam in universo regno servi ac mancipia Christiana pil . . . . . .
restituta sunt, ita ut posthac nemo Christianus ibid[em] . . . . . .
sit serviturus. Eritque ibidem liberum Christianis in per . . . . . .
Christiano ritu colere, ut spes sit Aphrica quæ initio ad . . . . . ,
nascentisque ecclesiæ tot præclara lumina dedit orbi pa . . . . . .
sensim veluti postliminio redituram ad Christi grem[ium] . . . . . ,
compositis solvit e Golleta Cæsar xvij. Augusti ven . . . . . .
ad votum faventibus, invisurus Siciliam, ita tamen ut s . . . . . .
finem Augusti Neapolim appellere." Ex ædibus nostris, 15 Sept. 1535.

P.S.—"Et si ex ministro meo omnia intellectura * * *

Mutilated. Hol. Add.

15 Sept. **377.** JOHN ATKYNSON, Priest, to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

At the making hereof your ship was at Faraham, but your man Candelar is so drunken every night that he causes great trouble, and has hurt one of your chief carpenters; otherwise your ship would have been with you before this. James Hawkysworth has taken great pains with him, as he will tell you at his coming. I gave warning to my Lord Chief Baron of the ship's sailing for Tuesday 14 Sept., and he desired me to go to Porchester for two bucks he wished to send you Thursday following. I am waiting at Faraham for them. The King is merry at Winchester,

† Supplied from modern marginal note.

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"whereof Monday last past, the Holy Rood's eve, Thomas Fezgaret was brought to the Court, by my lord Leonard taken; and Mr. Poole, your servant, hath him manacled to him, and carrieth him all the way so; but what further shall come of him I hear not." Faraham, 15 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

15 Sept. **378.** ——— to the Queen of Navarre.

Paris. Bibl. Nat. MS. 3014 fonds français, p. 98.

Madame, the first time I saw the king and queen of England, I made your recommendations to them, and they were glad to hear of your recovered health. The Queen said that her greatest wish, next to having a son, is to see you again. Of this I would have informed you by M. de Morette, but for the uncertainty of your coming to Court, as I feared that my letters after having passed through several hands might be little agreeable to you. Thus I did not dare to write to you until, by letters from your lieutenant-general de Berry, I heard of your arrival.

Begs her, when the opportunity occurs, of which M. Bouchetel will inform her, to procure him an office of master of requests, in order that he may on his return be near the King and her, and to get his present office of the "Grand Conseil" for the said Lieutenant-General. Desires her to get the King to send the said Lieutenant hither, by whom he might most safely inform her of some things he has learnt both in this country and before he crossed the sea. Winchester, 15 Sept.

Fr. from a modern copy, pp. 2. *The original is endorsed:* Double de la lettre escripte à la Reyne de Navarre.

[15 Sept.] **379.** Albert of Mecklenburg to Dr. Adam [Pacæus].

Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, II. 138.

Is glad to hear of his arrival. But, under present circumstances, would like if he could come hither as soon as convenient, or, if not, send a full report of everything, that the Duke may know on whose help to reckon, and, if he should purpose to send money, where it is to be procured until the negociation is set on foot. He must particularly consider how the horsemen and foot soldiers (*reuther und knecht*) are to be paid. [Copenhagen, 15 Sept. 1535.]*

Provincial German.

16 Sept. **380.** Harry Huttoft and John Mille to Cromwell.

R. O.

You shall receive by the bearer your pike which my lord of Bewley presented unto you at your departing. We beg your letters to your deputy in favor of your beadmen about Hampton, the abbots of Beaulieu, Quarre, Letley, the priors of St. Denys, Southwyke, and Motfount. Hampton, Thursday after Holy Rood Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

16 Sept. **381.** William Overbury to Cromwell.

R. O.

Professions of obedience to him as having ministrations of God next under the King. 16 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

* The Editor says the date of the original draft is ambiguous, but from the sequence he judges it to be as above.

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17 Sept. **382.** Robert Packington.

R. O. Account of sums due for cloth by Mr. Ryche to Robt. Packyngton, mercer of London.

28 Ap. 1535, 13 yds. "saye" black,—16*s.* 3*d.* 2 yds. "bryges satin yellow" at 2*s.*,—4*s.* 6 yds. tawney velvet at 15*s.*,—4*l.* 10*s.* "Sarssenet" black,—4*s.*

24 May 1535, "1 roll bock[ram] black," by your servant Thomas Nevyll, —3*s.* 4*d.*

27 Aug. 1535, by your servant Thomas Wombell, "1 roll bock[ram] blacke,"—3*s.*

17 Sept. 1535, for Mrs. Anne Ryche sleeves in russet satin,—6*s.* Lining of the same in "bock[ram],"—4*d.*

Sum,—6*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Mem. (*in another hand*). "That Mr. Packyngton owes my master for 3 yards of tawney velvet."

P. 1, *mutilated.*

17 Sept. **383.** Clerk Bishop of Bath to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends him the book of taxes of this diocese, where we have laboured as much as we can for the King's profit, even exceeding the interpretation of the statutes. Desires that Keynsey and other auditors may be thanked and rewarded for their trouble. Thanks him for his comfortable letter, removing from his mind the trouble occasioned by a somewhat vehement letter from the King for redress of certain "skorynges" of waters, of which complaint was made. Admits there has been some negligence of his tenants in that respect, but it is mainly due to others who lie between him and the sea. Enlarges on the difficulties in the avoidance of the fresh water lest it should let in the salt water. The remedy for one is the poison of the other. Nine of the last twelve months there has been constant rain. The commissioners employed are not all of them favorable or impartial. Will be glad, if he is grieved, to apply to Cromwell for redress. Has viewed the ground with Pallet, Ken, and, amongst others, Brown the learned man of Bristol. Banwell, 17 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

17 Sept. **384.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O. I tarried no day after my repair into Devonshire without visiting all the weirs upon Exe, and found them all faulty. No work can be done upon them for the present, in consequence of the rain. Thinks that God has provided for the people by sending this rain; for if they had been suddenly pulled down, as I thought, about the town of Exeter, 2,000 persons should have died for want of bread. As to our commissions for the tenth, we must desire you they may be received the first day of the next term. Exeter, 17 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[17] Sept. **385.** John Warner to William Laurens.

R. O. Your wife and household, Mr. Goldinge and Leche, are in good health. I did not receive the letter for you from your wife, which she promised. She had one from you yesterday, Thursday next after the Exaltation. Your harvest is well in. Get my obligations of Mr. Polsted. It will be Lady Day before I can enter upon my fruits. I must take possession, or else I shall lose my right, but am bound to the King for first-fruits, which is 11*l.* I beg you and Mr. Lee to be bound for me.

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Mr. Marten, controller of the King's (*word omitted*), offered Mr. Polsted to be bound for me. He will do as much for you as any man. I must be presented within three months, and two are passed already. Please instruct my brother, the bearer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* William Laurens, porter, with Mr. Secretary.

[18 Sept.] **386.** SUFFOLK to CROMWELL.

R. O. It has pleased God to send me a son.* I beg you will ask the King to be so good to me as "to make a Corssten solle," and that you also will be one of the godfathers.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

18 Sept. **387.** JOHN COTWORTH, LL.D.

Harl. MS. 7033, f. 219 b. B. M. His Will, dated 18 Sept. 1535. Proved 24 Sept.

Modern copy, p. 1.

18 Sept. **388.** LORD LEONARD GRAY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Thanks Lisle and my Lady for their kindness to his friend and fellow William Pole, who has done the King good service in Ireland, "where I have been." Will be glad to do Lisle any pleasure in Ireland or elsewhere. Winchester, 18 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* The lord Lisle, deputy of Calais.

18 Sept. **389.** PONTANUS (DR. GREGORY BRÜCK) to JOHN FREDERICK DUKE OF SAXONY.

Corp. Ref. II. 940. Informs him that Dr. Antonius (Barnes) has come from England to Jena, and has asked whether he is to proceed to the Duke. Has told him to wait here. Philip (Melancthon) and the others have also come to Wittenberg. Jena, Saturday after the Exaltation, anno XXXV.

German.

390. JOHN FREDERICK DUKE OF SAXONY to ANTONY (ROBERT) BARNES.

Corp. Ref. II. 940. "Responsum ducis Saxoniæ Johannis Friderici, Electoris, &c. ad mandata serenissimi regis Angliæ exposita per venerabilem et doctissimum virum Doctorem Antonium Barnes."

Has received the King's message and letter with pleasure. Will gladly receive the Ambassador† whom Barnes says the King proposes to send, and will write to the Governor of the duchy of Saxony to entertain him when he enters the duchy, and on his road to Wittenberg. Is obliged to go to other parts, and desires Barnes to ask the Ambassador to wait for him at Wittenberg, during which time he can converse with Luther and the other doctors according to his instruction.

Would have replied immediately to the King's request for permission for Melancthon to visit England, but the professors are scattered in consequence

* According to the inquisition Charles duke of Suffolk died on the 24th Aug. 37 Hen. VIII. (1545), and his son and heir Henry was then of the age of 9 years 11 months and 6 days. He must, therefore, have been born on the 18th September 1535.

† Foxe, bp. of Hereford.

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390. John Frederick Duke of Saxony to Antony (Robert) Barnes —*cont.*

of the pestilence at Wittemberg, and therefore Melancthon must remain. Will, therefore, postpone answering this point until his return. Touching Barnes' charge,—that the King will not refuse to join the league with the princes of Germany for the defence of the Gospel, a fit place being assigned to him, if he is informed what articles they will uphold in the Council, and they will agree to nothing in the Council without his consent,—thanks the King for his offer, but cannot answer without consulting the other confederates, with whom he will communicate in a few weeks. Will never desert the doctrine which his father, himself, and others confessed before the Emperor and other Princes of the Empire at Augsburg. The other confederates are of the same mind. Offers his services to the King, in accordance with the old union between the kings of England and the dukes of Saxony. Jena [18 Sept. 1535].*

Lat.

19 Sept. R. O. **391.** The Sweepstake.

27 Hen. VIII. Soldiers mustered, and paid prest money and wages for one month, on 12 Sept., in the Tower of London, by Chr. Morres, captain of the Swypestake.

Among the names are Sir John Yaughan; Wm. Wortes, mason; Thos, Yarke, carpenter; Hugh Fluellyn; Rich. Sleighton, trumpet; John Fursar, smith.

Total, 92. The sums paid vary from 18*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.* Total, 27*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Besides this, on Sept. 19, Chr. Mores gave 5 marks among the soldiers, upon their lamentation made at their discharge and departure.

Pp. 7. *Endd.*

19 Sept. R. O. **392.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Ric. Strete, to Cromwell.

We have called before us Thos. Agarde, your servant, and Ric. Salte. It appears that the lands are only mortgaged, and the money was tendered in two years after, so that Salte has occupied the lands contrary to his covenant. He is contented to surrender them on a reasonable sum; but as the parties could not agree, as Salte claimed 20*l.* more than Agard would pay, and we had business in the Marches, we could proceed no further. We think your said servant is wrong. Beaudeley, 19 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Sept. R. O. **393.** Sir Walter Stonore to Mr. Warde.

I received the King's gracious letter with a proclamation concerning the plucking up of weirs. It is his pleasure also that I should appoint some person to supply my place in Lancashire while I am occupied in Oxfordshire, which I beg you will take. Stonore, Sunday, 19 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* Foot-note by the Editor.—"Hæc alia manu adscripta sunt, sed epistola serius scripta est, quum Antonius Barnes, d. 18 Sept., cum Melanthone Jenam venerit.'

1535.

19 Sept. R. O. **394.** THOMAS REDING, Prior, and NIC. ACTON, Cellarer, [of Kingswood],† to CROMWELL.

By the authority given you from the King as supreme head of the Church of England, you have tempered mercy with justice. In discharging of our conscience we did acknowledge our offences through the scrutiny made by your commissary and his visitation, submitting ourselves to you, begging that you will regard us with an eye of pity upon our forsaking our enormities. From the monastery, 19 Sept.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

19 Sept. R. O. **395.** FLORENTIUS VOLUZENUS to CROMWELL.

As the bearer has writings for the King out of Rome, he desires me to address him to you. Captain Jehan Borthuic, who was lately in England, has made marvellous good reports of the state of the kingdom, supporting the King's cause in everything in presence of the King, the cardinal of Lorraine, the Grand Master, and others. I leave this day for Italy, to see if I can win my living in some university. Chalmont, 19 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary, London. *Endd.*

19 Sept. R. O. **396.** JACQUES DE COUCY [SIEUR DE VERVINS] to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

I hear that some men-of-war under my charge in the garrison of Autinghes have been taken within your pale, of whom you keep four Englishmen prisoners, who are sworn to our King, and have received his pay. They have done no mischief within your pale. I beg you to send them back. Boulogne, 19 Sept. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* From the captain of Boulogne, for the deliverance of the Englishmen.

19 Sept. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 117 b. B. M. **397.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

In conversation with the French king, told him of the Pope's satisfaction at the answer given to the brief for the affairs of England, and that his Holiness counted on his good will in all matters concerning the honor of God and the Holy See; that the Pope understood that the Emperor must be the first to declare against the King. He replied, smiling, that he would be ready to do more than people thought, if the Emperor would cut off English commerce with Flanders. Replied, that if the Emperor did his duty he would use still stronger measures, and Francis might be certain that the Pope would not leave anything untried to avenge the Church of the impiety of the King, who is in great fear of the Council. He might, therefore, feel sure that the Pope intended to hold one as soon as possible. Further conversation about the Council and the Lutherans. * * * The duke of Albany, who went to meet the Scotch ambassadors, is still at Langret, ill. "Vignony (Vignory) a li 19 ut supra."

Ital., pp. 11. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, 19 Settembre. Da Regnor.

† *See* Vol. VIII., 79, and also the signatures at the surrender of this abbey, in Eighth Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, App. II., p. 25.

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[20 Sept.] **398.** The Duke of Norfolk to Cromwell.

R. O. Having good company with me, and beginning to hunt at Frammyngham, I received your letter, which was not pleasant to those who were with me to know that I should be with the King on Sunday next. The news in Mr. Wallop's letter is not to my contentment. I trust God will help the King and the realm, *groyne quy vouldra*. Kelshall, Monday night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Master Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

20 Sept. **399.** John Tomson, Master of the Maison Dieu, to Cromwell.

R. O. The King's works at Dover go well forward. The south jetty is in length 165 feet, in breadth 24 ft. We have begun the north jetty, to the great surety of all men. The harbour is trenched from the old pier-head to the west inward 400 ft., in breadth 100 ft. in the mouth, and inward 200 ft., in the belly 400 ft., and in the Sound, west to the hills above, 500 ft.; and it flows within the harbour a fathom and a half, so that a crayer of 50 tons can lie in it. If we can get sufficient men, horses, and timber, the harbour will be able to receive ships of six or seven score shortly. We have sunk great stones from 9 to 12 tons for securing the King's harbour. I intend shortly to begin the mole. Grain and victuals are so carried out of these quarters that without short redress we shall want men for the work. Dover, 20 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Sept. **400.** Sir Thomas Palmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received Cromwell's letter by Ant. Fenton, Master Treasurer's servant. As he wrote in his last letters, asks Cromwell to move the King to put some substantial man in his "rome." In case the King thinks the priory of Sandyngfeld too great a reward for him, there is the farm of Osterwyke, in the county of Guisnes, now vacant; it is worth only 20*l.* a year, but is sufficient, and if he gets it will never ask for more. Cales, 20 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

20 Sept. **401.** Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell.

R. O. Asks when Parliament shall begin. We said here that it will not be held before Christmas, as the sickness is so great about London. Hears that the hospital of Shireborne House has been granted to Cromwell. Would be glad to be his farmer, as it is within three miles of the house where he now lies. Finds so much goodness in Cromwell that he and his friends will be ready to do him what pleasure they can. Brauncepeth, 20 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. "The copy of a book put to the Parliament House of the lamentable abusion of the hospital of Scherburn, bysides Durham."

The heirs of the founders of the hospital pray that the present Parliament will establish the hospital in good order for the observance of divine service, and for the keeping of poor people, in the manner following:—The proctor or master for the time being to reside on the premises. The ordinances, statutes, &c., made "upon a translation obtained" by Thos. late bishop of Durham, to stand in full force. Number of priests and almsmen defined.

Pp. 3. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

1535.

[20 Sept.?] **402.** GEO. TAYLLOUR to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks her for her kind letters. Is sorry he was not at the Court when her present of "puettes" came to my lady.* She accepted them very well, and sends thanks. She caused a string to be set to the bow sent by the bearer, and "sayed" it, but it was somewhat too big. Brake to her about the little vessel to have licence to carry beer over the sea, and return with arras and other things. In reply she desired lady Lisle not to require that for certain causes, and she trusted to do her good some other way. Perceives that she favors lady Lisle very well. My lady will go with the King all this progress. There is no news here but after the old fashion. Waltham,† Monday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[21 Sept.] **403.** FOXE, Bishop of Hereford, to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. VI. 201. B. M. I have been very desirous to copy out my lord of Winchester's oration, but have been sick since my departure from the Court, and had none to help me but my clerk Turner, whom I have sent to my Lord of Canterbury, and do not expect back till Thursday. I have sent my Lord's book by the bearer, but beg to have it again to copy at leisure. One thing is necessary to be observed, which I beseech you to keep to yourself, or else show the King secretly, viz., my Lord's excuse for his oath. If this were taken for an example, the malice of men might elude such oaths as we have now lately made.

Though this excuse may be available enough for his own deed, yet some hurt might come if it should be "invulged." If you think my opinion is to be followed, act as you think best; if not, let it not be spoken of. I have turned down the leaf in my Lord's book, and marked the place with a hand. I speak it of good-will, and fear things may turn to my master's displeasure.

Okebourne,‡ Tuesday, scribbled in haste as I came out of my bed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Sept. **404.** The VICAR OF HALIFAX.

R. O. Memorandum of the saying of Will. Bodinam, formerly servant with Mr. Robert Holdisworth "the doctor," vicar of Halifax; viz., that the vicar had said to him he had lost upon mortuaries taken by the King from that one benefice 80 marks, and that if the King were to reign much longer he would take all from the Church. He added also these words: "A pon Herre all Yngland mey werre." Has not deposed to these words before till he was advised to appear before his friend Sir Ric. Tempest, steward of Wakefield. "This Sen Mathu dey of September," 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

21 Sept. **405.** JOHN POYNTZ to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Sept. 20, I received the letter enclosed from a brother of mine living at Antwerp. He desires certain things in it to be communicated to the Council. Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, 21 of this present month.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

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* Perhaps Lady Rochford.

† The Court was at Bishop's Waltham from the 18th to the 26th Sept. 1535; but whether this be the Waltham from which, or 1535 the year in which, the present letter is dated is a little doubtful.

‡ Ogburn St. George or Great Okeburn, in Wilts, a manor belonging to Foxe as provost of King's College, Cambridge.

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21 Sept. R. O. **406.** ANNE HILLES, late wife of John Copland, to CROMWELL.

Whereas the benefice of Poynings, in Sussex, is void by the death of Edw. Coplande: I beg it for a poor beadsman and godson of yours, George Copland, my son. As you are so far from London, and I cannot attend upon you, I beg you will take my letter in good part. London, 21 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

21 Sept. R. O. **407.** THOS. RAINOLDE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.

Commendations to lord Lisle. Has received her letter by the young man that brought Mr. Worthe's horse, and has done her commandment to her son. He is in health and merry, and shall lack nothing that Rainolde can do to help him. Will know further of Mr. Poyntes' pleasure concerning winter apparel and necessary expenses at his return, and will then inform her of what he thinks best. Thinks it best to defer the rewards to his regent and other till there is better trial of their diligence. Paris, 21 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

22 Sept. R. O. **408.** ERASING THE POPE'S NAME.

1. Depositions of these witnesses, viz., Sir Edward Strete, clk., parson of Holcot, co. Salop; Sir John Mondaye of Staunton, priest; Sir Richard Heynes, clk.; Sir Robert Martyn, clk.; Thomas Shepard, of the parish of Staunton Lacy; Edward Jenks, of Staunton Lacy; John Hopton, of Heyton, in the parish of Staunton Lacy; Thomas Sharpe, of the same parish; Richard Palmer, of the same parish; Thomas Brampton; brought by William Heynes against Sir John Brome, vicar of Staunton, for omitting to erase the Pope's name from the service books. "The manuel and the precessionall were unrased and uncorrected in every place, one old missal likewise, and another missal was covered with small pieces of paper set on with barm where the name of the bishop of Rome called Pope was, and when the paper was taken away the said name appeared as fair as ever it was, and as legible." Apud Beaudeley, xxii. die mensis Septembris, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi 27.

Pp. 7.

2. Exceptions made by Sir John Brome, priest, vicar of Stauntonlacy, unto the above witnesses, on the ground that they had been tampered with.

Pp. 2.

22 Sept. Galba, B. x. 62. B. M. Demaus' Tyndale, 440. Anderson's Annals of the English Bible, i. 429. **409.** ROBERT FLEGGE to [CROMWELL].

On the 10th inst. George Collins brought me your letters to the marquis of Barough and the archbishop of Palermo. Finding that the Marquis had departed two days before to conduct the princess of Denmark to her husband, the Palsgrave, I sent one of our merchants after him with your letters, and one from me desiring him to write to his friends at the Court if your letters were about any matter of importance.

I have received a letter from him that he is sorry to be absent so that he cannot do for the King and you according to the tenor of your letter, but he had written to the bishop of Palermo about it, who is the man that can do most. The bearer is the man I sent to the Marquis, and he will give you an answer from the Bishop after speaking with the Queen and Council, which I pray God may be to the King's pleasure and yours. Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1535.

Hol., pp. 2.

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[22] Sept. **410.** JOHN DAVY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Has received her letters and will shortly go to Tehedy. Lord Daubeney was at Heaumpton the week before St. Matthew's Day, and sold many oaks and ashes in the park. Wishes there had been a provision for "copysyn of hit." Has written to lord Lisle about hunters found in Womberlegh park. Will defer other matters till Harre's coming or Bury's. From Womberlegh, Wednesday after St. Matthew's Day.

Never saw a better year for fish than the present. Sir John will send to her by Mr. Rolle. He did not know of Master Graynfeld's coming. Met him at Stenston. Supposes he will send money.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

411. JOHN DAVY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks her for remembering him for a colt to run in the park, as he perceives from Sir John Bonde. After this quarter she shall receive 6*s.* more rent from the Berton. Has shown his further mind to Bury "touching a goode shryf for your purpose of Legh thus nexte yere." If not, lady Lisle may call Loues before the Council. Womberlegh.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

22 Sept. **412.** JEHAN LE BAILLY to JEHAN CHEMYN.

R. O. My master* bids me write to ask you to get him a good hackney at Calais, and send it if you can by bearer. Money will be sent to pay for it by an express messenger, "et pour lomeque"(?). Pontderemy, 22 Sept.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

23 Sept. **413.** JOHN WYLLIAMSON to CROMWELL.

R.O. I have received your letter by John Gresham, with seven pieces of diaper. I have been with Mr. Malete divers times concerning your livery coat, and he says the pattern of the coat for the privy chamber is not yet come, and therefore I have had a coat of "new color sad" to be made for you after my own device. I have sent your letter to Mr. Williams at Hampton Court, and he says that we shall have all that he can do in that behalf. Your works draw to an end. I have delivered to Thos. Thacker, for your buildings, &c. 100*l.* They have been viewed by Mr. Vaghan, and, I trust, will be found as I have written. Sir Ric. a Lee, Sir John, and I are diligent in forwarding your works. One of your masons, dwelling against your great gate in Friar Austins, is sick of the plague. Three corses were buried at Hackney last St. Matthew's Day. Sir Thos. Greene is diligent. My mother and all are well. At the Rolls, 23 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Sept. **414.** THOMAS THACKER to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter of the 13th Sept. Your works go well forward, as Mr. Williamson has certified you. The pay at Hackney on the 18th for 58 persons, &c. is 27*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; and at Friar Austins, for 65 persons, 32*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; and at your frame, for 52 persons, 23*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; and to Sir Thomas for the carriage, and to Dandy for 60 loads of timber, since the last reckoning of 100*l.* Much timber is required for the roof and hall, for which I received of Williamson 100*l.* The Rolls, 23 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Doubtless M. de Riou.

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23 Sept. **415.** Ric. Tomyow to [Cromwell].

R. O. We have expected your return for a long season before Michaelmas. I have, therefore, deferred certain questions respecting your household and your servants' wages. Some will be drawn hither again shortly, and I wish to know how I shall use them. Your buildings at Hackney are scarcely yet finished for your household to be set up there, and the commodious season for lying in such a soil is wearing fast away. Mr. Gostwyk, by your commandment, sent hither, about a month ago, two sides of red deer against your coming, which I closed in four large pasties, now almost kept too long. One is too far gone already. Let me know how I shall dispose of them among your friends. The Rolls, 23 Sept.

Hol., pp. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* To my master. *Sealed.*

23 Sept. **416.** Henry Palmere to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanking your mastership for your letters to Mr. Treasurer for redress of the wrongs done to me and to the Wyndebanks by my Lord Chamberlain's officers. I beg you to thank him. I understand there has been presentation made to Mr. Treasurer and other commissioners of the wrongs done by the vice-baileys of Guisnes, and how profitable it were to the county of Guisnes that the high-bailey were there resident, or a vice-bailey not servant of the lieutenant of Guisnes Castle. Being so near joined to the same, I "boldys" me to move your mastership that I might be high-bailey, for a reasonable sum, or else be his deputy. Calais, 23 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Sept. **417.** Christopher Morres to Cromwell.

R. O. I have discharged all the soldiers, and am delivering such ordnance and provision as I received by the King's warrant. Thos. Harrysson, purser of *the Anne Orwell*, (which ship with 11 others remains at Copmanhaven from Dantzic, arrested by the king of Sweden and duke of Holst), and another Englishman, named John Lynsey, can give you information of many things in those parts. London, 23 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Sept. **418.** William Gonson to Cromwell.

R. O. Understanding the King's pleasure by your letter from Winchester of the 17th, I have converted part of the victuals prepared for the despatch of Stephen Vaughan and Chr. Morris into the King's ships bound for Bordeaux, and likewise the mariners, but there remains a great quantity of victuals, with which I shall use the best despatch and husbandry I can. The price of the crayer bought of Wm. Hadock of London is 100*l.*, of which he has yet been paid nothing. She had better be returned into his hands, with a reasonable reward, than kept for the King's use. I have already offered him 6*l.* reward which he refuses, saying he had better offers the last voyage. I have been obliged since your departure to furnish 600*l.* to furnish the King's two ships for Bordeaux, which is to my undoing. The bearer, Thos. Harrison, is lately come out of the East seas, and can give you news of the King's ship *the Minion*. London, 23 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Sept. **419.** Cromwell.

See Grants in September, No. 12.

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[24 Sept.] **420.** NORFOLK to CROMWELL.

R. O. This afternoon, at my coming to Kingston, I was advertised of the death there, and so came hither, and found that Thos. Henege and his wife had fled. The bailly of Troyes departed thence half an hour before my arrival, and rode so softly that before he reached Cobham I could have overtaken him. Because I know not whether you be advertised of his coming on this side London, I thought convenient to send you word thereof. He will probably be at Winchester tomorrow, where I intend to be; and I desire you to speak to my lord of Winchester to keep one morsel of meat for his steward, who will not dine before he comes there. Speak to some of the harbingers for room for 24 horses in my company, and beg my servant to make my chamber ready against my coming. Your letter has caused me to have a shrewd journey. Horsley, this Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Secretary at Winchester. *Endd.*

24 Sept. **421.** JOHN [HILSEY] BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to CROMWELL.

If you will let me have my predecessor's mitre, staff, and seal, it will be a great comfort to me, as I am not able to buy these things. 24 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Sept. **422.** GREGORY CROMWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Excuses himself for not having written to him this long time. Since coming to Ricotte has not rested one day, but has either hawked or hunted, or passed the time with gentlemen of the country. Will endeavour to write more frequently. Desires him to thank Sir Robert Lee, Sir Robert Dormer, Sir Edw. Donne, Mr. Lane, and the whole family of the Giffardes, for the great cheer they have made him, and chiefly to Mr. Williams. Ricotte, 24 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his most entirely beloved father, Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Sept. **423.** JOHN AP-RICE to CROMWELL.

R. O. You have the injunctions touching nuns, as they were wont to be given heretofore by us, without that temperance concerning young women under 24, which Mr. Doctor would not suffer me to alter, as I had in the other touching monks. I think there is much greater reason in the former case, as women come to maturity two years before men, and more slander is caused by the misconduct of one of them going out than by 20 men. Winteney, 24 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Sept. **424.** THOS. LEGH and JOHN AP RICE to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. vi. 254. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem. i. ii. 216. Supposing the Bishops would be in hand with you again touching the inhibitions, we thought good to show you our reasons for making them in that manner.

1. That the King, who is now acknowledged Supreme Head of the Church of England (though he always was so), could not give effect to his title without taking all jurisdiction into his hands, and exercising it for a season for the establishment of his subjects. 2. The bishops, if they had always enjoyed their jurisdiction without interruption, would have supposed they did not receive it from the King. 3. They must have received jurisdiction either by the law of God, from the bishop of Rome, or from the King. If the first, let them show it in Scripture; "but I think them not so

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424. Thos. Legh and John Ap Rice to Cromwell—*cont.*

imprudent as to say so." If the second, let them exercise it still, if they think meet. If the third, why object to the King recalling it into his hands? 4. They may say "they have prescribed against the King." Though the law is against them, no doubt they would; so we thought it well once to interrupt them, and that for the visitation time. 5. If they should exercise their jurisdiction, it would be according to the canon laws which are now "profligate out of this realm"; so we thought it meet that the jurisdiction should be given them with the laws for executing it. 6. When they challenge jurisdiction as a right, it is clear they would refer it to some one else than the King if they dared.

Send two articles to be set in the injunctions of Cambridge, which we had omitted. After correction, please cause the injunctions to be written in parchment, and sent to us. "From Winteney,"* 24 Sept.

I pray you to remember my bill touching the bulls. *Signed.*

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.:* Doctour Legh.

24 Sept. R. O. **425.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

Understands that Cromwell's commissaries will shortly hold a visitation in these parts, and that temporal men will have the surveying and receipt of all lands belonging to monasteries. Begs that he may have some of those offices for his maintenance in his old days. York, 24 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my right honorable Master Secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.:* George Lawson.

24 Sept. R. O. **426.** Wm. Prior of Bath Cathedral to Cromwell.

I beg you, considering the necessities of my house, to grant me and my cellarer a licence for (exemption from) this injunction that no monk should pass the limits of the monastery. I do not desire it for my own pleasure. Moreover, as I have received a commission from the King, in which a woman is plaintiff, I desire to know whether, the said injunction saved, I may sit in such commissions or speak with any widow or other woman, my tenants, within the precinct of my monastery. I send a copy of the works of Anselm found by Wm. Tyldisley, after a search in my library, according to the King's commandment. Bath, 24 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Sept. R. O. **427.** Sir Jas. Layburn to Cromwell.

I have sent my servant, Will. Sleddall, with 50*l.* for the King's use, due at Michaelmas next, 27 Hen. VIII. Speak to Mr. Treasurer and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster that I may be at the end of my matter concerning Asheton and Carneford. I think it no labor to serve the duke of Richmond. I would be glad to wait on the King and you, as I was one of the first you put in the King's service. I should be glad of some fee or office to amend my living. The persons whom Sir Marmaduke Tunstall and I committed to prison for riots in Cumberland are still in the sheriff's keeping till the King's pleasure be known. Asheton, 24 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Strype omits the words "from Winteney" in the date.

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24 Sept. R. O. **428.** Sir E. Croft and others to Cromwell.

Have received his letters dated Bromham, 1 Sept., directing them to allow two mills, viz., Hereford mill and Suggewas mill, to stand till further orders, and meanwhile to inquire whether they were hurtful to the commonwealth. Have called before them the mayor of Hereford and others of the city and neighbourhood of Eton Bishop and other places adjoining, and declared to them the King's pleasure, telling them that if the said mills were pulled down it would be to their peril. 24 Sept. *Signed:* E. Croft, k.—Jamys Baskervyle, k.—John Scudamore—Thomas Bodenham—Thomas Monygton—William Clynton—Richard Palmer.

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

24 Sept. R. O. **429.** Sacrilege.

The confession of Geoffrey Harley, of the lordship of Stannage, made at Beaudeley, 24 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII., before the King's commissioners, touching the robbery of the churches of Pembridge, Heref., Brentmarsh beside Bristol, Somers., and Camden.

Pp. 4.

24 Sept. R. O. **430.** Thos. Cromwell.

Account of Thos. Browke.

Receipts from Teneber Wednesday to 24 Sept.:—In ready money, rent of Mapysbury, and wine from "your cellar," the Rolls, and the Friars Austins, 59*l.*

Payments:—Alms to poor folk of this parish of St. Dunstan's, the Friar Austens, and the prisoners in London and Westminster, "boat hire when your Mastership commanded me to go with the King's glazier to take the strangers," and cost of paving at the Rolls, 32*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

431. Randall Tytley to Cromwell.

R. O. Petition stating that he has been a prisoner five years in Bread Street Counter; "and now of late one Mr. Broke was at the said Counter with charity from your good mastership, demanding of the prisoners how they were ordered, and commanded them, if they were not well ordered, to write to your good mastership for remedy."

Wrote accordingly the constitutions of the same Counter, and sent it to Mr. Brooke, to present to Cromwell; for doing which the keeper sent him to Newgate, where he is likely to die of the sickness of the house. At Bread Street every man pays for his bed, "some 4*d.*, some 2*d.*, if they be feather beds, and a mattress 1*d.*;" and if the prisoner wear any irons, he pays double; so that his beds, one week with another, amount to 30*s.* a year; although all the beds in the prison are scarcely worth one week's lodging; whereas the custom of the city is but a penny for the best feather bed within the prison, and ½*d.* for a mattrass, and if they complain they are sent to Newgate. If the friends of the prisoners bring them any charity, as bread, drink, cheese, &c., the keeper will suffer none to come to them, lest it hinder his own custom. If a prisoner come in for debt for 5*l.* or above, he is forced to agree with his keeper at an exorbitant rate beyond his power; and if any one be in arrear for one night's lodging, and though he be able to pay when his friends come to him, he is thrust into the hole, and kept till he has sold all his clothes, and then there is no remedy but to Newgate with him, which has been the murder of many a tall man and true, able to do the King service. Moreover, if a man, after remaining long in prison, be released by the pity

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431. Randall Tytley to Cromwell—*cont.*

of his creditors, he is still detained for 8*d.*, the keeper's fee of the door. The tapster also pays 6*s.* 8*d.* on every barrel, and is compelled to find the prisoners candles, which, on an average, cost 12*d.* a week; but the keeper pays only 3*s.* a barrel.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Sept. **432.** Pole to Aloysius Priolus.

Poli Epp. I. 426.

If he could hope to resume interrupted work as easily as to despatch what he has begun, he would have gone to Priolus without waiting for two letters to stir him up. But Priolus must consider what a work he has in hand, of which he has himself approved. Is determined not to leave off till he has made an end of it. It is 20 days since he began, and he has been hard at work all the time, and has scarcely even yet reached the principal matter. Is anxious to defend Peter's bark, not only against the piratical attacks now made, but against any conceivable ones. Venice, 8 cal. Oct. 1535.

Lat.

25 Sept. **433.** Monastery of Wherwell.

See Grants in September, No. 15.

25 Sept. **434.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

When the ships this King was sending to Denmark, of which I wrote on the 13th and in preceding letters, were about to sail, news came that the affairs of the Lubeckers were going ill, that the army of the king of Sweden and his confederates had taken 12 or 14 English ships, richly laden, on their return from Dantzic, and that there was some apprehension as to the ship which conveyed Candix and Dr. Bonard the English ambassadors; also that the castle* to which the King meant to send the said two ships had been taken. For this reason the King has countermanded the voyage of the said ships; and the artillery, munition, victuals, &c., have already been discharged; and, as I understand, the King and his Council are greatly astonished at the said news and have used big words against the captain† under whose charge the ships were to go, because he had disguised matters in a different fashion from what appears by the event. But such words will not compensate the poor merchants who have lost their goods, and have no other revenge except to abuse the King and his government and his rash enterprises. The bailly of Troyes arrived with the King about six days ago. By what he said in passing, he was only to remain for a very short time, but I think he will at least await the answer of the courier whom he sent on the following day. The delay of his coming troubled the English marvellously, as the ambassador of France has said, especially as Wallop wrote long ago that Francis had despatched the said bailly in all possible haste, and made him dislodge at midnight, charging him to use extreme diligence. Before the arrival of the said bailly the said ambassador of France knew not what he was coming for, unless it was to satisfy the English touching this last interview at Cambray; and hitherto I have not been able to learn anything else. I am told the said bailly has not brought pleasant news to the King, for he appeared sad and melancholy when he had read the letters the bailly presented. The French ambassador is believed to have said that it was thought in France, and here also, that the Pope had cooled in his intention of fulminating the censures against the English from a fear that your Majesty's coming to Italy was partly to deprive the Church of

* Warberg.

† Christopher Morres.

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its temporal jurisdiction, and that if his Holiness provoked this King further his case would not be better, but very much worse, and although this suggestion is very absurd there is no reason to be surprised at it, coming from such a quarter.

The King having arrived at Winchester, where he is at present, caused an inventory to be made of the treasures of the church, from which he took certain fine rich unicorns' horns (*licornes*), and a large silver cross adorned with rich jewels. He has also taken from the Bishop certain mills, to give them to the community in order to gain favour. Cromwell, wherever the King goes, goes round about visiting the abbeys, making inventories of their goods and revenues, instructing them fully in [the tenets of] this new sect, turning out of the abbeys monks and nuns who made their profession before they were 25, and leaving the rest free to go out or to remain. It is true they are not expressly told to go out, but it is clearly given them to understand that they had better do it, for they are going to make a reformation of them so severe and strange that in the end they will all go; which is the object the King is aiming at, in order to have better occasion to seize the property without causing the people to murmur.

Five or six days ago Kildare arrived with the King, conducted thither by lord Leonard, brother of the late Marquis, and of Kildare's mother-in-law. It is thought that, although no great hope was given him at Cromwell's arrival, and he attaches little importance to the promise made to him by lord Leonard, yet the King will pardon him, especially as he has deigned to give him audience, and he goes about the Court at liberty; and the words of Cromwell tended to increase the obligation which the said Kildare ought to have to the King's clemency in giving him a free pardon, without being bound by the said promise or otherwise; yet it is to be feared that whenever the King has got the country of Kildare in hand, and Ireland reduced to obedience, he will get up some new quarrel against the said Kildare to have a pretext to dispatch him, as he has already done to White Rose* and others. They pretend that lord Leonard has left hostages for Kildare's surety; but one of the Privy Council told his wife, as she informed me yesterday, that the said Kildare stole away from his men and came in his shirt to the said lord Leonard. I will get further information of the whole matter. It is said one of the uncles of Kildare still holds out (*tient tousiours bon*), which is very probable, as there is no report that the English have occupied any lands in Ireland.

While writing, I have been informed that one of the French ambassador's servants had asserted, as perfectly true, that the bailly of Troyes had only come to ask the King to deliver the Princess to the Dauphin, according to the promises and treaties thereupon made, and at the same time to warn him as a sort of protest touching her good treatment and health. It cannot be long before I discover the whole truth, which I will use every effort to obtain. 25 Sept.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

25 Sept. **435.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Every man of any position here is in despair that the Pope does not proceed against the King, and that commerce is not forbidden in Flanders and Spain, knowing that if speedy remedy is not taken, nothing can be done either for the good ladies, whose lives are in danger, or for religion. They are now beginning to preach against the Sacrament. It is the Emperor's duty to take the matter up. It would be a more meritorious work than what he has done in Africa, less difficult and costly, more pro-

* Edmund de la Pole.

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435. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—*cont.*

fitable, pecuniarily, and besides it would restrain the French and quiet Christendom, which is troubled only by these people.

Asks Granvelle to look after his interests, as he is going to Naples. London, 25 Sept. 1535.

A courier having returned from France whom they had sent to ascertain whether English ships could go thither safely, they have unladen (*l'on a est argez*, qu. *deschargé?*) the ships which had been forbidden to go.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

25 Sept. R. O. **436.** HARRY LORD DAUBENEY to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter by my late servant John Sharpe, who has informed you that I did him wrong in withholding his right to a copyhold I gave him, and detaining his quarter's wages. For the first I desired him to wait till those who now hold it die or surrender. I have paid his wages, though he ill deserved it. To your desire of my park of Marsshe I am content that you have your mind, as much as lies in my power, *i.e.*, the herbage and pannage. The mastership of the game, which I gave to Edw. Rogers, I trust to obtain for you shortly. Shirborne, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Sept. R. O. **437.** CHARLES DUKE OF SUFFOLK to NICHOLAS ST. MARTYNE.

I think the King's payment is respited till November. I have written to Sir John Wallop to speak to the Great Master that I may have the arrears due to me at May last; trusting that the French king and his council will not stop my dues, if the King forbear his. If Sir John Wallop cannot obtain this from the Grand Master he is to speak with the King, and advertise you of the result. The king (of England) intends to send one of his Council shortly to Francis. When he arrives in Paris, you are to declare to him the effect of my business, and be ordered accordingly, as I wish to have all my causes determined. At the coming of the King's ambassador send me word, that I may give you directions. Winchester, 25 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

25 Sept. R. O. **438.** CROMWELL.

Grant by Henry Brooke, prior, and the convent of St. Swithun's Monastery, Winchester, to Thos. Cromwell, the King's secretary, and Gregory Cromwell, his son and heir apparent, of an annuity of 10*l.* out of the manors of Hurseborne and Crundall, Hants. From their Chapterhouse, 25 Sept. "anno etc."

Lat. Draft, pp. 2. *Large paper.*

25 Sept. R. O. **439.** DR. THOMAS LEGH to PAULET.

At my departing from Waltham I left the commission of Whorwell* to be delivered to you by Mr. Bartley.† As this was sent back to me by negligence, I send it to you again. I beg you to remember our fee, and that the late abbess‡ have her pension of 20*l.*, that she may be honestly rid from thence. Reading, 25 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* To the right hon. Mr. Pollett, controller of the King's most hon. household. *Endd.* Doctor Legh.

See Vol. VII., *Letters* 527, 528, *which belong to this date.*

* Wherwell Abbey in Hampshire.
† At first written Popley, and corrected Bartley.
‡ Anne Colte.

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25 Sept. R. O. **440.** HENRY LACY to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your favour in my long suit. Three of the parties are strangers both of father and mother and Thomas Tushett, soldier of Calais, the busiest of them all, "had a Fleming born to his mother," yet they do their best to make further business, and regard little the judgment given against them by Sir John Daunce, Mr. Baron Halys, and Mr. Chr. Haylles, the King's attorney. I beg your Mastership's favour in case they put me to further trouble. I never vexed any of them till they plucked from me the King's lands which I hold by letters patent. Since their coming to Calais, Mr. Treasurer and his associates Commissioners have applied holyday and work day the King's business, whereof part is put in execution, but the most part is as yet unknown, which is in books and bills upon men's oaths, and will profit the King and his town of Calais and the Marches. "I pray to God it be the King's pleasure that it may take good effect, and then shall it surely be named for your deed, like as the work at Dovar is." Calais, Saturday, 25 Sept.

P.S.—Thomas Tushett, soldier, is now with the Commissioners, and boasts to have remedy against me by the help of the duke of Norfolk and my lord Rashetforthe (Rochford), because he was their guide once into France.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[26 Sept.?] R. O. **441.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

On Friday last I sent, as commanded, Grenefeld, the King's serjeant-at-arms, with a commission under the King's seal, which he will show you, with instructions that neither he nor the other Commissioners should meddle with the possession of the manor, but only take away the evidences and have them surely kept. Wrote to Poynynges it was the King's pleasure he should suffer the commission to be executed. Nevertheless, neither the serjeant nor the Commissioners must be suffered to come in, as Grenefeld will explain. The evidences lie in the house, locked in a closet, of which Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld has the key, so that they cannot easily be got without sending to him. As he is executor, he might be written to to put the evidences in safety; nevertheless, these persons, resisting the King's commission, should be punished. Tell the King Poynings was not there, and ask what is to be done. I send the instructions for Ireland. Sunday.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary to the King's highness.

[26 Sept.] R. O. **442.** STEPHEN BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to CROMWELL.

I send you by the bearer my answer to the brief according to your letters, and if I might have had it with me this night I intended to have polished it, as I have done my oration, which I will at London deliver to Bartlet to be printed. I have no other copy of the answer, except what I now send, so that you will hardly be able to read it. If you bring it with you I will in a day and a night put it *in mundum*, and put a good portion at the end as I devised with my lord of Canterbury. Winchester, Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

443. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 96. B. M. From experience of his wisdom and discretion the King appoints him ambassador to the French court to negotiate such articles in the treaty as shall be for the interest of the two crowns, consequent upon the friendly letters sent by Francis in his own hand by Mons. de Tyndevile, bailly of Troyes. On presenting his credentials he shall inform Francis that the King,

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443. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER—*cont.*

in consideration of his faithful friendship and his desire of amity at a time when the King's proceedings have been exposed to slander, accepts his kindness; although the bishop of Rome's malicious proceedings against his Grace are no novelty, and only bring to his memory the saying of Francis at their late being together at Boulogne, that the King would find the bishops of Rome "false, untrue, and malicious." Has accordingly sent the bishop of Winchester, who is to enter into a full detail of the late occurrences, and shall declare that the King has only proceeded in such a way as becomes a Christian prince, "declaring unto him how all such reverence and orders in the Church and religion of Christ as may by any temperance be suffered be in the realm of England untouched and unmoved." He is to offer any conference of learned men to be appointed to defend what the King has done in relation to the bishop of Rome, and shall explain why the bishop of Hereford was sent to the duke of Saxony to defend the King's proceedings, as the King is resolved to defend himself in all parts against the slanders of the bishop of Rome. The said bishop of Hereford is to learn their state in religion that unity may be established. Gardiner is to do what he can to discover the real intentions of Francis, and whether his message is simulated or not, and whether he wishes to make advantage of the King's affairs for his interests with the Pope* or the Emperor; and is for that purpose to communicate with Sir John Wallop. He shall endeavour to induce them to capitulate by express words, and bind them to take the King's part against the Emperor and the Pope, who has sent a brief to the French King sounding greatly to the dishonor of Henry, and summoned him not only to abandon the friendship of England, but to make war upon it whenever the Pope shall require him. And the French king shall bind himself, on a certain day specified in the treaty, to signify by his letter to the Pope that as he knows the whole progress of the King's cause, and the grounds of his separation from his first incest and unlawful matrimony to be virtuous, and his extirpation of the said Bishop's authority, he will support him against all ecclesiastical censures, any inhibition notwithstanding. If he can accomplish this, he shall get them to despatch the letters at once, and obtain leave to compose them, or see that they be correspondent to the words of the treaty. If they decline to write such letters, which he shall press by all the "means he can excogitate," he shall then with good words and countenance proceed to the following :— 1. The King is willing to join with Francis in raising an army in France at what time he shall think meet, but will not allow his moiety of the expense to exceed 200,000 crowns. He is to see if it can be diminished. 2. The King will contribute one-third of the expense of an army to invade Italy and recover the rights of the French in Genoa and Milan; and if the Bishop can induce them to begin the war in the Low parts the King will be content to contribute 300,000 crowns in two years, these sums to be deducted out of the pensions due to the King, in part payment. 3. After the treaty the French king is to take no peace with the Pope or Emperor without the King's consent. 4. In case the Pope or the Emperor invade England Francis shall be ready to molest them. 5. To revise the treaties for intercourse with Flanders. 6. Nothing to be concluded prejudicial to former treaties. 7. He shall tell them that the Emperor intends to secure for himself the whole monarchy of Christendom, and with that view has begun to practise with Denmark. And in urging these arguments the Bishop shall watch the French king's inward demeanour. *Signed by the King.*

Pp. 13. *In Wriothesley's hand. Endd.*: "Instructions to the bp. of Winchester, ambassador in France."

* "Bp. of Rome" here and elsewhere in orig.

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[26 Sept.] **444.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Friday night I came to an abbey called Durforde, in Sussex. It might better be called Dirtford,—the poorest abbey I have seen, as this bearer, the abbot, can tell you,—far in debt and in great decay. This young man, for his time, has done well, and I have licensed him to repair to you for the liberty of himself and his brethren, as I could not meddle. A priory of nuns and another of canons close together, near Chichester, being of their poverty unable to lodge us, we were compelled to ride to Waverley and lodge there on Saturday night. Of these houses, there are three canons in one and four nuns in the other. We will despatch them on Monday by the way, and so on to Chichester cathedral; and after we have visited the church, if the bishop is not able to come to us, we will visit him at his house three miles distant; so to Arundel college, then to Lewes and Battle, and so to Kent. The last I will visit shall be the exempt monastery of St. Salvator, Barmondesay, St. Mary Overy's, and the bawdy hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark. These I will visit on my return out of Kent. I enclose the names of the abbeys in Winchester dioc., which Dr. Lee and I have not meddled with. Waverley, this Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Sept. **445.** WM. TRESHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. Dr. Cockes, chancellor of my lord of Canterbury, is dangerously ill. He has in Kent a parsonage called Medeley, worth 40*l.* a year, of the gift of my lord Windsor. I beg you will write to his Lordship to give you the next nomination, and I shall be ever bound to you. Oxford, 26 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.:* Doctor Tresham.

26 Sept. **446.** JOHN POLETENSIS, [Abbot] of Pershore, to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Saturday last I received a letter from you dated Winchester, 23 Sept., for the advowson of Coley. Four years ago, at the entreaty of various gentlemen of the county, I granted it to Will. Clerk and Nich. Butler, for their friend, the bearer. Parshore, 26 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Sept. **447.** Dame JANE KNYGHTLEY, Widow, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your favorable letters touching my suit for the liberties of my park, at the instigation of my lord Leonard Grey. Before the receipt of your letters I sent lord Leonard a bill, to be "assigned" by the King. I should have been glad to have sent my servant to you, now being at Winchester with the King, but that he is employed by the King's commission on the subsidy. He shall wait upon you when the King comes to Notley. I send you the grant of the mastership of the game of my park, with such a fee as I hope will content you. Falwesley, 26 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* My lady Knyghtley.

26 Sept. **448.** JAS. HAWKYSSWORTHE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Has received her letter. Hopes her "gayssys" and other stuff are well handled. Some stuff yet remains behind at Sobertone and at the castle, as will be seen by the inventory. Have no "hogtrowys" (hog-troughs?) at present, but she shall have some provided with buckets against the next return. It would have delayed her ship to have sent them now. Was at her lodging by 4 o'clock, "but I wold I hayd waygyd the nyght so that I hayd spkyng

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448. JAS. HAWKYSSWORTHE to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

(spoken?) with yow." Has delivered the bed she wrote for to father Tey. "My wyfe has send your Ladyshep a lyttyll barrell of verges." Portsmouth, 26 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Sept. Vienna Archives. **449.** GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS.

The Emperor, awaiting the issue of the interview between the two Queens, which was to be 16th Aug., has delayed replying to several letters received during the expedition to Barbary and since, dated 5th, 8th, and 24th May; 5th, 16th, and 30th June; 11th and 25th July; and 3rd August; all which his Majesty has read carefully, commending your diligence. It is indeed to be thought that God will not leave unpunished the horrible cruelties done in England, and, on my faith, I feel extremely the death of these two good Catholics and martyrs, Rochester and More, whom I consider happy for their good life and holy death. His Majesty also delays replying to viscount Hannaert, even touching the writing delivered to him by the English ambassador on the practice of new friendship and intelligence, until he has news of the said interview, which cannot be long delayed, and when a full reply will be made to you with all necessary instructions. I likewise defer writing to you more fully, being much occupied at present in matters of police and government of this realm (Sicily), with which his Majesty is so engrossed, that, on my faith, I have scarce leisure to breathe; nevertheless, I cannot refrain from saying two words, that I am astonished at the strange language which, as I hear from Rome, is used by the archbishop of Canterbury even in the matter of the Queen and Princess of England, seeing that, while he was resident in this Court, he blamed exceedingly what the King, his master, and his ministers were doing in the matter of the divorce and against the said Queen and Princess. But I see he has changed his opinion. The Emperor is surprised that your letters make no mention of the procedures and executions which, as others write, the king of England makes against the prelates, churchmen, and religious of his kingdom. The Emperor will shortly leave this for Naples by land. The estates of this kingdom have freely and willingly granted him 250,000 ducats, to be paid in four months, besides the ordinary aid. Palermo, 26 Sept.

Modern copy. Fr., pp. 2. *Headed:* "Copie de la minute dune lettre du S^{r} de Granvelle a lambassadeur en Angleterre ecrite a Palerme le 26 Septembre 1535."

[27] Sept. R. O. **450.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter, with the books of Bath and Winchester for valuation of the spiritualities. Only 12 or 13 books have yet come to his hands. Wonders the Commissioners are so negligent. Has lain at Old Ford only for this cause these 14 or 15 days, and cannot proceed till all the books come in. Intends to write letters, in the names of Cromwell and himself, to the Commissioners of the shires where they lack, and send them with the writs of the prorogation of Parliament, and with the commissions and proclamations for wheat, which will all be ready tomorrow. Wishes to know the King's pleasure about proclamations for clothiers. Must ride to the burial of Sir David Owen, who has named him one of his executors. Wishes to know what Cromwell has done for London, Middlesex, and Surrey. Thanks him for moving the Queen for her house, and desires him to thank her Highness for lending it to him. Would be glad to gratify Cromwell about the nomination of the under-sheriff of Middlesex, "and am right well content ye take your pleasure in it, praying you to consider that it is given me, and

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that of good congruence and reason ye cannot take it from me." You have done me much greater pleasures, and this is not for my own profit, but for my poor servant's, to whom I can give nothing. Remember, I moved you once for poor Dyne to have the controllership of the dispensations, "with poor 10*l.* fee. Ye have his bill." Each of us must have a clerk, with 20 marks' fee, to make up books of benefices, as it will be a great business. I shall be near the Court when I go to Mr. Owen's burial, but dare not approach the King's presence till I know his pleasure. I have long wished to see his Grace, "but I have a little resorted to London, and some suitors of London daily have come to my house." Can never be rid of them. Sends humble recommendations to the King and Queen. Old Ford, Monday before Michaelmas Day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Thomas Crumwell, Esq., Chief Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

27 Sept. **451.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send you the certificate from the mayor of London. Lately at my house Sir Edmund Bedingfield, steward of the Princess Dowager's household, came to me for money, which he is clean without. The debts amount to 1,000 marks, of which 200*l.* is owed to the fishmonger in London and 180*l.* to the grocer. I wish to know your pleasure whether I shall deliver him any part of the money received from the abbot of St. Mary's, York, until I obtain some from my lord of Canterbury and others, to whom I will write forthwith, as you desire. I shall remain here till your return, begging you to send me my warrants, that they may be entered whilst I have leisure. London, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[27 Sept.] **452.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R.O. I have licensed the abbot of Waverley, the bearer, to repair unto you for liberty to survey his husbandry, in which the wealth of his monastery consists. The man is honest, but none of the children of Solomon. Every monk is his fellow, and every servant his master. Mr. Treasurer and other gentlemen have put servants to him, whom he dares neither command nor displease. Yesterday in the morning, sitting in my chamber in examination, I could get neither bread, drink, nor fire of these knaves till I was "fretisshed." The abbot durst not speak to them. I took away their keys and made new officers, perhaps as stark knaves as the others. It will be expedient for you to tell the poor fool what he should do with his monks. Waverley, this Monday before day, ready to depart towards Chichester.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Sept. **453.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to HENRY VIII.

R. O. I lately received your letters for the institution of Master Rokes to the benefice of Shirington, which has been of the patronage of the bishops of Lincoln without interruption for 242 years; and although an office has been found that it belongs to your patronage, if I had licence to show my title this next term, and the present incumbent meanwhile to enjoy it, I should be greatly bound to your Grace. The present incumbent left a benefice almost of like value, and has compounded for the first-fruits of Shirington and paid 10*l.* in hand. There are few men so learned in divinity, Latin, and Greek, or so meet to serve your Highness as touching good

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453. John Bishop of Lincoln to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

letters. He lately preached a sermon against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, such as few in the realm have done. Woburn, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. and Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another copy, not addressed.

27 Sept. **454.** John Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his letters, permitting his officer to proceed to the election of the prior of Ellisham. Begs him to be good master to his chaplain* the bearer. Begs that the admission of Rokes to the benefice of Shirington may be deferred till the bishop's title be examined and the King's pleasure ascertained. Desires his favour for the archdeacon of Lincoln,† whose great charges at this time are beyond what his income can bear. Wooborn, 27 Sept.

Sends copy of his letters to the King. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

27 Sept. **455.** Thomas Abbot of Abingdon to Cromwell.

R. O. Your commissary Dr. Leyton enjoined us among other things that no monk should pass the precincts. So I and my brethren continue within, although we have been accustomed at Michaelmas to look over our farms, see what wastes have been done, and keep courts in the manors. Desires liberty to do this at times. Abingdon, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, chief secretary to the King's Highness and Master of his Rolls. *Endd.*

27 Sept. **456.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs him to remember his letter sent by Jas. Rookby, auditor, and that in his old days he may have some office about these monasteries for his support. John Northe, Will. Holme, and John Lewes, who, at the assessment of the subsidy named themselves under 20*l.* in goods, have regrated a large quantity of corn in Lincolnshire and Holderness, enhancing the price in this city. Thinks the King should issue a commission to inquire and set reasonable prices. Holme is now elected one of the sheriffs of York, and doth occupy much, though he is presented not worth 20*l.* It is said he has bought corn to the value of 100*l.*, and is one of those who made the business about St. Christopher's guild. Writes only of good will to this poor city, which is in danger of utter ruin. York, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my right hon. Master Secretary. *Endd.:* Sir George Lawson.

27 Sept. **457.** John Tregonwell to Cromwell.

R. O. After leaving Oxford I went to Godstowe, where I found all things well, both the abbess and the convent, except that one sister, 13 or 14 years ago, then being of a Northern house, had a child, and was sent to Godstowe for correction by the bishop of Lincoln, and has ever since lived virtuously. At Ensham I found "a raw sort" of religious persons and all sorts of offences amongst them, *etiam crimen pessimum*, for which they have been punished by the ordinary. The abbot is chaste in his living; looks well to the

* His name was Robertson, or Robynson. *See* Nos. 349, 471.

† Richard Pate, the writer's nephew, who was ambassador with the Emperor.

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reparation of the house; but he is negligent in overseeing his brethren, which he excuses by his daily infirmity. At Bruwerne the abbot is well learned in Holy Scripture; has repaired the house ruined by his predecessor's negligence, and has brought the convent into good order. Wraxton is a house of small rents. The prior is a good husband, but rude and unlearned; *et qualis pater, tales filii.* At Clathercott of the Gilbertines I found a prior and three canons. The house is old, foul, and filthy. They said that you had given authority to the prior of Sempringham to visit all their order, and begged to be excused from my visitation; so I departed, *negotio infecto.* Catesby, a house of nuns of the Cistercian order, has 90*l.* lands yearly, and is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln, by usurpation, I suppose, as the order has always been exempt. The prioress and sisters are free from suspicion. At Canons Asbye the house is 160*l.* in debt, by the preferment of the late prior. The house is in decay by negligence of his predecessor. But the prior, though unlearned, is disposed to do well, and has a learned and religious sub-prior under him. At Chacombe the prior is newly come, and is competently well learned in Holy Scripture. He is bringing into some order his canons, who are rude and unlearned. I am only afraid that he is too familiar and easy with them. At Burcestre, the prior looks well to his brethren and his house, and all are in good order except one, who, being punished for incontinence, ran away, and remains in apostacy. Yesternight I came to Stoudlye, intending to go to Notley, and thence to Tame Abbey, and lastly to Dorchester.* Let me know whether you will remain in the Court or return to London. Stoudley, 27 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Sept. R. O. **458.** Water Blackewell, cater, to Cromwell.

All your households are in good health, as we hope you and your family are. A little before you left London for the Court, I, being at Sarum, ordered one John Hancull, a Breton, to be staid, as appears by the bill enclosed, which I intended to present on my return to London. But you had left the Court, and I have been since vexed with an ague. As the King is coming shortly to Hampton, and so to Sarum, I can wait on you there, and will bring with me witnesses of the matters in the bill. From your place in Chancery Lane, 27 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

27 Sept. R. O. **459.** Peter Rede to Geoffrey Loveday, spear of Calais.

Commendations to my sister your wife. The 15th June, the Emperor entered the Gulf of Tunis with little resistance except from one castle. On the 16th he landed and subdued three villages, with all the fortresses there except the Goulet. He pitched his field, and continued there from 16 June to 14 July, making bastions and entrenching his host, though often assailed by Moors and Turks. On the 27th June, the king of Tunis, whom Barbarossa had expelled, came into camp with 200 horsemen. On the 14th July assault was laid to the Goulet by water with 65 galleys, 3 karvels of Portyngall, and the karrake of Rodes and of Gane; and by land with the whole army. Assault lasted from 5 a.m. to 1 p.m., when the walls were beaten down about their ears, and they fled by water towards Tunis, leaving 200 dead; 60 galleys, with much artillery, were taken. On the 21 July the Emperor set out for Tunis, and, on the way, was assailed by an infinite number of enemies; if they had set upon us we had all been slain, for we were overcome by heat, hunger, and thirst. "I wished myself in Calles

* In Oxfordshire.

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459. PETER REDE to GEOFFREY LOVEDAY, spear of Calais—*cont.*

with my back full of stripes." There were Moors and Turks 160,000, and the Emperor had not 40,000 fighting men. Next day, four hours before day, fled Barbarossa out of Tunis with 2,000 Turks, and at 10 o'clock the Emperor entered and sacked the city. All the Moors there were sold like beasts; I had a part, but they took it again and made me to take the water or I had been slain with 20 more. I will no more go to Tunis, for they have no good water. News is here current that Barbarossa, departed from Argill, has invaded a small isle by Minorca, called Mavn (Layre de Mahon), and slain and taken 3,000 Christians. The Emperor entered Palermo 12 September; the nobles of the city gave him 250,000 ducats. We shall shortly depart towards Naples. Palerm, 27 September.

Send me your mind what answer I shall make to the letters of my father and John Suttun.

Pray send me some money; 40*s.* a year will not keep me in hose and shoes. I must sell my cloak if Mr. Masun come not within 15 days. I will not borrow of Weldun; he warned me out of my master's service. Now I am in again, for I got the French ambassador to speak to my master, who said he never gave Weldun commission to put me out.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

27 Sept. **460.** JAMES HAWKYSWORTHE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Your ship sailed from Fareham on Sunday, 27 Sept.* Has sent in her 7,000 of "tayll wod," and a great ox from the prior of Christchurch; 4 anchor stocks, with a piece of ash to make axles of; a hogshead of white salt. Roger Milles sends him and my lady three capons. On the 26th the King removed from Waltham to Winchester. On Tuesday next he comes to Hampton, after which he goes to Portsmouth. It is not known whether he will come to the castle, but there is provision made with us. Pers Arnalde will give him the news. Cannot come, as he cannot keep Lisle's courts till the King is out of Hampshire, as Master Wyndsor waits all that time upon the King. Written in Darby's tower, 27 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 Sept. **461.** JAMES HAWKYSWORTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Hopes she and hers are in good health. Thanks her for her kind letter, and so do Master Wyndsor and my Lady, and Master Will. Wayte, his bedfellow. Has too much business on hand to come with the ship, but will prepare to wait on my Lord and her as soon as possible. Commends the bearer, Pers Arnold, who comes in your ship, and is a good mariner. Fears she will have some ado with the master, if she continue him. Expects he will make some complaint against himself. Will never be matched with him again with his own will. "Wretyn in Darbys tower," 27 Sept.

The parson of Motham (?) has sent my Lord and you a 1,000 of wood for your chamber.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

462. WM. WAYTTE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Lord Dawbeney is dead,† which, he hears, will be nothing to her hindrance. Ambrose thanks her for her loving letter. He can get no

* Should be 26th.

† A false report, whatever be the date of this letter, as lord Daubeney was created earl of Bridgwater in 1538, and died in 1548.

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covenant place as yet, and desires to stay at Subberton till he may make better provision. Warns her not to let the company of her ship come to her too hastily. They never died so sore at Porchester since he had any understanding. Sends two barrels of white salt. Wishes they were full of angels. "And good madame, if you have ever a waste pasty of venison, that your Ladyship will be so good lady as to save the rangers' honesty among the company, for else I break a promise with them; but the fault is not all in me, for I promised one whole teg."

His wife and his cousin Waytte desire to be commended to her. The poor country prays heartily for them both. Asks her to look on the bill he sends to lord Lisle.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Sept. **463.** Sir Ric. Tempest to Cromwell.

R. O. Since, by Cromwell's command, he showed Serjeant St. Johns where Dr. Haldworth, vicar of Halifax, was, the vicar has delivered to the writer and his sons divers injunctions, under a penalty of 500 marks, to keep the peace against him and not burn his houses. He is very cruel, and is maintained by Sir Henry Savell. He reports he shall have 1,000 marks to put his neighbours and me to trouble. Since he departed from you he has been indicted for felony at York assizes. An information was given to the justices that he had found great sums of gold in an old wall of a house. Encloses a bill delivered by Will. Bodnam. The Dr. and other of the spiritualty have full hollow hearts towards Cromwell. Sends a bill of complaint by the parishioners of Halifax against their vicar. Begs Cromwell to remember his old suits "for such parks as ye have my bills in your keeping." Bollyng, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Petition of the parishioners of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Sir Ric. Tempest, steward of the lordship of Wakefield, complaining of their vicar, Dr. Robert Haldesworthe, and stating that they had laboured to London about 12 or 14 days, for some good reformation of him, with petitions to the King, as Supreme Head of the Church, to the Lord Chancellor, to Master Cromwell, his Grace's secretary, and to the Queen's secretary. If the King had instituted an inquiry, it would have been worth 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* to him. Dr. Haldesworth never troubles to make any entreaty or lovedays among his parishioners, when they are at debate, but procures them to murder and annoy each other. He has not preached to his parishioners at Halifax, 10,000 people or more, over twice at the most these six years; and he boasts against us, who have complained of him, that he will put us to six times as much cost and pain as he was at; saying he is thoroughly quit of the same, and has the King's pardon under the broad seal, and that all the business he had therein cost him not half one year's income; and that he has cast such a flower in the Queen's lap, that he shall be heard as soon as Sir Ric. Tempest. He says he will spend 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.*, but he will undo both your Mastership and many of us who complain against him, for, he says, you caused him to be arrested in London. He procures many busy fellows, who care not about oaths, to put bills against you and us, although we complained of him without malice, and warned him beforehand that if he would be reformed we would forbear. He threatens to obtain a commission to such persons as please him best. He has delivered injunctions to some of us, under penalty of 500 marks, to keep the King's peace against him, and also for burning of his houses, although we take God to judge we never intended harm against him nor his houses; but divers times since the injunctions his servants and kinsfolk by his procurement taunt us to make us forfeit the injunctions, as we fear some light fellow may do, so that he may lay it to

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463. Sir Ric. Tempest to Cromwell—*cont.*

our charge. He does not scruple to forswear himself by his priesthood, by St. John Baptist, or by any book before him, if it can turn to his profit, or to the hurt of his parishioners; and your Mastership and other the King's Commissioners at Wakefield know how he deceived the King about the first-fruits and tenths of his benefice. After which you caused him to make a new bill, and he then put in 16 more than in his first. Beg him either to certify the premises to the King or to let them know, that they may seek other remedy.

Since the above was written, understand that the said Doctor withdraws his goods, money, and plate into other places, and offers to sell his temporal lands that he has purchased to divers persons.

ii. Reply of Sir Ric. Tempest:—"Neighbours, I have received this writing from you, and I am right sorry that ye are so handled with your vicar. But if this be matter of truth, and that ye may abide therewith, then set your hands hereunto, and then I shall be glad to inform the King's Majesty and his gracious Council thereof."

Nearly 100 signatures are appended, in very confused order, beginning with John Lacy, Jamys Stanfelde, Thomas Sayvell, Ric. Longbotham, Henry Sayvell, and at the end is written "with 1,000 mo if they had space."

Large paper, pp 4. *Endd.*

464. Richard Waterhous, Gilbert Otes, and Rob. Waterhous to [the Prior of Lewes].*

R. O.

"By the help of God Almighty, and partly us farmers and deputies to your Lordship, your Lordship had one fair day of the inheritance of Halifax at Scrobe, after my Lord's grace of York; for in faith the common people had such great comfort by some great man in the commission and other, that the matter should have gone straightforward with them to their own purpose, nawther fearing God ne the devil then the day of dome; and that made such number of people come to Scrobe." Trust they are not in so much comfort now. Advise his Lordship to "look substantially" upon it, especially on his tithe corn "at free liberty." He need have no doubt of my lord of York. Advise him to give the other Commissioners fair words, and trust them as he finds them. If my lord of Northfoyke would speak in his favor to the Commissioners now at London, think my lord of York would do indifferent justice; "but we think it will do much better with favor for the Duke's grace letter or Mr. Cromwell, or both." Advise him to send to my lord of York and such other Commissioners as he thinks proper,—Mr. Prior of Horton, and Dr. Breatan, with authority from his Lordship to appoint a day for all parties. Both parties should give the Commissioners warning, and on behalf of the inhabitants of Halifax not more than 12 or 20 should come. My lord of York promised to examine the matter deliberately. Divers of the inhabitants of the vicarage of Halifax, and of Skyrcot and Northowrom, keep to their own use this tithe corn of this harvest last past, and declare they mean to do so henceforth. Think a commission *ad audiendum et determinandum* may be procured in Chancery, "in so much as my lord's grace of York be one," for my lord of York told the people of Halifax plainly that no matter of tithes could be determined in Chancery, as he will see by a copy of his Lordship's letter to the Lord Chancellor inclosed. Advise him to look well to it, and preserve the rights of his monastery. *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 2.

* The rectory of Halifax belonged to the priory of Lewes.

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28 Sept. **465.** ROBERT STRADLYNG.

R. O. The confession of Robt. Stradlyng, bastard, taken at Beaudeley, 28 Sept., anno xxvii.

About two years ago took part with his father-in-law, Watkyn Lougher, who disputed certain lands with Chr. Turbill. Confesses to having kept one Lewes of North Wales, and one Griffith of Caermarthenshire, who robbed and murdered Piers Dere, for five or six weeks in his house, and they gave him one royal of Dere's. Killed Gitto Jenkyn, who quarrelled with him while coursing at the White Crosse, on the said lands in variance. Was outlawed, and to escape the search, boarded with six persons a balinger of Patstowe, in the haven near the Abbey of Neath, and made the mariners put to sea for three weeks. Did no harm to any one. Landed at Milford Haven, and went to Waterford in the latter end of April. Hearing that proclamations were made in Wales against him, returned.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

28 Sept. **466.** JOHN AP RICE to RALPH SADLER.

R. O. This morning at 7 o'clock my gossip, your wife, was in good health, and having word from you yesternight that Humphrey should come to you with your gear, she sent him forth in the night, that nothing should stay your expedition hitherwards. Every day is a year. Therefore make haste hither when the King comes from Winchester. Ric. Lee and I communed of our going to St. Alban's. If, therefore, you wish to write to us anything touching your farm there, send it to us at our being there on Monday next. Halywell, 28 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my assured friend and companion Mr. Raphe Sadler, with my master, Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Sept. **467.** RICHARD TOWRIS to LORD LISLE.

R. O. The French ambassadors are yet at the Court. This day se'nnight the King will be at the *Harry Grace Dieu*, at night at the castle of Porchester, thence to Hampton, so to Salisbury and Claryngton. "And as no (now), ther is commandment that the see shall have is course to Wynchester, and that the myllys shalbe stoppyd along uppon the ryver; for I harde Mayster Secretary speke in the premyssez to Thomas Fyscher of Woodnyll, commanding him nat to speke against the said water course." Has given his commands to Windsor and to Thos. Uvedall. On Saturday last wheat was, at Winchester and Salisbury, 12*s.* a qr. This day the clerk of the market keeps his court at Titchfield, and has commanded that no man shall sell above 8*s.* on pain of imprisonment and forfeiture. If that commandment take effect, Lisle will be able to have 40 qrs. at 8*s.*, as the writer will explain at his coming to Calais. My Lord and my Lady have been wished for at Subberton. When the King lay at Wal[t]ham, Lisle's gentleman could get no lodgings. Portsmouth, 28 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Sept. **468.** J. F. DUKE OF SAXONY to HENRY VIII.

Corp. Ref. II. 943. Understanding from the King's letters and from Dr. Barnes his good will towards him, did not wish to dismiss Barnes without a letter to testify to his diligence in his embassy, and to assure the King of the affection which he has always entertained for him, both on account of the old connection between the kings of England and the dukes of Saxony and of the King's reputation. The news of the King's zeal for religion has greatly

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468. J. F. Duke of Saxony to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

increased this feeling. Rulers cannot worship God better than by endeavouring to spread the glory of Christ; and it cannot be concealed that many faults have crept into the Church through the negligence and covetousness of the Popes, which need reformation. If the King will aid in reforming doctrine and correcting abuses, he will perform a sacrifice most pleasing to God, and deserve well of the whole Church and posterity. Will never renounce the doctrine which he confesses, and which he considers pious and necessary for the Church. Desires credence for Barnes. Jena, 4 kal. Octobris 1535.

Lat.

28 Sept. **469.** Montmorency to Card. Du Bellay.

Bibl. Nat. Paris, MSS. Fr. 19,577.

The bailly has gone to England with the brief. The King told the Nuncio that as the Emperor had obtained these briefs he ought to be the first to execute it. After Charles had begun to do so he would see how he might help him. The negociations in Germany continue. Langey will go there.

French copy. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

29 Sept. **470.** [Cromwell] to ————.

R. O.

Directing him to pay to the bishop of Worcester the half year's rent of the whole bishopric due this last year. Winchester, 29 Sept.

In his own hand.—The King's express wish is that you pay half of this last year's profits of the bishopric of Worcester to the Bishop, and the other half to Mr. Gostwyke for the King. Winchester.

Draft, p. 1.

29 Sept. **471.** John Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.

R. O.

I received your letters on Michaelmas day declaring the King's pleasure that Rokes shall have the benefice of Sheryngton. I am sorry, but will obey: but would ask that some other than I or my officer should admit him, else I destroy my own title. I wrote of this three days ago both to the King and to you. The day abovesaid.

P.S.—I thank you for the letters you sent by my chaplain, Master Robynson. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Sept. **472.** Thos. Legh to Cromwell.

R. O.

Whereas of late the King sent my lord of Winchester and Mr. Treasurer to see the order of Chertsey Abbey, and they reported all was well, you will know somewhat more by the "compertes" which I send. At Merton Abbey I dismissed two canons; ten more would have been dismissed, but I would not consent till I knew your pleasure, for then only eight would have been left. I intend to make a preparation for you at Westminster and at Paul's, which ye may end when it pleases you. Let me know what shall be done at Cambridge. Haliwell, 29 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O.

2. "Compendium Compertorum apud Chertsey."

The abbot has alienated some things. "Incontinentes," seven with women: "incontinentes et sodomitae" four with women, boys, and by voluntary pollutions: "patientes sodomiticum," two: "apostatæ," two.

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Superstition:—Amongst the relics they have, as they say, the arm bone of St. Blasius, through which they give wine in cases of illness; there is also an image of St. Faith, before which they place a candle on behalf of sick persons, and hold that if the candle remain lighted till it is consumed, the sick person will recover, but if it goes out he will die.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary. *Endd.*

29 Sept. R. O. **473.** THOMAS BENET, Priest, to CROMWELL.

Offering the use of his house when the King comes to visit Sarum. Sarum, 29 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Sept. R. O. **474.** THE MAYOR OF WINCHELSEA to CROMWELL.

Whereas you commanded us to seize all such goods and chattels as belonged to the late John Cowleye for payment of debts due to the Crown, we have done our best and made an inventory, which we send you, subscribed by our hands. Winchelsea, 29 Sept. *Signed:* Wylliam Chapell, mayre, Thomas Ensyng, George Lowys.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 Sept. Lamb. MS. 695. vol. II. c. 17. **475.** T. MAGNUS to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Has received his letters, dated Sheffield 28 inst., stating that as the Parliament shall be adjourned to Wynnessor and kept there shortly, he wishes to have Magnus' house there. Is content that he shall have it. Being sore diseased so that he cannnot write, will go to York tomorrow and devise a letter accordingly. Benyngburgh Grange, in the forest of Galtrie. 29 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

29 Sept. R. O. **476.** WINDSOR CASTLE.

Account of Henry marquis of Exeter, Constable of Windsor Castle, by patent dated 10 April 16 Hen. VIII., and of Geo. Woodward, his attorney, and clerk of the castle, by patent dated 28 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII., of the issues and profits of the said office from Michaelmas 26 Hen. VIII. to Michaelmas 27 Hen. VIII.

Arrearages: 171*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Receipts: Castle guard, left silver, rents in Windsor, Shawe, Eaton, Foly John, &c., 231*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; perquisites of court at Datchet and the outer gate of the castle, 19*s.* 6*d.*

Total, 404*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*

Rents paid: To the vicar of Old Windsor, Reading Abbey, Burneham Abbey, &c., 4*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Allowances: Rents granted to divers persons, &c., 29*l.* 3*s.* 10¾*d.* Fees and wages: marquis of Exeter, 30*l.*; Sir Wm. Sandes, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; and others, 126*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Necessary expenses: Taking bucks and does in Windsor forest for Westminster Abbey at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, *nil*; carriage of firewood, mowing, &c., 118*s.* Repairs: At the palace and lodge in the Little Park, the Great Park, Juettes loge, le Motte parke, Foly John, Cranbourne lodge, the postern gate near Datchett, and Esthampsted, Thos. Warde being comptroller, 57*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, 223*l.* 1*s.* 8¾*d.*

"Super:" Rents from lord Sands, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, and Sir Antony Browne, Sir John Wallop, and queen Anne.

Large paper, pp. 9.

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29 Sept. **477.** THE QUEEN'S LANDS.

R. O. Account of Geo. Tayllour, receiver-general to queen Anne, for one year ending Michaelmas 27 Hen. VIII.

Received from her lands in England, 4,423*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.*; in Wales, 633*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; out of the Queen's coffers, 1,324*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Total, 6,381*l.* 8*s.* 9¾*d.*

Payments: Fees, wages, and annuities, 976*l.* 13*s.* 4¼*d.*; gifts and rewards, 186*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; riding expenses, 96*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; lodgings, 35*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Wardrobe of Robes, 68*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Wardrobe of Beds, 44*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; the barge, 22*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; rewards for New Year's gifts, 254*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; offerings in chapel, 16*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; outward offerings, 19*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; stable, 593*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; necessary emptions, 1,525*l.* 9*s.* 8¼*d.*; delivered to the Queen's coffers, 2,508*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*

Total, 6,348*l.* 16*s.* 0¼*d.*

And so he oweth 32*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*

P. 1, *large paper. Endd.:* A book of accounts declared by George Tailour, receiver-general for the late queen Anne.

29 Sept. **478.** THOMAS CROMWELL.

R. O. View of the account of Henry Polstede, receiver of the possessions of the right honorable Thomas Cromwell, from Michaelmas 25 Hen. VIII. to Michaelmas 27 Hen. VIII.

Receipts:—Arrearages—"none, because it is the first account of the said accountant." Rumney—from Morgan Kemmys, 70*l.* Eggecote—from Thomas Carrill, 25*l.* Donton—from Wm. Underwoode, 26*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Tenements in the parish of St. Peter's the Powre, London, 8*l.* 9*s.* Waltham—from the Abbot, 50*l.* Hackney—from John Mylsent, 8*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Canbury—from John Meryng, 97*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Hattefeld Hall—from John Stonarde, 18*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Shepton—from George Powle, 56*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Edelmonton—from John Gremson, 118*l.* 21*d.* Fees and annuities.—As Master of the Rolls, 284*l.* 18*d.*; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 65*l.* 10*s.*; Master of the Jewelhouse, 75*l.*; Clerk of the Hanaper, 58*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; High Steward of the Queen's lands, 20*l.*; from Wm. Popeley as profits of the Privy Signet, 94*l.* 8½*d.*; Constable of Herts, from Roger Chaloner, 12*l.* 15*s.*; High Steward of the duchy lands of Herts and Middlesex, from Roger Chaloner, 10*l.*; Steward of the Savoy, from John Brayfort, 20*s.*; Steward and bailiff of Enfield, from John Grymson, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, from Roger Chaloner, 66*s.* 8*d.* Annuities.—From the prior of St. Mary's without Bishopsgate, 40*s.*; lord Cobham, 66*s.* 8*d.*; the abbot of Holm Coltram, 66*s.* 8*d.*; the lord of St. John's, 10*l.*; and the prior of Shelbred, 26*s.* 8*d.* Received from Thomas Avery, at divers times, 286*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; from Nicholas Stathom, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the executors of Dr. Tayllor, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the dean of Henry VIII.'s College, Oxford, for the fees of their patents, 15*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; the prior of Warwick, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the prior of Tynemouth, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Henry Clyfforde, 220*l.*; the prioress of Wyntney, 10*l.*; Wm. Body, 300*l.* and 1,067*l.*; John Williamson, 266*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Robert Hugan, 100*l.*

"Sum of all the receipts for the said two years, 4,011*l.* 17*s.* 4¼*d.*"

Expenses:—To Henry Clyfforde, Ant. Vyvald, William Wylforde, Thomas Kytson, Sir Henry Seymour, and Sir Henry Gascoigne, for purchase of lands, &c., 819*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* For assurances of the manors, &c. of Donton, Kingestaynton, Edelmeton, the land purchased of Mr. Kytson and Ant. Vivald, for statutes of lord Braye and Sir Henry Gascoigne, and for finding offices after the death of Wm. Rede, in county Surrey, and Robert Wrothe, county Midd., 20*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* To John Judde, under clerk of the Hanaper, for sealing Cromwell's patent as Master of the Rolls, 20*s.* 4*d.* To Mr. Ergall's clerk for writing copies of Bartholomew Rede's will, 12*d.* Riding costs, 33*s.* 8*d.* Money lent to George Robynson for the debt of Sir John Dudley, 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Money paid to Thomas Avery—directly 480*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, through John Grymson, 6*l.*, and through John Stonard, bailiff of Hattefelde Hall, 12*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.* To Thomas Thacker, 1,155*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Money

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paid for the farm of Waltham, for wine and robes, and for the stewardship of the Queen's lands, 99*l.* 15*s.*

Sum of all the allowances and livery aforesaid, 3,920*l.* 13*s.*

Thus, if the accountant is allowed 53*s.* 4*d.*, paid to John Grymson, he owes 88*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Wm. Symondes for half year's rent of his tenement at the Austen Friars, 40*s.* Roger Chaloner, for a year's fee of the high stewardship of the duchy lands of Herts and Middlesex, 10*l.* [*In the margin, in another hand:* my Master should have but half a year's fee which I received 22 June 1535, the other half year's is allowed to Mistress Wrothe.] John Judd, for 22 patents remaining unset out, 44*s.* Roger Chaloner, for a year's fee of the Baillywick of Endfeld, 66*s.* 8*d.* [*In the margin:* "nota: my master must have but half a year's rent, eadem causa supra dict."] Wm. Popley, for part of the profit of the Privy Signet, 66*l.* 6*s.* 10¾*d.* John Anthony, for two quarters of oats, 4*s.* John Mering, 4*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

So the accountant owes 9*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*, which he has paid to Thomas Avery, 5 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, pp. 8. *Endd.:* "Computus Henrici Polsted anno 27 Henrici VIII. vi."

29 Sept. R. O. **479.** THE EARL OF DEVON'S LANDS.

Account by Thomas Spurwey, receiver, of the lands which descended to Edward, late earl of Devon, from his father, Hugh Courtenay, once earl of Devon, for the year ending Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.

Arrearages: 25*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*

Devonshire.—Rents, &c. from Ilfardecomb, Chulmelegh, and Huntecott, Luerlegh, Knyzghtecott, Losemore, Westhorne, Baunton cum Pestersheys, Taunton, Exeter, Beworthy, Newham, Cherube, Westopwill, Southalyngton, Skyrydon, Newton Abbot and Totton cum Membris, Dertyngton, Coperneslond, Chetylhampton, Langtre, and Staimer, 234*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Somersetshire.—From Hynton and Muddeford, Huysshe Champflour, Cleyhanger and Wylscomb, 64*l.* 9*s.* 5¼*d.*

Surrey.—Kew, 26*s.* 8*d.*

Cornwall, &c.—From John Loure, receiver of Cornwall, 227*l.* 5*d.* and 2 part. ob. (? ⅔ ob. = ⅓*d.*), and from the sale of the wardship and marriage of Wm. Courtenay, son and heir of Edward, late earl of Devon, 120*l.* Total, 347*l.* 5*d.* and 2 part. ob.

Total receipts, 683*l.* 18¾*d.* and ⅔ ob.

Whereof—paid for fees of bailiffs and other servants, 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; delivered to the cofferer of the marquis of Exeter, 180*l.* Total, 192*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The accountant owes 390*l.* 8*s.* 10¾*d.* and 2 part. ob.

To Margaret Courtenay, widow, 20*l.* To the occupier of the farm, &c. of Trethynneck juxta Wylton, 24*l.* John Hynton, 12*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*

Leaving, finally, 334*l.* 16¼*d.* and ⅔ ob., which was paid into the coffers of the marquis of Exeter.

Pp. 6.

29 Sept. R. O. **480.** THE EARL OF DEVON'S LANDS.

Account of John Loure, receiver in Cornwall of the lands of Edward Courteney, late earl of Devon, which he either inherited from his father, Sir Hugh, or purchased, from Mich. 26 Hen. VIII. to Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.

Arrearages—*Nil.*

Receipts.—Boconnacle, from John Dyngell, 63*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* Tynten, from Thomas Langman, 48*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* Raskere, from Walter Blyzght, 23*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Penpont, from Walter Blyzght, 22*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* Glynne, from John Tubbe, 17*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Brodock, from John Bawedon, 24*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Lands purchased, from Walter Blyzgh, 103*s.* 8½*d.* Tin works, 64*s.* Tin, 114*s.* Calylond, from John Lytheby, 16*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* Sales—*Nihil.*

1535.

480. The Earl of Devon's Lands—*cont.*

Total receipts, 231*l.* 3*s.* 9⅓*d.*

Rewards, 30*s.* Fees, 53*s.* 4*d.* Delivered to Thomas Spurwey, receiver general, 227*l.* 5⅛*d.* Total, 231*l.* 3*s.* 9⅓*d.*

Lat., pp. 3. *Large paper.*

29 Sept. R. O. **481.** Marquis of Exeter.

Account of Richard Gyfford, receiver general of lands in Surrey, Essex, Hertford, Kent, and Rutland, from Mich. 26 Hen. VIII. to Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.

Surrey.—West Horseley, Okham, Effyngham, 75*l.* 18*s.* 11¼*d.*

Essex.—Lilford Sayes, Wekeham Hall, Hokes, and Pynacles, 46*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Herts.—Mylkeley, Ayott St. Laurence, Bedwell, 88*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*

Kent.—Greenwich, *nil.*

Rutland.—Markett Orton, 17*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

Total receipts, 228*l.* 19*s.* 0¼*d.*

Fees, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Money delivered to the coffers of the marquis of Exeter from 17 May 27 Hen. VIII. to 20 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII., 113*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Total disbursements, 122*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Balance, 106*l.* 8*s.* 1¾*d.*

Whereof—paid to Fras. Hastings, Esq., and Roger Elys, bailiff of Greneway, 30*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 75*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, delivered to the Lord's coffers.

Large paper, pp. 4. *Endd.*

29 Sept. Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, III. 468. **482.** Christian III. of Denmark to Peter Suavenius.

Instructions on his being sent to Francis I.

He is to ask Francis for aid, and to send an embassy to him at Hamburg about six weeks after Michaelmas. He is to use as arguments the fear of Imperial domination, and the treaty made with England last year by the Lubeckers, who offered Denmark to the King. Copenhagen, Michaelmas Day, 1535.

Lat.

29 Sept. Paludan Müller, I. 474. **483.** Jurgen Wullenwefer to Albert Duke of Mecklenburg.

Touching a diet to be held between Imperial and Hanseatic envoys on the affair of the Count Palatine. Lubeck, Michaelmas Day '35.

P.S. The English embassy is here which has been with Marcus Meyer. Another will shortly follow. If Copenhagen could hold out till Easter all would come right. Wishes the Count Palatine would persevere. The Holsteiners have devils for informers (?). Dr. Oldendorpp is gone to Bremen. He had much to say before; now he is dumb. I told him before how it would go with us. If the Palatine's expedition do not go on, you might, along with the Count, Copenhagen and Elbagen, send full powers to your brothers and others.

Holstein dialect.

30 Sept. Vienna Archives. **484.** Cromwell to Chapuys.

Took much pleasure in Chapuys' former letters, especially in the news of the Emperor's success. These more recent are still more acceptable as giving a succinct account of the whole expedition, so vivid that Cromwell imagined himself present. The King was greatly interested. As to the message Chapuys sent by his servant, in which he suspects delays, begs him to consider, whatever delay there may be, that nothing will be omitted which the honor of the King demands for the more secure and wholesome educa-

1535.

tion of the lady Mary, seeing that no one feels more anxiety about her than her father. Begs Chapuys therefore to defer his proposal to visit her to some more convenient time, especially as he may have been deceived by a false report of inattention paid to her health, of which Cromwell assures him the utmost care is taken. The plague is so severe at London and neighbouring places that a man might seem wanting in attention who should go from thence to her. Will discuss matters with him at more length shortly. Winchester, 30 Sept. 1535.

Latin, pp. 2. *From a modern copy docketed (by the archivist?)*: "A joindre à la lettre du 13 8bre."

30 Sept. **485.** Thos. Cromwell to Anne Countess of Oxford.

R. O. Desires her to restore the bearer, Master Tirrell, to the park and bailiwick of Camps, and a certain copyhold which he bought in the same town, from which she has expulsed him. Thinks she has done him wrong, and it would be dishonorable to have it tried in open court of audience. Is forced to inform her that the King is minded to have justice proceed without respect in that cause. Desires her, therefore, to be good lady to him. Winchester, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: A letter direct from my master, &c.

R. O. 2. Corrected draft of the preceding, dated Winchester, Michaelmas Day.

30 Sept. **486.** Thos. Cromwell to Davye Morgan Kemys.

R. O. Has seen the deed made [to] John Crede for lands in Cromwell's manor of Rompney, called Splottes, and other lands there. Takes it to be a good deed, but understands that Kemys intends to put Crede out of it. Requires him to allow Crede to keep possession till he can show a reasonable cause why he should be put out. Winchester, 30 Sept.

Headed: Dat. per copiam. *P.* 1. *Add.*

30 Sept. **487.** Sir Thos. Audeley, Lord Chancellor, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has sent forth writs for prorogation of the Parliament; commissions
St. P. I. 450. and proclamations for corn and clothiers; and writs for the adjournment of term until Hallowmas; and has sent letters for the certificate of the residue of the books of spiritual possessions, wherein the Commissioners have been very negligent. Sends a book of instructions for corn. Is informed that Dr. Lee has been appointed by Cromwell to visit religious houses in London. Begs him to spare the visitation of Barking till his return that Audeley may speak to him about it. Does not ask this from suspicion of Dr. Lee. Recommendations to the King and Queen. Morrow after Michaelmas Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Sept. **488.** Sir George Throkmarton to Cromwell.

R. O. I received from you a letter by this bearer and, accordingly, caused the farmer to deliver unto him the indenture he had of my lord Bray, which, before, he denied having; the bearer shall enter at Christmas. I cannot make him any lease, for it is in feoffement to my brother Englefelde until I pay him his money; at my coming you shall order me therein; he has 10 years yet by lord Bray's lease. I trust you will command him not to let the house down, for his father and brother have made such repairs that it is like to fall. I received, 18 September, your letter dated Wynchcombe, 9 August, in favour of Sir Peter Irlam, vicar of Aston Cawntley, whose *supersedeas* I would not allow either out of King's Bench or Chancery. He has undone his whole parish, and arrested most of them with *latitats*,

1535.

488. Sir George Throkmarton to Cromwell—*cont.*

supplicavits, and citations. I appeal to the justices of all Warwickshire. You marvel I do not my duty to see the King; I was not within 50 miles of his Grace all the while he was in these parts. At the assizes at Warwick and the morrow after I sat finishing the commission concerning the spirituality, which I send to you to London. My wife and I have lain in Buckinghamshire this year, for great part of my house here is taken down. I trust you will make mine answer to the King. Coughton, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Sept. R. O. **489.** John Lord Lumley to Cromwell.

Whereas I promised you by letters patent 10*l.* fee yearly, of which I paid the first half when last in London, I now send you by my servant, Hen. Wethereld, the other half. Whenever my servant or counsel repair to you for furtherance of their causes, and for the right of a water sewer, and punishment of heinous riots committed by my lord of Westmoreland, it may like you to be good master unto me; also when Parliament shall hold to obtain my excuse to the King for non-appearance; in all which I shall be glad to recompense you. At the Ylle, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[30 Sept.] Vit. B. xiv. 146. B. M. **490.** [A Servant of Richard Pate] to Master Philyp [Hoby ?].

"Right worshipful . . . . . .
is to advertise yo[u] . . . . . .
very sore marvelling . . . . . .
have put him out of perp . . . . . .
Naples sick of ague hereid a fraga . . . . . .
Sir, I cannot marvel a little that I . . . . . .
ne yet from my brother Byr, but sp . . . . . .
which should have been to my great consolation, I have written . . . . . .
and to my brother B." Barbarossa has been put to flight till he took to the seas in desperation. The news is now that he invaded, with 30 galleys, a small isle joined to Minorca, ca[lled] . . . . . , where he slew and took 3,000, sparing no age, besides setting everything on fy[re]. The 26th inst. the Emperor was informed of this by a ship of Majorca. He entered into . . . . . this present, and was honorably received by the spyrit[ualty and tempo]raltie with most sumptuous cost. He intends to redress enormities and make a viceroy. The nob[les have] given his Majesty 250,000 ducats towards his wars . . . . . to Naples. My Master, Peter Reed, Thos. Cole, and C . . . . . , namely, Mr. Bramsitour, with Mr. Harvi, desire to be recommended to you. I desire to be recommended to my brother B., his wife, and my brother H. Palermo, [30 Sept. 1535].*

P. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* To . . . . . Master Philyp . . . . . to Master Crumwell, [secretary t]o the King his [Grace].

30 Sept. R. O. **491.** Anthony Heron.

Indictment of Antony Heron, late of Connesclif, Durham, for saying on Sept. 30 and other times in 27 Hen. VIII. at York castle and elsewhere that the King is not Head of the Church, but the Pope is. *Signed:* Xpfore Lasselles.

Paper roll. Endd.: Billa Vera.

* Supplied from a modern marginal note.

1535.

30 Sept. **492.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 123 b. B. M.

Gurone, from the Knight Casale, arrived here yesterday on his way to England. He was sent from Bologna by Casale on the 12th, and has letters for the Grand Master.

Ital., pp. 3. *Copy headed:* Al Sig. M. Ambrogio, alli 30 7bre. 1535, da Gemeaulx, &c.

30 Sept. **493.** The Abbot of Brewern.

R. O.

Acknowledgement by John Crocker, of Hokenorton, gent., of the receipt from Richard abbot of Brewern, of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* due at Michaelmas last, in part payment of the pension granted to Dr. Foxe, King's almoner, John Tregunwell, of the Council, Rob. Whytteney, John Wadham and John Chudelegh, during the life of John Chaffecomb *alias* Macye, late abbot of Brewern. Witnesseth also that Crocker has repaid to the King for the tenth, 13*s.* 4*d.* of the said pension, not due till January next. 30 Sept. 27 Henry VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1, *small paper.*

30 Sept. **494.** Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria to [Christian III. of Denmark ?].

Vit. B. xxi. 108. B. M.

Has recently married the elder daughter of Christiern king of Denmark, and wishes to do what he can for the liberation of his father-in-law, and to procure justice for his heirs, with the aid of the Emperor, the king of the Romans, and other princes. Desires his correspondent to cease from his persecution of king Christiern, to give up the expedition which he is preparing, and restore to his heirs the towns and castles in his possession. Requests an answer in writing by the bearer. Heidelberg, 30 Sept. 1535.

Copy? Lat., pp. 2. *Begins without any salutation:* Post promptam nostrorum obsequiorum oblatio[nem].

30 Sept. **495.** Clement Urmeston.

R. O.

A statement of expense by John Wethers, servant to Mr. Clement Armyston of London, grocer, in felling and cutting timber and carrying it from Pyllingbery Wood to Water Okeley between 28 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. and 30 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 20. *Slightly mutilated.*

Sept. **496.** Edmund Lomnor to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have sent you by Mr. Pyckerell the commission and the books within the liberty of our partition. And, inasmuch as our auditor waited on you at London but could not keep his promise as I advertised you, we have drawn out a book more at large, and beseech your favor to him, as he was visited by a fever. He is meeter to serve the King than the Bishop.* Asks him to move the King that the writer may have a reasonable fee of the first-fruits. Manyngton, the —— Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

497. John Musard, Monk of Worcester, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Notwithstanding your patience with my last letter, I must presume further to express my mind to you. At the election of my lord Bishop, our Chancellor caused a decree to be read that all *excommunicati* should be

* Of Norwich.

1535.

497. JOHN MUSARD, Monk of Worcester, to CROMWELL—*cont.*

expelled, and thereupon commanded me to avoid and, an hour after, to prison. At which, those who favor my unkind and ignorant master, were very glad. If others had suffered the same penalty, it should have fallen on Thos. Blockley "that stole the letter of treason out of my cell, that should a be direct unto my lord president. Your mastership hath or should have a copy thereof." Dr. Lee showed openly that he was comperted by many of our convent for his incontinency, and a sower of discord between us, when he was at Gloucester. Yet nothing is laid to his charge, which is greatly mused at amongst our convent. It is supposed that he, or two or three others, have redeemed their penance of master Dr. and Mr. Pryce. The reward my master prior gave them will hurt me much unless you favor me. Your injunction that there shall be no buying and selling in our hallowed ground is not regarded; "for under our church side there be houses made there as Christian bodies were buried within this two year past, and now there is pedlar shops." What is here said of Mr. Dr. and Mr. Price I hope will be kept secret.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

498. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES."

R. O. First, for the dispatch of my lord of Hereford. For answer to be made to Stephen Vawghan's letter. For the proclamations and letters for the pulling down the weirs in Somerset, Wiltshire, and Devonshire. The report of Sir John Alayn's letters of London. The report of Sir Greg. Cassalys' letters. To know the King's pleasure for Tyndalle, and whether I shall write or not. Touching the royal assent and congé d'élire for Hereford. The restitution of the temporalities for Rochester, Worcester, and Hereford to be signed. To present the election of Hereford to the King. To examine the person that came from the traitor James Griffith Ap Howell. Of the visitations, and how [little]* much it grieveth the heads to be kept within their monasteries. Of the Charterhouse of Henton. Of the religious in divers places.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1.

R. O. 2. "Remembrances." First, for the dispatch of barley into Scotland. For the dispatch of all the Irish matters. For the dispatch of Dyricke. To remember lord Leonard to the King. For sending away Thos. Fytzgarard to London. For dispatching my lord of Herteforthe (Hereford) into Allmayne.

P. 1.

Titus B., I. 412. 3. "A memorial for the expedition of the bishop of Winchester."

B. M. A letter of credence in the King's own hand. Letters to the Great Master, Admiral and Chancellor, and to Wallop. A commission for the Bishop and Wallop. Silver vessel. Money.

For Scotland.—Letters to the Scotch king and to the Scotch queen. Instructions to be assigned to both. What silk and money the King will send to the Scotch queen.

For my lord of Hereford's dispatch. Letters to all the princes. A general letter of recommendation to all the princes under the broad seal. A commission general to the duke of Sax,. A letter to Tuke for money. Money for Heth and Barnes. Whether he shall have any other commission to the residue of the German princes.

In Cromwell's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*

* Struck through.

1535.

499. [HENRY VIII. and the GERMANS.]

Vit. B. XIII. 234. B. M.

"Articles to be declar[ed unto Mr.] Secretary by Mais[ter] . . . . .

"First, the long tarrying of Ph[ilip]* . . . . . with the school which might . . . . . hither for fear, and the dukes sp . . . . . to cause him to come and to leave . . . . . behind him.

"The practice to set forth how to . . . . . of the King's cause, and to leave . . . . . tacion of the cause of religion . . . . . doctrine, until that were first . . . . . discussed.

"The reasons to join the King's c[ause] . . . . . causa religionis the adversaries . . . . . that it was but only politica . . . . . .

"These obtained, the protestation . . . . . the King, ne his subjects migh[t] . . . . . the sentence they be now in, w . . . . . should be determined or conclu[ded.]

"The reasons why this disputa[tion should] be necessary and requisite, not[withstanding] that protestation.

"Entered into this cause how the . . . . . framed, formed, and builded their . . . . . first, upon the affections of their p . . . . . and all other in these courts and . . . . . [to]wards the mother and the daughter saying [quod] non possent ferre sermones et odia ipsorum, and second upon the fear of the Emperor's displeasure and indignation towards them in case they should agree with us, whereby might ensue war and the subversion of their doctrine, and should convert all upon their own heads.

"Persisting in this conscience how they neither knew the grounds nor the justice of the cause, nor would labour to search and try out the same, but would needs continue in crassissima et supinissima ignorantia, and were wonderous loth to be otherwise taught or instructed or to hear anything to the contrary thereof; and therefore studied to defend all cavillations.

"And first they stood with us that the King's highness was ductus solis affectibus non honestis, and that the other party had wrong quia non audiebantur, and were so deprived from their dignity, &c.

"Item quod Levitica Lex non esset Divina. Item quod non esset moralis et naturalis. Item quod esset intelligenda de solis vivis et non de mortuis. Item quod Deuteronomica posset denuo institui ab ecclesia. And that the gospel did constrain no man to any certain policy, but that it might be . . . . . Christen men to institute an . . . . . Laws of Moses they would a . . . . . same again in their own pol . . . . . other such things.

"How and by what reasons and . . . . . they were after long disputation . . . . . much travail brought from the . . . . . and so induced to write their se[ntence] . . . . . is as you know.

"The understanding of their ce . . . . . because in their opinion lex Leu[itica est] dispensabilis et quia olim disp[ensata] fuit per Julium, ergo contract[um] . . . . . matrimonium non debuit postea d[irimi] . . . . scandala et omnes leges debent . . . . . ritati.

"How it was again disputed quod [non est] dispensabilis ab hominibus l[icet] . . . . . dispensatum a Deo, and though [it were] dispensable, yet it might not [be dispensed with] nisi ob maximas gravissimas e[t] . . . . . simas causas, cujusmodi nullæ sub[sistunt] in nostro casu, with divers other thing[s.]

"Whereunto, although they had no n[other] thing material to answer, yet th[ey must] needs stick unto it, and so requir[ed more] leisure to consider.

"[H]owe this their respect and delay is [gr]ounded upon the affection and fear aforesaid and to the intent they would not be seen to [a]gree and consent

* Melancthon.

1535.

499. [HENRY VIII. and the GERMANS]—*cont.*

with us in all things, they woll have one starting hole and refuge until this matter may be better declared and knowen in the world here, which they think can be by no means so well as by setting forth in print of the book my lord is now in hand with, so as the same may afterward be translated into Dutch."

Mutilated, pp. 4.

500. CUSTOMS.

R. O. Fragment of an account touching sums received from collectors of customs in Devon, Sussex, and Bristol, apparently for prizes sold. The proceeds seem to be allotted to different persons by writs of Privy Seal, one of which was issued in Mich. term 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

501. JAS. HAWKYSWORTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Hopes that she and my Lord are well. Is sorry he cannot give Edward Russell the money to convey Master John Basset to London, having laid out most part of her money on her business. "As for your shepe (ship), ze shall persayfe by my Lordes letter howe fayr forthe she ys in." Has received the Michaelmas rent peaceably, and hopes she will be content at his coming. Begs her not to be displeased at his not having answered her letters, "for I am so ell a wryter cawsys me oft tymys y^{t} [I] do not wrete." Has, however, given Russell 40*s.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

502. AUGUSTINE SKERNE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Apologises for his negligence in not answering her letter dated 3 June. Her thanks are beyond his deserving. Thanks her for her good gift to his wife, her late servant. Will do his best in advising and instructing her son Mr. Bassett in such things as will hereafter be to his advancement. He inclines himself to virtue and learning, as few do of his time; so that he does much more of his own proper courage and mind. Her servant Bramelcum is a diligent and obedient servant to his master, exhorting him to the best, where others would rather counsel such a young gentleman to worldly vanity. As the city has been long infected and the air so contagious, he has sojourned with Skerne's uncle Dannaster part of last summer, all which time he has virtuously spent in hawking and hunting, with other pastimes.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[Sept.] **503.** MELANCHTHON to JUSTUS JONAS.

Corp. Ref. II. 945. The Prince (Elector of Saxony) has received Antony, the Englishman [Barnes], with great kindness, and given him presents.

Lat.

504. GRANTS in SEPTEMBER 1535.

Sept. GRANTS.

1. The bishopric of Hereford. Assent to the election of Master Edw. Fox, S.T.P., the King's councillor, as bishop. *Del.* Berechurch, 2 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 11. *Rym.* xiv. 552.

2. Thos. ap Glin, late of Ewiasland, Marches of Wales. Pardon, for having, on the 20 Sept. 13 Hen. VIII., at Maikhole, in the lordship of Kylpeck, Heref., feloniously entertained John Ap Harry Madock, know-

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Sept.

GRANTS.

ing him to have been guilty, with others, of having broken and entered the close of James Balle at Vouchurch (Vowchurch), Heref., and stolen two oxen. Wollfall, 7 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., "die et anno infrascripto."—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

3. Thos. Daniell, late of Kylbreste, in the parish of Tretyre, Heref., laborer. Pardon for the death of Rob. Morys, at Kylbreste. Wollfall, 7 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., "die et anno infrascripto."—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

4. The convent of Wharwell. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, *vice* Anne Colt, last abbess, resigned. Westm., 15 Sept. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 44.

5. John Stoner. To be one of the serjeants-at-arms, *vice* Will. Cartwright, deceased; with fees of 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 17 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

6. John Porter. To be gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 8*d.* a day, *vice* Clement Wilshir, deceased. Wollfall, 6 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Oldeforde, 17 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

7. John Heyward, of Hereford, goldsmith. Pardon of all offences before the 14 June 27 Hen. VIII. Monastery of Gloucester, 1 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Oldeforde, 18 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

8. Anth. Knevet, gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber, and Matilda, his wife. Grant in survivorship of the manor of Aldersbroke, in the parish of Ilford Parva, Essex, and the tenement called Dragin-ford, thereto adjoining, in the parish of Wansted, Essex; certain lands called Naked Hall grove and Millfeld, pertaining to the said tenement of Draginsford; the tenement in the parish of Ilford Parva wherein John Harvy dwells; the tenement in the parish of Wansted wherein John Ferney dwells; and all messuages, lands, &c. in Wansted and Ilford Parva, belonging to the said manor of Aldersbroke:—which premises were granted to the King by Giles Heron. *Del.* Oldford, 18 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

9. James Leche, esquire of the Royal Body. Annuity of 20 marks out of the Exchequer (*de Scriniis sive de Scaccario*) of the principality of S. Wales. *Del.* Oldford, 18 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

10. John Fatt. Reversion of the office of gunner in the Tower of London, which was granted to John Mayer *alias* Hans Gonner, by pat. 20 May 8 Hen. VIII., with fees of 6*d.* a day. Woolfall, 7 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Oldeforde, 20 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

11. Sir John White. Annuity of 100 marks, out of the subsidy of tunnage and poundage of the port of London. Monastery of Tukesbery, 29 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Oldeforde, 20 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

12. Thos. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary. Grant of the manor or principal messuage in the parish of Hackney, Middx., with all messuages, gardens, &c. thereto belonging. *Del.* Oldford, 24 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6. Vacated on personal surrender, 1 May 28 Hen. VIII.

13. John Brereton, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Astbury, Cov. and Lich. dioc., void by death and at the King's disposal *hac vice* by grant of Will. Brereton. Westm., 24 Sept.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 11.

14. Giles Churchehill. To be keeper of the park and woods of Copped Hall *alias* Copthall, Essex, and of the house or mansion in the park; with an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Bromham, 31 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Oldeforde, 24 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

15. Monastery of Wharwell, Winchester dioc. Assent to the election of Morphita Kingesmyll as abbess, on the resignation of Anne Colt. Westm., 25 Sept.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 44.

16. Denizations.

John Mason, a born subject of the king of the French. Westm., 30 Sept.

Peter Menell, as above. Westm., 30 Sept.

Michael Vase, as above. Westm., 30 Sept.

Nic. Moket, as above. Westm., 30 Sept.

Peter Ant. Ardeson, as above. Westm. 30 Sept.

Pat 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

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1 Oct. **505.** THE BAILLY OF TROYES

See GRANTS in OCTOBER, No. 1.

1 Oct. **506.** RICHARD BARTLET, M.D., the QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN

See GRANTS in OCTOBER, No. 2.

1535.

1 Oct. **507.** The Bishop of Ely.

Add. MS. 5,837, f. 200. B. M.

List of the fees held by Thos. Goederick, bishop of Ely, by Robt. Furnes, feodary, 1 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII., 2 consecr.

The lands mentioned are in Wisebiche, Leverington, Newton, Tydd St. Giles, Elme, Emnyth, Mutchell fee in Emneth, Outwell, Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole, Terrington, Dunnington, and March, in the Isle of Ely.

Lat. Modern copy, pp. 7.

1 Oct. **508.** Henry VIII. to Melancthon.

Corp. Ref. II. 947. Strype's Mem. I. i. 357.

Perceiving his zeal for the defence of Christian religion, is very desirous of assisting him in his holy endeavours. Thanks him for his letters by Alexander Alesius, and for the gift which he has dedicated to him.

Refers him further to letters of Cromwell. Winchester, 1 Oct. 1535.

Lat.

1 Oct. **509.** Richard Layton to Cromwell.

R. O.

"This bringer, the prior of Boxgrave,* *habet tantum duas.* He is a great husband, and keepeth great hospitality. *Ejus monachi omnes sunt ejusdem farinæ.* His lands is 100*l.*" Lord De la Ware has asked me to write to you for his liberty and other his affairs, which I refer to you. "The cathedral church of Chichester I found appliable to all things, somewhat papistical with privy susurrations, which I have been vara plain in. *Sacerdotes omnes non creati ex natura angelica sed humana. Vix profecto credas quanta sit spurcities.*" I need not speak of the Bishop, whom I examined this morning. *Nosti hominem.* I leave Alyngborne for Arundel Castle. Tomorrow I shall be at Lewys. Alingborne, 1 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Oct. **510.** Rowland Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to Cromwell.

R. O.

On receiving Cromwell's letter for executing the commission concerning the prior of Worcester and his monks, wrote to Master Englefield, who came at once, and with Mr. Pakyngton and Mr. Vernon they debated and agreed that the King's Council should send indictments and get the opinions of the judges. The party is a great possessioner, and at assizes the gentry of the county have been familiarly entertained by him. Hesitates, therefore, to proceed till the examinations are deposed true, and sends them by the bearer. Wishes to know also if every person indicted is to be arraigned, and whether any found guilty are to be "repryed." Can find no letter from the prior among his papers. Beaudeley, 1 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary."

II. Enclosure in the preceding.

"In these other letters I have written to you in the King's grace's causes in that weighty matter. In this I shall declare to you, praying you of patience, other particular causes."

Has, according to command, pulled down the weirs on Severne and Wye; except the bishop of Hereford's, where there is a restraint, and that at Carlions, on the Usk, and those on Teme and Lugg, with others.

Sends the confession of Geffrey Harley. Thinks Cromwell should call up his master. If it comes to law, will deprive him of his livery, for his master's sake.

* Thos. Myles, who, according to Dugdale, resigned this year.

1535.

Sends the confession of Stradlyng, who is put to his fine of 40*l.*

As he told Cromwell, when last at Court, certain murderers, wearing the duke of Richmond's livery, are kept in the castle of Holte; asks that there be no further delay. Their names are David, Edward, and Morgan ap D'd ap Robert ap Janken, and Robt. ap D'd Vaughan.

Has written to my lord Chancellor for a new commission to swear the inhabitants of Bewdeley.

Requests that Hugh ap Gruffith ap Morice Gor, who was pardoned, and is in Hereford gaol, for stealing a horse, may have the fees of the same.

Sends the confession of John Brome, vicar of Staunton Lacy, Salop, and depositions of witnesses.

Sends bills subscribed by himself and Englefeld for the King to sign for his pardon to Thomas Avan, of Lantwitt, Glamorgansh., for manslaughter, and to Robert Stradlyng aforesaid. *Signed.*

Pp. 3.

1 Oct. **511.** JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. A vicarage called Llanselyn, of 8*l.* a year, is now vacant, and in your gift *sede vacante.** Please give it to John ap Howell. The Lord Chancellor has presented me already to a void benefice, but we have refused to institute him, as all the benefices, of which the Bishop was patron, are in your gift. Gresford, Friday, 1 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Oct. **512.** BERNARDIN SANDRO to THOS. STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 97. B.M. Since your departure until "2 di luio" (2 July?) we have lived in the same house. The cook is dead and "il Signore"† has given me the office of butler (*di dispensar*) which he had held for many years. He has also given me a book of Basilio to write, which is almost printed, and I am collating it with texts in St. Mark's [library]. We have kept open house for all this time. "Il Signore" has given three or four banquets to the French ambassador. M. Gasparo and M. Matthio Dandolo were here continually after dinner, and walked with "il Signore." M. Lazaro, Lampridio, Poero Boëmo, and Priuli, came to our house to lodge, as if to their own. Priuli stopped whole months, and is much in love with my lord. We are all tired of this way of living. While we were at Santa Croce he came to stay there and never ceased till he drew il Signore to his house at Padua, and finally made him give up his house. Since then we have been at my lord's villa at Murano, and at Venice in the house of Messer Edmondo.‡ Priuli has been ill of fever, but now being cured has begun again to take il Signore here and there. He now has him at his house in Padua. I have not been out of Venice since you left, but today am going to Padua to be with the others. It is expensive enough to keep house here, but much more to move about. Some ill may come of it, at least to us poor servants. Jo. Walkar sent me a month ago a crown of the sun. The bp. of Verona sent the other day to "il Signore" 250 gold crowns, praying him to accept them to buy horses to visit him at Verona. Il Signore has sent them back, promising to go and stay a few days with him. He has sent il Campense to Verona at the bp.'s request, who knew that il Signore was not going to keep a household longer. The French ambassador wished to have il Campense, but he refused. Cardinal

* The bpric. of St. Asaph was vacant by the death of bp. Standish on the 9th July 1535. The living of Llansillin is in that diocese.

† Reginald Pole. ‡ Harvell.

1535.

512. Bernardin Sandro to Thos. Starkey—*cont.*

Contarini and Aleandro, the Venetian Legate, went to the Pope a month ago. On their arrival his Holiness sent them as ambassadors to the Emperor in Sicily. The duke of Ferrara has had a conference with the Pope, and is going to the Emperor, as the dukes of Milan, Savoy, and Mantua also do. The duke of Milan is a little infirm, and has sent for John Baptist of Pavia.

It is said the Emperor is coming to Naples, but he has not yet left Sicily. Barbarossa and another corsair took, the other day, four Christian ships, and killed all the people on board. I do not write about the taking of Tunis, as the news is known to all the world. At Venice, the Carnival lasts all the year. The "Compagnia dalla Calza" have given a great feast; the canal was crowded with gondolas from the ferry of St. Thomas to that of Charity. Describes the festivities, including the descent of an acrobat from the top of the tower of St. Mark by a rope. Venice, 1 Oct. 1535.

Wishes the contents of this letter to be kept secret.

Ital. Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Honorañ. Dño Thome Starkeio, utriusque juris doctori peritiss°, Londini. Att Dowegate in my lady of Sarysburys place.

1 Oct. **513.** Ireland.

R. O. Payments by John Gostwyke for the expenses of the King's wars in Ireland and rewards, from 2 July 27 Hen. VIII.

7 July, to lord Leonard Gray, in prest for coats, conduct money, and wages of 102 soldiers, 162*l.* 3*s.* 8 Oct., for bringing up Thos. FitzGarrard to the King, 316*l.* In prest for 102 soldiers, 52*l.* 4*s.* To Leonard Skeffyngton, yeoman of the Ordnance, in prest for conveyance of artillery from the Tower to Ireland, 91*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* To Thos. Agard, for the wars—9 July, 3,000*l.*, and 1 Oct., 4,000*l.* Rewards to John Alen, Master of the Rolls, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Garrard Aylmer, chief Baron of the Exchequer, 40 mks.; to Robt. Apowell, 5 mks.; to Fras. Herbert, 40 mks.; and to two of Sir John Sentlow's servants, 4*l.* Diets of Thos. Pawlett, in Ireland, 50*l.*

Total, 7,778*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Paper roll. Endd.

[Oct.] **514.** Thomas Fitzgerald.

R. O. Remembrances for Mr. Secretary for the examination of Thomas Fitzgerald.

By whom his father, at his departure from Ireland, wished him to be governed; and by what private persons to be advised? What stipend his father assigned to him? If he and any others had any commission from his father about the order of his lands or receiving his rents? To whom his father committed the keeping of his "thesaurer" (*qu.* treasure?), and by what means he came to it? To whom his father committed the King's ordnance and from whom he obtained it? Who delivered him the letter from Skeffington's clerk? On the arrival of Cusacke and Thos. Finglas with the King's letters, who advised him not to go to the King's Council? What tidings he had from his father or others in England, and in whom in England he had most trust? What message Rookis or his sisters brought him out of England? From whom in Ireland he had aid? Who in the Pale he thought favoured him most? What spiritual persons in Ireland told him that the King was a heretic, and that it was lawful for him to digress from his obedience? The names of his spiritual councillors. Whom he sent to Scotland, and what comfort he had thence? What induced him to hope for aid from the Emperor? Whether he heard that there were ambassadors from the Em-

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peror with the earl of Desmond, and whether they sent him letters? What amity there was between him and Desmond, and whether he animated him to rebel? If he hoped for help from the bishop of Rome? What friends he had at Rome, in France, Spain, or Scotland? What letters he sent to the Emperor, the bishop of Rome, or Scotland? What he sent by the archdeacon of Kells and James Delahide? After the winning of Maynooth and his exile out of the English Pale, who were his comforters there? What confederation O'Brene and O'Chonour made with him? If James of Desmond, Sir John of Desmond, or any other of the Geraldines of Munster, since the late Earl's death, promised him aid? To know the certainty of his goods and ordnance, and to cause them to be delivered to lord Leonard.

Pp. 2. *Endorsement pasted on:* Fitzgerald.

515. Treasurer of War in Ireland to Cromwell.

Lamb. MS. 602, p. 87.

The Deputy and some of the Council are going to Dundalk to meet O'Nell, O'Donell, McGwyer, and Manus O'Donell. When the Deputy was at Dungarvan, the Chief Justice and Treasurer met O'Nell and others of the North and agreed that Manus O'Donell should come to the Deputy and make peace with his father.

The North will now be quiet except certain Scots, who must be expelled.

The Treasurer has seen Carlingford Castle and the Green Castle, which are almost destroyed. Six hundred English boats were there at the herring fishing, and offered to make 3,000 fighting men in case of war there. If the fishing continue, the profits will repair both castles. If the wars continue, 100 masons, carpenters, and sawyers, who are also men of war, should be sent over. "These Mulier Garrauntynis" will probably make war this winter; there will never be quiet as long as any of the blood remains. The county of Wexford and the castle of Catherlagh are in the hands of English spiritual men. Advises the King to take them and recompense the possessors. Advises the banishment of the Toylles, Burnes, and Calenayghes, that is, McMurgh and his sect, and the country to be inhabited with English. The King's laws should be kept elsewhere than at Dublin, as at Trym.

Pp. 2. *Abstract headed:* The effect of the letters addressed from the King's Highness' treasurer of the wars in Ireland to Mr. Secretary.

2 Oct. **516.** Monastery of Wherwell.

See Grants in October, Nos. 5 and 21.

2 Oct. **517.** Cranmer to John Bishop of London.

Wilkins, III. 797.

Inhibiting his visitation, as the King intends a general visitation. Lambeth, 2 Oct. 1535.

(Enclosing the King's letter dated 18 Sept.)

ii. A similar inhibition was sent to the archbishop of York.

2 Oct. **518.** Edward Montagu to Cromwell.

R. O.

Your servant, Mr. Watson, and my daughter like each other well, and I intend they should marry before the feast of All Saints. Your money is ready, and if I had been sure of your being at London I would have waited upon you myself. Boughton, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

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2 Oct. R. O. **519.** Sir Walter Stonor to Cromwell.

I received your letters, by which I perceive you have been informed that I have entered upon the King's possession at Hyde House, of which one Rede is heir. I was not at the putting out of Rede's tenant, nor consented to it. I came there three hours after Sir Simon de Hertcourte had been there, and put out the servants and left the wife still in possession. My intent was to have shown Hertcourt my mind on the writ of the statute of Northampton, which is to take no man out of possession, but remove such as keep it by force, as you know better than I; and I beg you will give no credence to him that informed you that I put them out. But according to your advertisement I put the party in possession Monday last, 27 Sept. I have pulled up the weir of Water Eyton according to the King's commandment. There were some pieces of timber that were not brought to the weir, with 30 oxen, but I have left none standing, to the great "anoysans" of the country. My pain is great with some charge, for I ride every day. The King has certain weirs and locks in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, which I have commanded the hundreds to pluck up, but they want to know who shall give them meat and drink and wages. They desire that certain barges and bargemen may be at the locks, to the intent that such "jynnys" as must be used may stand on the barge to winch up the great timber. On Monday they will be at one of the King's weirs, called North Stoke. I beg I may be excused from plucking up every weir, for every owner who ought to pluck them up at his own charge now waits to have it done at the charge of the county. Stonor, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

2 Oct. R. O. **520.** Andrew Sperke to Sir Thomas Dercy.

Has for six years held of Sir Thomas a tenement in Hartest, called Struttes. Mr. Claydon gave him notice to avoid, and on Michaelmas last put in a servant of his own. John Copyng, Jacson, George Clasbe, and Thomas Reed, tenants of Sir Thomas, have estimated that 6*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* is due to Sperke for "tylthe and other things." Humbly desires to have this injury reformed. 1535. *Dated at the top*, 2 Oct. 27 H. 8.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

On the back in another hand: "Claveryng and Langley, Berdon, Manewden, Faraham, Plegden, and Bendfylld, Ugley."

2 Oct. R. O. **521.** Simon Heynes to Cromwell.

Has heard, from Germans lodging with him, that Philip Melancton will not come to France because of the inconsistency of the French king; it remains to be seen what the persuasions of Mons. de Langei will do to induce him.

Has got the opinion of a doctor, called Mons. de Sent Andrew, upon the Articles.

Owes the King 18*l.*, if his benefice be "cessed" at so much. Has desired his friends to discharge it according to his bond with Cromwell.

There is here a bachelor of divinity, called Mr. Bayne, "who departed out of England somewhat before the death of my lord of Rochester, his good lord;" "he medlith of no matters," and "saith he will amende."

Erasmus is said to have written a book "wherein he do sore inveie against the Kynges Highness for the deth of Mr. More;" it is not out yet, but it is expected to be sold at next Frankford mart.

Has written again to Melancton to come to the King's Majesty. "At Parise the second daie of October."

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

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2 Oct. **522.** CROMWELL'S ACCOUNTS.

R. O. The account of John Williamson.

Receipts to the use of "my master" 27 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. from Mr. Ambrose Barker, and for Sir Gabriel Donne, late abbot elect, 100*l.* 29 Sept., of Stephen Vaughan, in angels, 200*l.* 2 Oct., from Mr. Gostewike by Robt. Lorde, 168*l.* 10*s.* = 468*l.* 10*s.*

Payments.—20 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.—To Mr. Polsted, 266*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 2 Sept., to Stephen Vaughan 42*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* To Thos. Thaker, 4 Sept., 140*l.* 10 Sept., 60*l.* 18 Sept., 100*l.* 25 Sept., 40*l.* 30 Sept., 100*l.* = 749*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

2 Oct. **523.** [JASPER FYLOLL] to CROMWELL.

Cleopatra, E. IV. 36. B. M. Instruction to my master the King's High Secretary for the Charterhouse by London, 2 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

If the King and you wish this Charterhouse to stand without a prior as now, the number of the cloister monks and lay brethren should be diminished, at least by all those who will not acknowledge the King as their Supreme Head under God, and renounce the jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome and his laws that are contrary to the good laws of the realm.

They should sit daily in their "fraytowr" and four of them at a mess of meat. The meal that now serves 12, would then serve 20 persons honestly. The lay stewards, lay servants, and strangers, should eat flesh in their hall or parlour, contrary to their old ill custom. If any of the cloister monks lust to eat flesh it were pity to constrain them to eat fish, for such constrained abstinence is not meritorious. It is no great wonder that many of these monks have offended God and the King by their foul errors, for I have found in the prior's and proctor's cells three or four foreign printed books of as foul heresies and errors as may be. As one or two books are never printed alone, but hundreds, their cells must be better searched, for I can find few. They have great pleasure in reading such erroneous doctors and little or none in reading the New Testament or other good books. Mr. Bedyll and Dr. Crome exhorted Rochester and Fox for more than an hour, but prevailed not. Wm. Marshall lately gave 24 English books called "The Defence of Peace" to be distributed among the monks, of whom many took them, saying they would read them if the president licensed them. The third day they sent them back, saying that the president had commanded them so to do. Dampne John Rochester took one and kept it four or five days and then burnt it, which is good matter to lay to them at the time when your pleasure shall be to visit them.

In every office of the house there are one or two lay brothers who are very prodigal. The lay servants are but like abbey men, and will do as they lust. They are the common messengers for letters, tidings, and credence to and from the convent in the cloister, to the door of which each of them has a key. One man has the convent seal of 20 houses in London. His writing is very suspicious being erased in 20 words. The tenements are decaying and he is bound to repair, but cannot do it, as he has long owed 18*l.* to the house and has forfeited 40*l.* for not keeping his covenants. Another tenant has two or three houses without any lease. They make their undertenants at will and drive them to ruin. They will take no warning to avoid. Some of the tenements could be let with the repairs done by the tenants, and good surety given.

All these things can be shortly reformed when your pleasure is known.

Fogwell Pownde is like to be destroyed by an ill tenant who has no lease. He is a poor and wilful young man and steals and destroys carp to treble the

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523. [Jasper Fyloll] to Cromwell—*cont.*

value of his rent. The "pwond" is no part of his covenant, but he has free entry thereto and shuts out the other owners. Master Maydwell, the Scottish friar, has lain two nights in the Charterhouse to examine books which I think erroneous. I wish to know whether he shall tarry longer. He is very honest, but has no money to pay.

Pp. 4. *In the hand of Fyloll's clerk.*

524. The Charter House.

Cleopatra, E. iv., 26. B. M.

An order for the Charterhouse of London.

1. That five or six governors be appointed, temporal men, learned, wise, and trusty, of whom two or three shall be together every meal and lodge there every night. 2. The governors shall assemble the monks, servants, and officers, show them that the King has pardoned their previous heresies and treasons, but if they again offend they shall die without mercy. A pardon for them all under the Great Seal must be purchased. 3. The governors shall take the keys from the proctor and other officers, govern the house, receive rents, and make payments, being accountable to the King. 4. The governors shall examine the monks separately as to their opinions and exhort them to the truth. Any who will, may have a dispensation to leave the order, and a convenient stipend till he has provided himself with a living, so that he conforms himself to the King's laws and endeavours to learn and preach the word of God. It is said that by their religion they have professed falsely the contrary, that none of them shall ever preach the word of God. 5. To put all the monks in the cloister for a season and let no man speak to them but by the governor's licence. 6. To take from them all books containing errors and let them have the Old and New Testament. 7. To cause them to show all their ceremonies, and exhort them to forsake those that be nought. 8. Those who are obstinate and will not be reformed must be committed to prison until the Council can take some direction for them. Those that will be reformed must be separated from the others and gently handled to cause them to utter the secret mischiefs used amongst them. 9. During the visitation a sermon shall be preached by discreet well-learned men three or four times a week. All the monks, &c. must be present, except the sick. The preachers to have their chambers and meat and drink. 10. The lay brethren are more obstinate and froward than the monks. They must be examined and the obstinate punished or expelled, and the others kept for a season for knowledge of divers points of them to be had.

Pp. 2.

[2 Oct.] **525.** Sir Richard Graynfeld to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Came to the Court on Michaelmas eve, intending to take leave of the King and to have been with you on the 6 Oct.; but on taking my leave the King told me that Rensele desired to continue in his office. I told him I had paid him 400*l.*, and had his bond in 800 marks to surrender his patent by Bartholomew's Day; and I appealed to Master Secretary, who was called and spoke in my favor, and said this agreement was made before him. Dares not press the matter further till he knows the King's pleasure. Thinks that Edw. Rensele has caused Norfolk and Master Treasurer to labor for him. Many think the writer has been wronged, insomuch that my lord of Norfolk, my lord Chamberlain, and Master Secretary called him before them, and promised he should not be injured. And Master Secretary said he would be as earnest in that matter with the King as ever he was, and that he would not leave his friend so. Does not fear of his succeeding, and will

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consider himself amply repaid for the great trouble he has had by being henceforth in Lisle's company. Hampton, Saturday after Michaelmas.

P.S.—It is said the King intends going on Monday to Porchester in your ship. Fitzgarret is committed to the Tower. My lord Leonard is returned into Ireland. "The King and the Queen is merry and hawks daily, and likes Winchester and that quarter, and praises it much."

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

3 Oct. R. O. **526.** Wallop's News.

"The material and notable points of Mr. Wallop's letters," dated 3 Oct. Dijon.

That news had come that the Turk had taken again and rased Taurus, and that Barbarossa was laying siege to a castle in Mynorke. Andrew Dorias, being sent to Bona, missed him by three hours, at which the Emperor was displeased, and said that as his galleys did no good, they were better under the water than above. The French king stays himself upon the Emperor's and the Turk's proceeding. If the Turk has victory or peace of the Sophy, Francis will little esteem the Emperor's peace, and will begin to practise for the annoyance of the Emperor, as formerly, and, as it is said, he now begins to do. Since the last news that the Emperor's ambassador had from Sicily he was two days before he could speak with Francis. He asked for the delivery of two Spanish genets, which had been arrested on their way through France to the duke of Mantua's brother, but the King refused, saying he would keep his ordinances and customs as the Emperor does his. The ambassador said it was but a small matter to stick at; to which the King replied that it was so, and that there were greater matters at which the Emperor stuck with him. It is supposed that Francis has changed since this news, and that he still envies and hates the Emperor. The French king wishes the Pope and the German princes to agree on the articles without having a general council, but the Pope will not conclude without one. He does not intend to proceed so extremely against the King as of late, being influenced, it is thought, by the French king. Wallop hears from the secretary to the duke of Gueldres in the French court that his master is a firm servant of Francis, and also desires to serve Henry. When the Admiral was last at Calais, he went thither with letters from his master to the King, but the Admiral would not allow him to proceed.

The French king is much displeased with the Emperor, and hopes to revenge his malice, if it be true that the Turk and Sophia be agreed. The Venetian ambassador says that they are treating of peace near Taurus with only a marsh of half a league between them.

On Oct. 2 a post came in haste from Rome with news that the Emperor was sick, and that since he left Thunes, the Allerbes, with Mores of Affryke, had taken Thunes and the Goulet, and killed the Emperor's garrison, 1,000 men. This was shown to Mr. Wallop in great counsel by the Portuguese ambassador. Also the cardinals Salviati and Radoulphe, Philip Strotia (Strozzi), the duchess of Orleans' uncle, and the principal banished men of Florence, have sent secretly to the French king offering him 5,000 cr., with Pisa and Leghorn, to put duke Alexander out of Florence. Also that the king of the Romans and the duke of Saxony "be at pyke," and the said Duke also with the cardinal of Mayence.

ii. News from Venice, 7 Sept.

The Emperor took shipping out of the Goulet, 17 Aug. for Africa, but was compelled by tempest to change his mind, and dismissing the navy of Spaniards, Portuguese, and Genoese, to go to Sicily. On the 22nd he arrived at Drapane, in great danger of health, and divers of his Spanish nobles died of a disease that broke out at sea. Barbarossa repaired to

1535.

526. Wallop's News—*cont.*

Algiers and fortified himself with 37 galleys. Cassidiable had entered the Pole of Bona, where 15 galleys were drowned, but in 20 hours he recovered them, armed and equipped them for sail. Neither Don Alverus nor Antony Aurias, who came hither to take them with 20 galleys, dared attack him. The cardinal of Ravenna redeemed his offence for 44,000 ducats and the loss of his legacy. The Turk remains in Persia. Many guns are sent to the coast near Constantinople. The duke of Ferrara is reconciled to the bishop of Rome. The duke of Milan had prepared to go to the Emperor, for which he charged his subjects with a new imposition.

iii. News from Lyons.

The Emperor was driven to Palermo, where he lacked victuals, and his chief secretary died there. Barbarossa had still 25 galleys well furnished.

iv. News from Rome, 25 Aug.

The bishop of Rome has given Erasmus a profitable office in Germany. The promotions of Cardinal de Medici and the Chancellor were given to the bishop of Rome's nephews. The bishop of Rome went to Perugia to end those matters. Certain briefs or precepts were brought from England which the bishop of London had prescribed to preachers.

Pp. 4.

3 Oct. **527.** [Henry VIII.] to James V.

R. O. S. P. v. 7.

Desires credence for Mr. Barlowe, clerk, prior of Bisham, whom he sends for the increase of amity between them. Southampton, 3 Oct.

Add.

[3 Oct. ?] **528.** Lord Chancellor Audeley to Cromwell.

Titus, B. i. 360. B. M.

Is sorry to hear that Cromwell is displeased with him, especially because the world has taken them for loving friends. Denies that he is ungrateful. Though he is poor, sets more by his loving friend "than any will or riches in the world." Has learned among friends who love sincerely, that one friend may debate and defend his own commodity gently and honestly without loss of friendship. Though the benefice is parcel of the commodity of his office, yet, if the King had commanded him or Cromwell required him, would have consented. Only requested Cromwell to be his friend so that he should not be interrupted in his poor office against his will, and marvels that he takes this to be "any ingratuyte," for a thing which he was neither commanded by his master nor required by Cromwell as his friend. Never refused to satisfy him in anything that he desired. Was a poor honest man before the King called him to his office, and better accepted then for his poor degree than he is now with all his estate. Has served the King truly, and his people indifferently, and meddles with as few things as ever did Chancellor. Is not so chargeable to the people as Chancellors have been, but thinks Chancellor was never less set by, and yet is right well content with the little meddling he has. Marvels that any occasions of unkindness should be ministered to him.

If Cromwell will tell him of any fault privately, he will find him conformable.

Never intends to contend with him. Covets rather to live an honest life honestly than to live in an honourable estate with reproach. Will always conform himself to what the King commands, and be one of Cromwell's poor friends. If he refuses him, will not strive, but take patience in all adversities, nothing desiring but honesty without offence to his master, or reproach to his friend. Sunday morning.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

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3 Oct. R. O. **529.** JOHN PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH TWYNHAM to CROMWELL.

I send you Beda *de Ecclesiastica Historia*, and another chronicle, whose author I do not know, wherein is also another treatise *de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*. The other book which you desire, *de Gestis Anglorum*, cannot yet be found; but as soon as I may have him, if he be within our house, I will send him without delay. Christchurch Twynham, 3 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and vicar general. *Endd.*

3 Oct. R. O. **530.** THOS. LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.

Mr. Leyghton, visitor in these parts, has been at a poor house,* of which I am founder, and says he cannot dispense with the prior for certain things desired by him in the house, referring the prior to you. I beg your favor for him in the articles of which he will inform you. The house is greatly charged, though it has not above 100*l.* land. This year he was made collector for the clergy, and was robbed by a novice of 100 marks or more. Within four years the house was robbed of many of its jewels to the value of 80*l.* This year he has made five new bells, and he has other charges. At my poor house, 3 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Oct. **531.** BISHOPRICS OF HEREFORD, WORCESTER, and ROCHESTER.

See GRANTS in OCTOBER, Nos. 6, 7, and 8.

4 Oct. Vit. B. XXI. 109. B. M. **532.** HENRY VIII. to the COUNT PALATINE.

Desires credence for Edw. Fox, bishop of Hereford, chief almoner. Southampton, 4 Oct. 1535.

Lat. Draft, p. 1. *Mutilated. Endd.:* Peter Vannes.

[4 Oct.] R. O. **533.** [RICHARD LAYTON] to CROMWELL.

The prior of Shelbrede, the bearer, has seven [women], and his monks four or five each. He was put out by the bishop of Chichester ten years since, who proposed to have suppressed the house. It had 400 sheep, 60 oxen, ... swine, and barns full of corn.

[The Abbot] pulled down . . . . . made with pillars of marble, the fratry, much of the church, the lead under the . . . . . pipes, all the "payment" of the fratry, all their chalices, and all the household stuff, leaving the bare walls. He took from them also a goodly inn and other things and 40*s.* rent, which [the] earl of Northumberland caused him to put . . . . . [as] he was the founder. Sheldebrode, this Monday.

Hol. Badly mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary, at Winchester. *Endd.*

4 Oct. R. O. **534.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

They have begun to make a pier of timber towards the northward; that towards the south-west is over 80 feet long (half filled with rock a fathom in height and the residue over half a fathom) and stands well. Storms and high springs have proved it; if it will not do it were folly to spend more money. Mr. Treasurer liked it very well. The beach "approaches" on them by reason of great storms. Has not 30*l.* left. Has 200 persons in wages for a month or six weeks to come, after which 50 or

* Boxgrave. *See* No. 509.

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534. John Whalley to Cromwell—*cont.*

60 must continue till Shrovetide. Wishes Cromwell to write to Mr. Gostwick that he may have 500*l.* at once, and so save the cost of riding so often for money. Has had already 500*l.* If he lack money he will be "wondered upon like an owl:" was in danger of his life 12 days past for speaking to them to keep their hours. The master of the Maison Dieu and Whalley intend to speak to the King to learn his pleasure. The monks of Canterbury are afraid, and they of Christchurch will "make their hands, as it is said." It is the richest house in jewels, plate, and money in England: knows a person who can show Cromwell's visitors, when they come, where secret treasure is kept. If Whalley may accompany the visitors the aforesaid person, town clerk of the town, will show the places. Hears nothing of the restraint of corn of which he wrote; Mr. Treasurer can show their necessities. Dover, 4 October.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Oct. R. O. **535.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

Have made your commendations to the King and the Queen, and reported the good conformity which I found in you and others in those parts. The King is your good lord and intends to do for the welfare of Calais more than was ever done before. Meanwhile, you are to see the proclamations made by me and my colleagues when we were late with you duly observed, and the town victualled for half a year.

I have spoken to Mr. Secretary for payment of the retinue. He desires that the vice-treasurer shall send a man over for the money, whom he will immediately despatch. Southampton, 4 Oct. *Signed.*

I have made your commendations to the Queen. Make mine to the Controller, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Rokewood, and Mr. Mayne, not forgetting Sir Rob. Wingfield.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* Mr. Treasurer.

4 Oct. R. O. **536.** Sir Adrian Fortescue.

Rentrolls of Sir Adrian Fortescue, 19 and 20 Hen. VIII., for Stonor, Watcombe, and Redyng.

Pp. 6.

2. Rents received at Watcombe court, 4 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

4 Oct. Royal M.S. 18 B. vi. 46*b*. B. M. **537.** [James V. to Paul III.]

Asks him to grant the requests of Jas. archbishop of St. Andrews, especially concerning the benefices in the patronage of the See, as he has received him into favour. Stirling, 1535, 4 Oct.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

538. [James V. to ————.]

Royal M.S. 18 B. vi. 56. B. M.

* * * regni nostri prælatos ad hæc per nos eligendo in secura . . . . . rentur, donec Apostolica Sedes desuper consuleretur. Quia . . . . . archiepiscopi † ad consiliarios nos retulimus, quorum consulto juxta . . . . . tenorem executores elegimus, qui captis indiciis archiepiscop[um] . . . . . necessitate suo in castro sub secura custodia asservabant, d[onec inito] fœdere cum avunculo nostro Angliæ rege et quod archiep[iscopus]. . . . . causam crebrius lamentabatur, pro nostra man-

† The archbishop of St. Andrew's.

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suetudine [quæ versus ami]cos veros præcipue abundat, quorum causas vo . . . sine (?) . . . . . [ne] qua quam deserere volumus, executores apostolici br[e]vis crimi . . . . . ex nostro consensu illum liberius evagari permiserunt . . . . . se omnis objecti criminis immunem ostendit . . . . . qui charissimo genitori nostro atque nobis in summo . . . . . Et spem nobis in posterum bene agendi præbet am . . . . . rem nostrum cum omni benevolentia recepimus."

Lat. Mutilated and imperfect, p. 1.

539. [James V. to Paul III.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 56. B. M.

"Cum ingruente nobis adversus Anglum bello variæ gravesque . . . . . de Jacobo Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopo ac regni nostri primate ad nos . . . . . esset, coegit nos pæne invitos et criminis quod deferebatur magn[itudo] et belli tempus suspicionibus generandis et alendis opportunum ut p[rivilegio] per breve a felicis memoriæ Clemente Septimo nobis concesso ut[eremur] quo in eos qui adversus nos aut regni nostri statum quicquam moli[rentur] animadvertendi potestas permittitur. Nunc vero, Dei Optimi maximi beni[gnitate] inter nos et Anglum pace confirmata, cum ob singularem benevol[entiam] qua semper ecclesiam et ecclesiasticos omnes . . . s. . . . . ramus archiepiscopum ipsum talem se [in perpetuum erga] nos gesturum . . . . . qualem hominem ea ætate atque prioribus qu . . . . . est p . . . . . ille adversus nos vel molitur, dicitur vel perpetrasse dicitur . . . . . ei remittimus in pristini favoris . . ditu . . . . . est . . . . . vestræ s[anctitati] persuasum esse cupientem nos ipsius (?) s . . . . . perpetuo f . . . . . obedientissimus et cum ecclesia et c . . . . . benig . . . . . indulgenter potius quem . . . . . masse ne fortasse indignos quibus . . . . . concessu . . . . . hactenus tam mod[is] usi sumus . . . . . .

Mutilated and faded.

4 Oct.

540. Philip Melancthon to Christopher Mont.

Lansdowne MS. I. f. 218. B. M.

Heard him reasoning diligently and like a learned man, of many other things, but specially of the ecclesiastical power. Compliments him on his wisdom, &c. Wishes to explain to him the counsel he sent to the Frenchmen.

By ecclesiastical power, does not mean principally the primacy of the bishop of Rome, but generally the authority of bishops. Does not suppose that Mont or "any other being incorrupted" desires the form of "ordryng" (ordaining) priests to be abolished, or that laymen should be permitted to exercise the power. As this order has always been observed, does not think it lawful to change it if the Bishop will order good teachers.

Does not think the King intends to abolish the ecclesiastical policy of the bishops in England. Mont is a lawyer, and it pertains to a well-learned lawyer to allow and have in veneration the ordinary power. For divers causes, some of which he has already declared in their communication, thinks that ordinary authority is not to be taken away lightly.

This is his opinion in his French counsel. Speaks chiefly of bishops and not principally of the primacy of the bishop of Rome.

2. In the counsel there is added a condition "If the bishops and the Pope are not adversaries to the Gospel, they are to be obeyed," but now they exercise horrible cruelty and maintain devilish manners of worshipping God, and therefore we have a right to go from them. Doubtless this is a new tyranny in the Church to murder good men and priests because they marry, or for any other of the articles which we profess.

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540. PHILIP MELANCTHON to CHRISTOPHER MONT—*cont.*

3. Has said often that the primacy of the bp. of Rome is only by the law of man, and therefore the authority of the bishops of the East, and other places, have been without the authority of the bp. of Rome. It does not concern him what the princes will give to the bp. of Rome. Understands that the king of England has suffered many great contumelies from Clement. If bishops will wax tyrannous and order kings contumeliously, their rule cannot continue, as they have it only by the grant of kings.

4. Gives him a signed copy of his counsel sent into France, as mutilated and feigned copies are abroad. If Langeus, or any other, has sent any copy differing from this, he is grievously wronged. Has many witnesses, both at Strasbourg and Basle. Wrote to the Frenchmen, being desired, but not intending his deliberation to be divulged. Desired more learned men to consult of these matters, and especially that kings should provide a consultation as well as a synod of bishops, which cannot be free, for the bp. of Rome will use it to establish his own power and oppress those articles of true doctrine which appear to diminish his lordliness.

If the French repugn against us, it shall be for no good purpose, but to have occasion of business sowed in Germany that Cæsar may be intangled in the wars of Germany.

Wishes the king of England would think about the reformation of the abuses of the Church. His authority will be much esteemed in other nations. The highest princes owe this cure to the Church. It is most worthy of the king of England, who excels other kings in knowledge and learning, and therefore may judge of doctrine.

Asks Mont to commend him to the King, and to say that he was moved to the French journey only because it was written to him from France that his presence there would mitigate the cruelties practised there. Asks to be commended to Alex. Alesius, who he hopes is by this time in England, and has showed them "an example of the Common Places."* He is a good man, well learned, and worthy to be lovingly received. Turinge, 4 Oct. 1535.

English translation, pp. 5. *Endd. by Cecil.*

5 Oct. R. O. **541.** JOHN BEKYNSAW to LADY LISLE.

I received a letter from your ladyship by him who brought back Mr. Wurth's horse. I thank you for the benefit you have conferred upon my kinsman, and would have written sooner, but that I had no messenger. Your son James is in good health, but loses his time there. Mons. le President is not yet come home, and is not expected before St. Martin's tide. I cannot pass by Calais when I leave this, for I intend seeing some other parts of France. Paris, 5 Oct. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

5 Oct. R. O. **542.** THOS. RAYNOLD, priest, to LADY LISLE.

Commendations to lord Lisle. Master James is in health. Touching his governance he lacks nothing necessary, but he does not prosper well in learning or French. Is grieved at this, for he is apt to learn. The impediments are these. Both the children and men of the college are compelled by their statutes to speak Latin, so that he does not get the tongue there neither so soon nor so well as he might do in some honest house in the town with a small reward to some person there to take pains with him. He should be utterly from the company of Englishmen or else it will hinder the learning of the tongue. Thinks he should spend this year in learning

* A copy of Melancthon's work, "Loci Communes Theologici."

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French and writing, with a little induction to his grammar. Until he "perceive" the tongue, he will get little learning at any Frenchman's hand, and it will not be so well taken as now at the beginning. Master Poete is not returned, and they say will not this month. When he comes, will know his mind concerning lady Lisle's request. Meantime advises her to write to Poete saying that she wishes her child to be where he could principally for this year learn to speak, ride, and write French. If he will not do that, and she is at the charges of her son's finding, as Rainolde supposes, thinks he will be better seen unto if taken away, than he is now. Trusts she will not be aggrieved with him, for it is no honesty to be busy in another man's cure. Has no authority to take him thence, and it would not be convenient till it is known what Mr. Poyete will do, "for he seemed that he would have him most honestly and profitably handled," which cannot be where he is now. If he is put into the town, he will cost little less than 20*l.* 8*s.* a year. Knows this by such as are committed to him already. A child's commons cost as much as a man's; yea they be more dangerous to take a child than a man, because they require more attendance and are more apt to sickness. Paris, 5 Oct. Wrote on Sept. 25.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais. *Several passages in this letter are underlined by another hand.*

5 Oct. Vit. B. xxi. 110. B. M.

543. Robert Barnes to Cromwell.

"I have been here with the elector and with his . . . . . and have proposed such things as were committe[d unto me, as your] honorable goodness shall perceive by mine oration had to the . . . . . thank God) I have obtained all my petitions, as your honourable M[astership will] understand by the elector's answer, which I send you also." I desire you to read my oration to the elector, that he and I may agree, for we must propose more articles here than one, *ne videamu*[*r*] *tantum querere nostra.* There is great preparing for the almoner in the elector's own castle.

As to *locum in fædere* the elector was very glad of it, and straightway wrote for a congregation of all those *in fædere*, to be had on St. Nicholas Day.

He advises the King's ambassadors to be there with his Majesty's letters, lest it should be thought that he (the elector) wished to take all the honour for himself, and so cause a grudge; moreover, he could speak more freely in the King's cause if the matter were proposed by us and not by him. He intendeth very earnestly on our Prince's side, and doubts not that all will come to pass as he wishes. There has been great labour to get Philippus into France, but I hope to bring him with me, though the elector would not grant so much in his answer, nor would that I should write it. He has promised, however, that I shall have him at his return home in six weeks. It cost me great labour, for he had [promised] the king of France afore, "but I had won fordeal afore [in that] I had all his doctors of Wytemberg on my side," whose letters to the King I send. I think it will grieve the king of France very sore, for word is come that Langius will come in haste to fetch Philip, but I have provided for him. I send copies of the French king's letter to Philip, and of the elector's letter to him refusing to allow Philip to go thither. You know my truth, although men have reported untruly of me. All that the King required of me has been brought to pass, so I wish that Mr. Almoner may come shortly, and none but he, for in the handling of the articles that he shall bring lies the stablishing of Christendom and the stopping of our adversaries' mouths, for which I know no man so fit as he.

The elector will start on St. Denis' Day to go to king Ferdinand, who desires much his friendship. The Pope has sent a legate to Germany, but he has not been with the elector nor any of his league. I have laid wait

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543. Robert Barnes to Cromwell—*cont.*

to know what his matters are. The elector of Brandenburgh came home on Sunday with his bride, the daughter of the king of Poland. The French king and his adherents have put forth certain articles in Martyns, Phyly[p's and] Pomeran's names, against whom Merten hath written. "Duke George did write a letter on to th . . . . . much as he maketh mention in it of our Prince th . . . . . Christopher the Dutchman came to Gene out of France t . . . . . Friday was eight days, and there I left him. Lubicenses cons[cribunt] novum exercitum." I desire to have a commission "to dispute with Co[chleus] et purgare famam nostri principis et extinguere virulenta [male] dicentia insulcissimi hominis." All the King's fr[iends] here think it would be for the King's honour for the fool's mouth to be stopped before his own Prince. "It should be also a great sty . lyng (?) to all papis." I am not afraid to dispute with him alone, if no one else come.

Asks for more money, as he has nothing of his own to bear his charges. Plenty of money will be necessary for Phylyp's cost. Wyttembergh, 5 Oct.

Hol., pp. 3. *Mutilated. Add.:* To &c. M. Thomas Cromwell, secretary to our sovereign lord the King's Grace.

5 Oct. R. O.

544. Simon Heynes to Cromwell.

Being uncertain of a post from Mr. Ambassador, sent my packet by one Mr. Layton, brother of Mr. Laiton,* parson of Stebenheth, the King's chaplain; he promised to be with you by the 8th inst. Have finished my business here, and wait to hear the King's pleasure what I shall do next. "At Parise, the 5th day of October."

Mons. de Langei is not yet gone to Germany; the Council there is prorogued till his coming. Have obtained a duplicate of Bucerus' letters to one Sturmeus from which you will learn much about the Council.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.:* "Dr. Heynes." *Seal.*

5 Oct. Corpus Reform. II. 950.

545. Melancthon to Justus Jonas.

The Prince has been here and talking with him like a friend, as of old. The Englishman (Barnes) is most liberally entertained by the Prince. The Emperor is said to be going to Italy, to arrange about a Council. Thinks the French king will not yield anything to the Germans, and will assume a zeal for defending papal authority, merely to hinder peace and involve the Emperor in German wars. It is not difficult to see how necessary concord is to us. 5 Oct.

Lat.

5 Oct. Corpus Reform, II. 951.

546. Melancthon to Joachim Camerarius.

Thanks him for his edition of Ptolemy. From Ferdinand's court they write that the Emperor will go to Sicily when affairs are settled in Africa, and thence to Naples, and that his first object will be the holding of a Council. Fears the French will upset everything to involve the Emperor in a German war.

Is invited by the English, not only by letter, but by embassies. Will send a copy of his *Consilium missum in Gallias.* Has only one left, and does not publish it lest new discussions arise from it. 3 non. Oct.

Lat.

* Richard Layton, LL.D., the visitor of the monasteries, was rector of Stepney, of which Heynes was vicar.

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5 Oct. **547.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 124 b, B. M.

The bishop of Winchester is expected here. He is coming in post in consequence of the sending of the gentleman by Francis with the Pope's brief. He was out of favour with his King for opposing these new opinions there; but now being employed in these matters I know not what to think of it. Hears that the King is terribly afraid of the Council, and therefore shows himself willing to do anything the French king may demand, who, though he is naturally good and well inclined, is so easily irritated against the Emperor, that when the English make very great offers to him, as I understand they do (and as it is only reasonable to expect they will under present circumstances), I think it would be right for the Pope again to amuse these men (the French) with words as much as possible, to be the more secure of them. Nor should this be difficult, as, in my opinion, they are always more ready to listen to any proposal for agreement with the Emperor than to all that can be put forward by England. M. de Beoves has returned from Germany and Melancthon, who they said was coming here, appears to be going back. Dijon, 5 Oct. 1535.

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy. Another copy from a decipher in the Vatican is among the Roman Transcripts in the R.O.*

6 Oct. **548.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 126. B. M.

The Admiral, in conversation about the coming of the bishop of Winchester, spoke openly ill of him, saying that at first he was in the right about those opinions there, but now adhered to the King and the will of the new Queen, saying, in Italian, that he was "un gran poltrone." He has not yet come. The Admiral says that when the king of England heard that Francis was sending the bailly of Troyes to him, he mounted the high horse, and as it were bragged against France (*che si stava su il grande, e quasi bramava* (qu. *bravava?*) *contro il Francia*), thinking that Francis was not content that no other conclusion had been come to at Calais, and had sent the bailly to accommodate matters; but that when he heard that he was come to show the papal brief and make him see his error, he was quite troubled, and had no mind to brave the French (*bravare Francesi*). This suggests that Winchester's mission is based on the first opinion of the bailly's charge (*essere per quello prima si pensano in Inghilterra, che fosse l'andata la del Bagli*). Francis (*questo Signore*) is much displeased with the King, and says openly that he is going to ruin. He says also that from what little he has heard, they are not proceeding against the old Queen for treason, imputing to her that she has transgressed the decrees and determinations of the King, although it would certainly be one of the consequences of the rest of the error. He says that Melancthon is certainly coming, but is stopped by the plague at Nuremberg.

The Emperor has apparently been supplying the Landgrave with money, and it is thought he wishes to use the Germans against England. The Scotch ambassadors, who went to La Fara (La Fère), the duke of Vendome's place in Picardy, to see his daughter, are coming thence with her, and will be here in five days, when she will be betrothed.

Ital., pp. 4. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig. M. Ambrogio da Digiun a 6 di detto, &c.

6 Oct. **549.** Ri. Gwent, of the Arches, to Cromwell.

R. O.

This St. Faith's Day, Dr. Olyver, Mr. Carne, Mr. Hewys, and I came from Uxbrige, where we have tarried a good while on account of the sickness at London. If it be your pleasure we will come and report to you how far forward we are in these new laws; but we dare not till we

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549. Ri. Gwent, of the Arches, to Cromwell—*cont.*

hear from you. I beg you will dispense with me that I may keep the court of Arches this day, and I shall sue further for your licence under the great seal. Many have come from far countries for expedition of their causes, but I dare determine none without your licence, considering that your general visitation doth now depend. Let me know by bearer your pleasure for this one court. This *Crastino Fidis* is the first court done in the Arches and the Prerogative the morrow after. Doctors' Commons, St. Faith's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

6 Oct. Harl. MS. 604 f. 71. B. M.

550. Thos., prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Has received by Cromwell's servant John Antony, his letter stating that it is the King's pleasure that all religious shall keep within the precincts of their monastery. Has told this to the brethren, who are contented to do the King's pleasure. Whereas Cromwell wrote that the Warden of the Manors should not go on his progress, he had started four or five days before the letter arrived and was by that time in Essex or Suffolk.

Would have sent for him, but Antony said that Cromwell would be content for him to continue his journey till he came to London. Will give the said office to Antony as Cromwell wishes. Asks Cromwell to cause him to find surety for the payment of his receipts; in so doing he shall have it, and not otherwise. Canterbury, Wednesday, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Thos. Cromwell, Secretary to the King's Grace. *Endd.*

6 Oct. R. O.

551. Thomas Abbot of Abingdon to Cromwell.

The abbot's officers have taken here a priest, a suspect person with a book of conjurations for finding hidden treasures, consecrating rings with stones in them and for consecrating a crystal in which a child may see many things. There are also many figures in it, one of them a sword crossed over a sceptre. Sends the book. Desires to know whether to send the priest to Oxford castle or Wallingford castle or elsewhere. Abingdon, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, chief secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

6 Oct. R. O.

552. Wm. Lelegrave to Cromwell.

According to Cromwell's order, Master Vice-treasurer has received 1,000*l.* from the staplers. After cost of wages and provisions for two months, only 200*l.* of this remain to pay wages for the month ending 1 Nov., and make provision for the winter. Asks that the treasurer may have 1,000*l.*, due from the staplers on Michaelmas last, for the said wages and provisions. Becham tower is finished and Develyn tower nearly so. Will send to Mr. Fouler the true rate of the works done this winter. Asks favour for Mr. Thomas Fowler "of whome I thynke Sir Richard Whethill, knight, will make complaynte without cause." Caleis, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

6 Oct. R. O. C's Letters, 361.

553. William Merynge to Cranmer.

My lord of Lincoln and his servant Foster, bailly of Newark, have delivered me a subpœna to appear in Chancery. I cannot move except with two crutches, and stir not beyond my house, chapel, and garden. No

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man suffers more than I do. Please represent my case to my lord Chancellor and Master Secretary. Without their good lordships the poor town of Newark will be destroyed. Merynge, 6 Oct.

Copy, p. 1. *Add.**

6 Oct. R. O. **554.** JOHN WYSE to CROMWELL.

In favor of one whom Cromwell had agreed to take into his service. At Michaelmas last he was pleased to appoint the writer a longer day for delivering his promise. Sydynham, 6 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 Oct. R. O. **555.** JOHN BISHOP OF EXETER to SIR THOMAS ARUNDELL.

Complains of having often written to Arundel's deputy, Weymont Carewe, for the "tithe tyne" (tin) of Cornwall, which has been unpaid for three years and amounts to 51*l.*, and for which Carewe has allowance from the King's auditors. Has records to show that it has been continually allowed and paid since before king John's days. Shaftesbury, 6 Oct.

Thanks him for the venison, wine, and other gifts. Was with the King on Friday last. He, the Queen, and all other nobles of the Court were in good health and merry. *Signed.*

The P.S. in his own hand, p. 1. *Add.*

6 Oct. R. O. St. P. II. 281. **556.** STEPHEN AP PARRY to [CROMWELL].

When his master (lord Leonard Gray) went to England with Thos. Fyghgarret, he ordered Ap Parry, being captain of 100 men, to attend on lord Jas. Butler. Went to Leklyn Bridge, Callayn, and Clonmel, and were guided over the mountains toward Dungarvyn by Sir Thos. Buteler, brother-in-law to lord James. Met Garret Makschane, another of his brothers-in-law. He cannot speak English, but entertained them well, and has put in his pledges.

Lord James persuaded the constable of Dungarvon Castle to surrender it. Was desired by lord James to go with him to commune with a young gentleman who claims to be earl of Desmond, Cormak Oge, and others. Complains that the Deputy would not let them have a battering piece. Went by way of Dungarvyn and Cahermon to Cork, where lord James parleyed with Cormak Oge, and afterwards were well received by the mayor. Next day, Cormak Oge and the claimant to the earldom of Desmond came to lord James. The said claimant speaks good English, and is contented to abide by the King's judgment. Lord Barrow, a young man of 17 or 18 years of age, also came. Cormak Oge offered to swear to do good service to the King, but Macarte Ryagh, who came in upon a safe-conduct, refused, saying that what he had won with his sword, he would hold with his sword.

Went thence to Malaghe, Kylmalok, and Lemeryk, but could not enter well into O'Breyn's country for want of ordnance. Met O'Bren's son, lord James' brother-in-law, at a place of religion of the order of Greenwich, of which the lord of Kildare was founder. He complained he had had no reward for his services, and offered, with a little help, to take Carygoguyllyn Castle, and invade his father and uncle, who are the King's enemies.

Sir John à Desmond, an old man who can speak very good English, also came in and agreed to meet the other claimant to the earldom and Cormak Oge at Yowgholl in a fortnight.

* The body of the letter and the address are both in the hand of Cranmer's Secretary.

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556. Stephen Ap Parry to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

Went thence to Kylmalok, Casschell, and Clonmell, where he left his company, and rode for Mr. Treasurer and the Chief Justice to meet the earl of Ossory and lord James.

The country they passed through from Dungarvyn has not been entered by English men of war in any man's memory. Much of the ground belonged to Englishmen, but had been waste many years. Praises lord James. Waterford, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 6.

6 Oct. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 23. B. M.

557. Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Has received the Empress's letter of Aug. 26. Chapuis writes that the king of England gives bishoprics to heretics who conform to his will. He does not mention the liberty of the Queen, of which Thos. Petiplet, the King's chamberlain, spoke when he passed here on his way to the Emperor. Supposes it was fiction, as also was the rumor lately in Rome that a son of Thos. More had murdered (*muerto*) the king of England in revenge for his father's martyrdom. Sends a copy of the passion and martyrdom of Thos. More and a copy of the Pope's brief to the earl of Kildare, who has so nobly resisted the king of England and conquered the greater part of the land he holds in Ireland.

Hears, through France, that there is a plague in England, and that the King had absented himself in consequence.

Has received a letter from the ambassador, dated London, 25 Aug., stating that the Queen and Princess are well, and that a friar has been martyred in the archbishopric of York (Hiorc) in the same manner and for the same reason as the Carthusians. Rome, 6 Oct. 1535.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

7 Oct. R. O.

558. John Whalley to Cromwell.

Wrote three days past what had been done since his last letter to Cromwell, when the King was at Bromeham. Cromwell may hear more at large from Mr. Treasurer, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. They are in want of victuals, especially wheat. Asks Cromwell to order Mr. Gostwyke to deliver him money, for he has none, and there are 200 workmen and other expenses. He himself should not come often to London, "as well for daunger of evyll company" as for the expense. Dover, 7 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Chieffe Secretaury." *Endd.*

[7 Oct.] Vatican Archives.

559. [The Nuncio in Portugal] to ———

After my last of the 2nd ult., I went to Lisbon, where I await his Holiness' resolution. On the 1st inst. I received yours of the 3 August with news of the English atrocities (*exorbitanze*) and the copy of the brief to his Majesty. You desire me also to speak to the King, showing him that the dispensation of the King, his father, and the Queen, his mother, did not differ from that of England, except that the case was of two sisters instead of two brothers. I have, however, thought it best to remain here and await an answer. * * * *

Ital., from a modern copy, pp. 2. *The original is an undated letter, of which, according to an endorsement, a duplicate was despatched by the Nuncio in Portugal on the* 7 *Oct.* 1535.

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8 Oct. R. O.

560. PIRACY.

Apud Salysbury, 8 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

Deposition of Wm. Stradlyng, clerk, and Thos. Lloyd, clerk, before the King's Council.

Last July Thos. Carter sold salt and wine out of his ship within the lordship of the bp. of St. David's, to divers persons who believed he was a true merchantman. After his departure Thos. Johans, deputy Admiral, came to St. Davyes with the Bretons, who complained of Carter having robbed them, and consulted the deponents. The Bretons were contented to take money for their goods, and have given a general acquittance to the headmen of the buyers, and made indentures that neither hereafter should trouble the other. *Signed by Stradlyng and Lloyd.*

ii. The answer of David Perkyns to the complaint of Barnard Trausy and Pers Tylly, Bretons, corroborating the above. Rode with Jenkyn John Williams to North Wales after Carter, but he and his fellows were taken the day before their arrival. The counterpane of the indenture is in the hands of Jenkyn, who "is forthe a merchant fare."

iii. Copy of the general acquittance given by the Bretons. 14 July 27 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

8 Oct. R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 310

561. CRANMER to CROMWELL.

There is no part of the King's dominions that more needs good instruction in the word of God than Calais, considering alike the ignorance of the heads now resident there and of the vulgar people, and the concourse of aliens who daily resort thither. I think, therefore, it would be well to have two learned men settled there by the King's authority, whose teaching shall extirpate all hypocrisy, false faith, and blindness of God, which is to the slander of the realm and the prejudice of the laudable Acts lately conceived by the King and Parliament. I beseech you, therefore, to obtain the parsonage of St. Peter's beside Calais, which I hear is soon to be void, for Mr. Garret or some other man as able, and not to bestow it on the curate of St. Mary's within Calais, who, I am told, means to make suit for it. I beg you to be good master to the bearer, Henry Turney, who is so severely dealt with he is like to lose his living. Otford, 8 Oct.

I have written to the Queen for the gift of the two first benefices in Calais.

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Oct. R. O.

562. ROBT. STOCKFYSHE to CROMWELL.

When I was last at Winchester with you I informed you of the suit that was pending at Brussels between you, as executor to John Hacket, and Barnard de Pile, Lombard. Your advocate at Brussels told me you were like to lose the cause. You told me you would abide by the uttermost of the law. So, after my arrival at Antwerp, de Pile came to my house with an usher-of-arms, and the sentence under the great seal, demanding the money at once or he would take my goods and carry them to the market place and sell them to the amount of his obligation. I asked for time, but could not obtain it; but he was afterwards satisfied that I should send to you and forward a copy of the sentence. The account amounts to 97*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Fl., equal in English money to 74*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* St. He has given me respite till Allhallowtide. If you will get my licence for butter and cheese renewed by the King, I will myself pay the said sum for you. You may command me in everything as your own household servant at all times. Antwerp, 8 Oct. 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

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563. Edward [Fox] Bishop of Hereford to Lord Lisle.

He and the bp. of Winchester are appointed ambassadors beyond sea. Intend to start on Tuesday, and to be at Dover on Thursday. Begs he will send Tovye's ship with John Nele and Adrian Dogan for their transport. London, 8 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

8 Oct. Paludan Müller's Aktstykker, I., 476.

564. Albert Duke of Mecklenburg to Wullenwever.

In reply to his letter [of 29 Sept.], and a secret message therein referred to, to be explained at their meeting. Wishes the English ambassadors were come and that more would follow. Has written on that account to Dr. Adam. It is believed that the Count, with Copenhagen and Elbagen, in this matter are at our disposal ("hirinn vns zu willen vnd beuelch gegeben"), and to them, as you know, it is all the same who comes first. Desires him therefore to use the utmost diligence in English affairs. Copenhagen, 8 Oct 1535.

German.

8 Oct. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 25. B. M.

565. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Wrote on the day of the Pope's departure for Perosa. He is now returned, and is well, and desirous of seeing the Emperor. Was told by the Pope that the cardinal of Paris had said that the French king had sent to the king of England the brief touching help to be given for his deprivation, that he might the better understand the Pope's wishes, and be persuaded to return to his obedience to the Apostolic See. The messenger had not returned, as there was plague in London, and the King had gone inland. His Holiness denied that the French king had done this with his knowledge, but he believed that it would do good. Thought this unlikely; but the king of France would make his profit out of the brief with the king of England. The Pope said that he had been told that the Emperor had also sent on to the king of England the Pope's brief to himself on the same matter, which is incredible. Said that even if it were here, his intentions were very different to those of the French king. He replied that he was sure of that, and that he was contented with the answers given to the Nuncio about the Council, Camarino, and the Emperor's visit to Rome. The Pope said also that the king of England was labouring with certain princes and estates in Germany to prevent the Council. He had men there, and was sending others.

Has carried out the Emperor's instructions about the executorials, and so they have been delayed for more than a year and a half without its being apparent that the delay was intentional. The Pope's hope of the submission of the king of England, through the intervention of France, has caused him not to consent to certain points which they wished to put in the executorials in prejudice of the Queen and Princess and the Emperor's pre-eminence. Now that this hope is frustrated by the disagreement between England and France, they have told Ortiz that they are surprised the executorials were not obtained. Had not told him that the Emperor wished for delay. Accordingly he and Anguiano obtained them during the Count's absence at Perosa. Could not prevent it without it appearing to be done by the Emperor's orders. Nothing is wanting but the seal. Has got possession of them on the plea of wishing to see them, and will keep them till he hears from the Emperor. Their despatch cannot be prevented without its being clearly the Emperor's orders. Courtiers and lawyers say that after they are despatched a year must pass before they are executed.

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Hears from a courier lately come from France that the French king has released 150 subjects of the Emperor taken in the galleys of Marseilles. Has received the Emperor's letter of 28th ult. Rome, 8 Oct. 1535.
Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

566. [The Bishop of Tarbes to the Bailly of Troyes.]*

Camusat, 21. He is to state to the King (Francis) that the Emperor's ambassador has sent word to the old Queen (Katharine) and her daughter that his master has commanded him to inform them that he will not re-enter his kingdom of Spain until he has restored them to their estates and rights. The people is so greatly devoted to them that in order to restore them it will join any prince who espouses their quarrel. This is common opinion among noblemen, the lower people, and the King's own servants. All the people is marvellously discontented; most of them, excepting the relations of the present Queen, because of the old Queen and her daughter, others because of the subversion of religion. Others fear war, and foresee that commercial intercourse will cease, both within the realm and without, in Flanders, Spain, Italy, and other countries where the cloths, kerseys, hides, tin, lead, and other merchandise of this kingdom have been sold, and that navigation will be so dangerous that there will be no English merchant who will dare to transport merchandise into foreign countries without many ships equipped for war. The strangers of the lands of the Emperor, and those who will be his friends and under the obedience of the Pope, will be unable to traffic to the said country, nor any others without great danger of encountering the Emperor's troops and other enemies of England. The weather has been so bad the whole of the summer that not half of the necessary corn has been reaped. The King (Francis) should consult whether he ought to prohibit the exportation in order to prove to them how necessary to them is his aid and friendship. The lower people, in consequence of these things, are greatly exasperated against the Queen, saying concerning her a thousand ill and improper things, and also against those who support her in her enterprises, charging upon them all the inconveniences which they foresee will arise from war. It is held to be quite certain that if war takes place the people will rebel against the governors, from fear of what has been said above and from the affection which they bear to the old Queen and her daughter, and especially to the Princess, who has such a hold on the hearts of the people that, notwithstanding the laws made at the last Parliament, they do not cease to regard her as Princess, saying that the laws of Parliament cannot do away her being the King's daughter, and born during the marriage, and that the King and everyone so regarded her until that Parliament. Lately, when she was removed from Greenwich, a great troop of citizens' wives and others, unknown to their husbands, presented themselves before her, weeping and crying that she was Princess, notwithstanding all that had been done.† Some of them, the chiefest, were placed in the Tower, constantly persisting in their opinion. These things are so well known, and the fear of war so great, that many of the greater merchants of London have recommended themselves to the Emperor's ambassador, and said that if the Emperor make war, the people will surrender themselves to him.

He is to say that on his arrival it was rumoured among the lower people that he was come to pronounce the excommunications against the King, and

* Printed by Camusat immediately after the paper No. 1479 in Vol. VI., with the heading: "Autre memoire non datté lequel semble avoir este escript peu apres le precedent." It appears to be a paper of instructions given by the bp. of Tarbes to the Bailly of Troyes on his return to France in Oct. 1535.

† In the margin: "Millor de Rochesfort et millord de Guillaume."

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566. [The Bishop of Tarbes to the Bailly of Troyes]—*cont.*

to demand the Princess for the Dauphin, with which the people were so very content, that they ceased not to pray for him. He also knows that the King's gentlemen gave him a good reception till they became aware that his charge did not concern anything of the sort.

"We" were told as soon as we arrived at London, that the people offered prayer for us, having understood that we were to visit the Princess, and that the marriage between the Dauphin and her was still going on. The people are quite sure that they cannot fail to have war unless this marriage take place; and that if it do they will have peace with the Emperor and all other princes. The turmoil and the desperation of the people have been so great that, although in time past they did not approve of the marriage because they wished to have a King who would stay in the country, they now desire nothing more, saying, that unless the Dauphin marry her she will remain disinherited, or it will be necessary that she have her right by war; and they desire it because they know she publicly asserts that the Dauphin is her husband, and that she has no hope but in him, as many have told you, and me before your coming, that they have heard her say with her own mouth.

You know that the Emperor's ambassador came to see you, inquired whether we had seen the Princess, and told us that he knew for certain that she greatly desired to speak to us, and that she expected to hear good news, thinking we should have had leave to see her. He also stated that after the departure from Calais she was very strictly guarded, because it was said the present Queen feared some intrigue with her, and lest the French should carry her off, knowing the good will which she bears to the Dauphin. A man has assured us that one of the ladies of the Princess related to him that she had many times heard the Princess say that the Dauphin was her husband, that she had no hope but in him, that the time would come when God would be satisfied with the pain and tribulation in which she now is, and when the Dauphin would have her, and demand her from the King, her father, who could not refuse, because the marriage has been made with the consent of the two Kings. The same lady also told him she had learnt from the Princess that when her governess and other ladies whom the present Queen has deputed to take charge of her, informed her the Dauphin had married the Emperor's daughter, she answered she did not believe it, seeing that he could not have two wives, and that he could not ignore her being his wife; and she said she well knew the rumour was circulated to take him from her, and thus make her give up her right.

You are aware of the quarrel which took place between her and her governess when we went to visit her little sister, and that we have been told how she was put almost by force into her chamber, in order that she should not speak to us, and how it was impossible to appease her and confine her to her chamber till the gentleman conducting us assured her that the King, her father, had commanded him to tell her not to show herself while we were there. You know also the conversations which the same gentleman had with you concerning her, and the charge which the Queen had given him; also that a person has endeavoured to cause her to send her will in writing. If the King (Francis) approved of the marriage it would be to unite two kingdoms, and the King would have the great honor of annexing "*les deux Bretagnes*" to the French crown. The King has good reason to take the matter up, for the marriage was made by consent of both parents, and half England desires it. If the Pope were advertised of the treaties which the king of England proposes to make with the King, he would suspect that he should lose the money of France, in the same way as he has lost the money of England, if war should take place; and therefore he would induce the Emperor to urge the King (Francis) to accomplish this

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marriage. I believe the Emperor would help it forward from the love which he bears to his niece. If the Emperor urge Francis the latter can then consult about informing the king of England of the Emperor's intention, and persuading him to consent to it in order to avoid war, seeing that the said Lord (Henry) does not deny that she is his daughter, and knows that the marriage is concluded. If the king of England do not approve because his wife persuades him to the contrary, he will fear to set Francis and the Emperor against himself solely through his affection for his wife, which is less than it has been, and diminishes day by day, because he has new amours.† Item, to advertise the King of the maladies which are in "*la rasse;*" and that the Swedes in the King's pay, whom the Lubeckers had drawn into the Danish quarrel, have taken fourteen English ships, among which the *Minion* of the English king, the mistress of England,‡ has been broken to pieces.

Fr.

*** A translation of this letter is printed by Mr. Froude in his Appendix to "the Pilgrim" (p. 100) as a letter from Dinteville to M. de Tarbes, and dated in Oct. 1534.

567. FRENCH MEMORANDA.

Dupuy 547, f. 200 to 202.

* * * *

. . . "Maistresse d'Angleterre.

"Les propos que Cramuel a tenu de ce qui s'ensuivroit après la mort des Roys.

"Envoyer ung chiffre a Mgr. de Therbes, de parler a Mons. pour luy, et luy en faire responce.

"De parler pour les marchants.

"De la sorciere.

"Des propos a l'ambassadeur de l'Empereur.

"Pour la lettre de Mre. Caro.

"De la perte que le Roy a faicte contre Danemarcq.

"Ce que Mgr. de Norfort dit de Savoye."

Copy supplied by Mr. Friedmann from the Bibliotheque Nationale.

9 Oct. **568.** Sir WM. POULET to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. I. 426.

The King having considered the letter to Cromwell from lady Brian and other of the Princess's officers, has determined that she shall be weaned with all diligence, and that Langley shall be put in readiness. Sends letters to them, and one from the Queen to lady Brian. The King desires the commissions for the despatch of the ambassadors to be shortly sped, and Cromwell to return to him. Salisbury, 9 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Oct. **569.** JOHN [LONGLAND], Bishop of Lincoln, to [CROMWELL].

Cleop. F. II. 130. B.M.

Thanks him for having procured licence for him to show his title for the benefice of Shirington this term. On Oct. 6, at 6 p.m. received the King's inhibition concerning his Grace's visitation from the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, and has sent it to all his archdeacons

† *Margin:* "Nota, qu'il ne sera pas paradventure fort malaisé à gaigner le Roy."

‡ "Entre lesquelles a este mise en pieces la Mignone du Roy d'Angletterre, qui estoi la maistresse d'Angleterre."

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569. JOHN [LONGLAND], Bishop of Lincoln, to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

and officers. Asks for licence to give orders, bless churches, chalices, and vestments, give institution and induction, confirm children, hear causes of instance, correction of sin, and prove testaments. Desires leave for the archdeacon of Lincoln to licence his officers to visit his archdeaconry, or he will lack money to serve the King where he is, for this is the chief time of his profits. Sends as a remembrance a dust box and a cast of counters, viz., 40 *li.*, which is not of that value nor workmanship, nor are Cromwell's arms as well set forth on the box as the goldsmith had instructions. Wooborn, 9 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

9 Oct. **570.** WILLIAM BUTTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have sent your letters, directed from Thuxton (Thruxton), to the warden of the Sanctuary of Knole, for the punishment of one Hyll, who, in confederacy with one of my servants, attempted to kill me and my mother, as I will show you at your coming to my Lord Chamberlain. Is informed that Hyll is in the gaol of Warwick, and hopes to escape by a special gaol delivery of my Lord Chancellor and your mastership, being appointed to go into Ireland with my lord Leonard. Through the bailiff he has bribed the sheriff of Warwickshire. I beg you will stop the gaol delivery. Hunsloo, St. Deonyses Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

9 Oct. **571.** SIR ANTHONY WYNDESORE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. By a letter in your own hand, written on Midsummer Day last, you desired me to see Sir Edw. Seymour paid 100*l.* at the feast of All Saints, according to the award of my Lord Chancellor and Master Secretary, and to take a statute of him. I never saw the award, and can get no knowledge how the money should be paid. I wrote to Leonard Smith what to do, but have had no answer from him yet. I beg to know your pleasure as soon as possible, for you wrote that you trusted Sir Edw. Seymour would allow the 60*l.* in part of the 100*l.* Your audit shall begin at Kingston Lisle on the 18th Oct. I have been obliged to attend the King since he came into Hampshire, and have had no leisure to write to you or my Lady. His Grace has been in Hampshire from about the 10th Sept., and intends to be till 19th Oct., except four days that he lieth in Salisbury, and returneth to Hampshire again. He will be at Windsor on Allhallows Eve. He was at Portsmouth and Porchester, but I was not there, for I was then commanded to cause the weirs to be plucked down upon the rivers through the whole shire. The King and Queen were very merry in Hampshire. I enclose a letter for the Purrege (Purbeck) stone sold by Gillot, and have taken account of him before Jas. Hauxhed, which I have written in the end of the letter. Est Meon, 9 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

9 Oct. **572.** LORD LISLE.

R. O. Blank obligation of Arthur viscount Lisle to Rob. Fouler, dated 9 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Endd.*

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573. HENRY VIII. to SIR WM. SKEFFYNGTON.

R. O. St. P. II. 280. Thanks him for the apprehension of Thos. Fitzgerald, in the last journey against him and O'Chonour. Would have been better pleased if he had been apprehended after such sort as he deserved. Does not intend to remove him in consequence of his age and debility. Desires Parliament to be summoned with all convenient diligence.

Draft. Pp. 3.

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 28. 2. Copy of the above.

574. HENRY VIII. to the HOUSE OF COMMONS in IRELAND.

R. O. St. P. II. 403. Although the motion for a benevolence last session was not carried, considering his great charges in their defence, doubts not they will condescend to some augmentation of his revenues, to defend them from the violence of traitors and rebels, and enable the King to reduce the land to a perfect conformity.

Draft, pp. 4. *Endd.*

Lamb. MS. 611, f. 27. 2. Copy of the same, headed:—The King's letter to the Commons assembled there in Parliament, moving them to contribution towards his charges in suppressing the Geraldines in Ireland. Anno 1535.

P. 1.

10 Oct. **575.** THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

R. O. St. P. II. 320 n. Receipt by John Alen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, from Thos. Cromwell, Principal Secretary, of patents of creation of Thos. Ewstace and Sir Ric. Poer, as barons of Parliament in Ireland; and a commission for holding Parliament, with a schedule of Acts, viz., for the attainder of the earl of Kildare and others, for the first-fruits, for the subsidy, to make the King Supreme Head of the Church there, for the King's succession, for declaration of treasons, for taking away tributes and jurisdiction from the bishop of Rome, against appeals to Rome, a resumption, a repeal of Poynings' Act, and an Act of lord Ossory for repealing the Act of legitimation of his bastard brethren. 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Alen.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

576. HENRY LORD DAUBENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I could not be in quiet since my cousin Arundel spoke with you, who has showed me that you would not pass 200 marks. It would ruin me to give my wife so much besides her own lands. Everyone thinks that by my offer of 100*l.* a year, besides her own living, I buy my heart's ease very dearly, having no manner of commodity by her. I desire credence for my cousin Arundel. *Signed*: Henry Daubny.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 Oct. **577.** KATHERINE DAWBNAYE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have heard of your great goodness to us by Mr. Courteney, who is much your friend. Also Sir Thomas More* has showed me the same. My heart has always been in hope of your good word. I have much need of help. I have none to do me help except the Queen, to whom I am much bound, and with whom much effort is made to draw her favor from me. My lord my husband has paid well to make friends against me, but I trust that

* Of Dorsetshire.

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577. KATHERINE DAWBNAYE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

the truth of what I suffer will be known, and desire you to be my friend, as you have been. One thing I did hear by Sir Thomas More which did comfort me much and I did perceive was like to be true, viz., how you had promised before to be good to me, as you did when I was a suitor to you and came to your house by the Friars in London. I know what Sir Thomas More told me from you was true, because none could have said what he did but you and I. I was surprised to find he was so much my friend, as I never did him any favor. I beg this letter be not seen, as it is all in my own hand and I am not in safety. I beg you will speak to the King for me when you think proper, for my enemies will say the worst. The bearer has been with me nine years. 10 Oct.

I desire you to be good to this bearer "wyche is a gentleman of the abbot of Glastonbury," and is to be married to a gentlewoman of a very good stock, who has been long in my service. If you could obtain his suit for my sake you will do me a very great pleasure. Intended to have sent a trusty servant of my own to you, but could not. I beg to have a letter from you by the bearer, who will deliver it safely. The abbot of Glastonbury is a good religious man.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 Oct. R. O. **578.** SIR PIERS EDGECOMBE to CROMWELL.

The day for my appearance in the Exchequer for the sheriffwick of Cornwall is "Mence Michaelis" to enter to account. Made no suit to have the office, but "beynge the Kynges pleaser so to apoynt me, am accordyng my boundyn deuty ryght glad to do hys grace ther in the best servyce I can, and have as hederto spent more off my aun pursse by xl. markes then I have receyvyd, or thyncke schall receyve." Also, unless you procure me a licence to appear by deputy without forfeiture of sureties, it will cost me 100 marks more and put me to great inconvenience, "for I have soche paynefull qualites and secret passyons that my easse ys not to ryde." The bearer will give you 20 nobles for your favor in this. Cuthayll, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Oct. R. O. **579.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Cromwell is his only refuge, else he were better out of the world. Hopes the King and Queen were satisfied with their poor lodging in his house. Is anxious to know his pain or joy, his creditors are so cruel. Sarum, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

580. JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs his compassion. Mr. Solicitor tells him the King wishes to have his lordship of Llandeuery,* worth 100*l.* a year clear, the woods and bondsmen reserved, and that Audeley should pay him 500 marks a year till his debts are extinguished "and to loyis erely (lose yearly) the said 100*l.* a ere." If he pay not the 500 marks he will also lose the lordship, which will give the King 650 marks a year and the manor of Wade for nothing, making 700 marks a year. Never had 500 marks a year clear for his own expenses, and has already 250 marks a year to pay the King. Implores aid of the King

* Llandovery, or Llandever, in co. Carmarthen. *See* Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 31.

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only for the discharge of Laur. Bonevyz's covenants. It is too hard that he and his poor wife should be without house or living.

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Good Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. "A way devised" by which the King may be paid the 10,000 marks due to him by Laurence Bonvixi without so much loss as by the present bargain, and 9,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "of the worst and totally desperate debts" owing to him.

1. To deliver obligations for 9,000*l.*, which sum is owing to him by the city of Florence, and payable in yearly instalments of 450*l.* 2. To deliver the obligations of Bonvixi and lord Awdeley for 10,000 marks, and of the worst desperate debts due to the King for 933*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, with good obligations for 4,000*l.* 3. To grant a licence for 300 sacks of wool beyond the Straits paying strangers' custom, which should bring 1,000*l.*, total 30,000*l.*; for which the King will have 1,000*l.* a year for 30 years, the first payment beginning eight years hence and the city of Florence being bound for it. This will save the King 16,000*l.*

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

10 Oct. **581.** Laurence Stauber to Cromwell.

R. O. Had intended to forward these letters to England from his house the day they were written, viz., 30 Sept., but before they were closed heard that duke Frederic on his return from his marriage festivities would spend some days at Nuremberg and waited that the messenger might take any other news. "Datum ubi supra," 10 Oct. 1535.

Signed: "Laurentius Stauberus, Eques Auratus ac Georgii Marchionis Brandenburgensis Consiliarius."

Hol. Lat., p. 1. *Begins:* "Constitueram mecum, Mag. D. Cranuuelle."

10 Oct. **582.** Will. Pool[e] to Lord Lisle.

R. O. As Mr. Treasurer, at his now being at Calais, has given away the room your Lordship gave to me, I have informed Mr. Secretary, who says that I shall have it notwithstanding, seeing that your Lordship's goodness both in that and in your willingness to have given the said party 2*d.* a day, reserving to me the said room of 8*d.*, was shown out of regard to himself. I am compelled to tarry here by Jas. Roberts, mariner, who has my stuff in Ireland, though I paid him the whole freight before I left. But for his sloth I might have gone over with the King's treasurer. I beg you to command the "weytche" to expedite my stuff and I will try with him for my costs, hoping Mr. Secretary will not be displeased with my tarrying. I send my duty to my Lady. London, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1., *mutilated. Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

10 Oct. **583.** Antony Waite to Lady Lisle.

R. O. My lord of Chichester, my master, thanks you for your present. My cousin, Wm. Wayte, and his wife, desire to be recommended to you. My cousin Lynarde is dead. If it would please you to write to Mr. Cromwell for the release of part of the 20 nobles which he (Wm. Wayte) is bound to pay at All Holontide, he would be not a little bound to you. Mr. Saynt Albon, your nephew, is here with us in the Temple, a sad, wise, and discreet gentleman. I have as a servant a poor man named Ric. Buttler, who says he is inheritor to houses in Calais worth 10*l.* a year, from which he is wrongfully kept by his kinsman John Buttler, commissary of the town. If you would call him and others and examine them, he might gladly release his right for some small recompense. As to my Winchester matter, we work as

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583. Antony Waite to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

yet by signs and tokens, which is a merry pastime, only it is to be feared lest some misspoken word may mar the whole play and turn the game into carnest. "Many preachers we have, but they come not from one Master, for, as it is reported, their messages be divers. Latomer many blameth and as many doth allow. I heard him preach on Friday last, and as my thought very godly and well."

My lord of Canterbury has sent for the vicar of Croydon, but he has made sickness his excuse because he would not appear before him. The Inner Temple, 10 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

584. Wm. Waytte to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Recommendations to lord and lady Lisle from himself and his wife. William Ambrose thanks lady Lisle for his two shirt cloths and hose cloths and 20*s.* in money, which he has received from John Harrison. His weak body is not able to make her any recompense except by prayers. He thanks her for her loving motion to lord Howard, and lord Howard for his letter to Master Stanley, who had died before he received it. Gave John Waytte the 20*s.* he received from Water Chaundeller before Christmas, at three times, so that he should not spend all at once. If Chaundeller gives him the rest, will see John Waytte as well as he may. It will stand well with lord Lisle's honour to see somewhat to the "fole." Thanks lady Lisle for remembering him to Master Cromwell, as his cousin Antony Waytte wrote. Has not heard Cromwell's answer. Sends 12 oz. of saffron by her chaplain, Sir Thos. Gilberd. Is sorry he could not make a whole pound. Wm. Waytte says still that his cousin Leonard died in his debt, so that "she" may beg for him unless lord and lady Lisle are good to her. Asks how long ago it is since lady Lisle sent for the saffron, and who should have given him first warning. Wymeryng.

Heard lately that Master Basset was in good health. Desires to be recommended to Mistress Fraunces, and all her daughters and the whole company.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

585. Wm. Wayte, of Tichfield, to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Is anxious to hear of the prosperity of his Lordship and his lady. Is unkindly handled by Mr. Wm. Wayte of Wymering, who accuses him falsely to obtain possession of his house, which he had of the late Mr. Leonard Wayte in Tichfield.

ii. Account of the expenses he has incurred for repairs.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* The most honourable lord Lisle, with my good Lady.

586. Elyonor Wayte to [Lady Lisle].

R. O. Of all the goods that her brother Mr. Leonard left when he died, she has only 4*l.* from lady Lisle's servant, Wm. Wayte of Tychefeld, but Wm. Wayte of Wymryng has the goods and profits that Leonard left. Is fain to labour sore for her living but for the help of Wm. Wayte, her Ladyship's servant. Asks that she may have some of the goods that her brother left. Tichefeld.

Hol., p. 1.

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10 Oct. **587.** KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Thanks God for his Majesty's great victory and that he has arrived in Italy in safety. Hopes now that he will be able to put an end to her troubles and devise some remedy with the Pope for the things attempted against the Church, which she does not particularise, because the Emperor knows them well; for if it be delayed, and God in his mercy do not help, they will do with her and her daughter what they have done with many holy martyrs. The Emperor must not think this feigned, because, as she writes to his Holiness, she has much comfort in the hope of following them in death whom she could not imitate in life, as their lives were ecclesiastical and hers mundane. And although she is informed her daughter is in greater danger, has nothing more to say than that she recommends herself to God and to his Majesty. Begs him to remember this kingdom, the King her lord, her daughter, and the souls that will be damned for want of remedy and the innocents who suffer. The Emperor is much bound to the ambassador here for the trouble he has taken about her and her daughter. Begs him to remember his services in such a way that he shall see the Queen is not ungrateful. For the rest refers to his letters. Kimbolton, 10 Oct.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 2. *Add.*

10 Oct. **588.** KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to PAUL III.

Vienna Archives.

Has forborne to write to his Holiness as her letters are full of complaints, although not without scruple, as matters in this kingdom require greater diligence. For one thing, however, she gives thanks to Christ for having given Christendom such a vicar in a time of so great necessity. Begs him to have special consideration for this kingdom, for the King her husband, and her daughter; for, if a remedy be not applied with all speed, there will be no end to the loss of souls or to the making of martyrs. The good will be constant and suffer, the lukewarm perhaps fall away, and the rest stray like sheep without a shepherd. Writes to his Holiness plainly for discharge of her conscience as one who expects death along with her daughter. Has some comfort to think she will follow those holy men in their sufferings, though she grieves that she cannot imitate their lives. Kimbolton, 10 Oct. 1535.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 2. *Endd.:* "Les dernieres lettres que la feue bonne royne dangleterre escript aud. Pape."

11 Oct. **589.** EDWARD FOX, Bishop of Hereford.

R. O.

Letter of credit in behalf of Edw. Fox, bp. of Hereford, the King's ambassador going into Germany, for 800 cr. of gold. Drawn by Antonio de Vivaldi and Co., and addressed "Dominis Gioan Carlo deli Afaitati et Comp." The Bishop will draw upon this sum from time to time, giving receipts stating that it is to the King's use at the request of Mr. Thomas Cromwell, Secretary. London, 11 Oct. 1535. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

11 Oct. **590.** THOMAS ABBOT OF FORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas I and my brethren have injunctions not to travel or come abroad out of our precincts, I beg to be discharged of them, and, as I am not able to travel far, nor meet for every cause, may license others to travel as need shall require. This is indispensable to the weal of our monastery; otherwise it would cause us great loss and hindrance. Forde, 11 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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11 Oct. **591.** HUBERT OF LIEGE to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. xxii. 112*. B. M.

Cromwell no doubt saw from the last letters of the Count Palatine to the King, informing him of his contract of marriage with the daughter of the king of Denmark, that the Count maintains his goodwill towards his Majesty. He knows also how much the writer has desired a closer friendship between their masters, and he requests Cromwell to use means to obtain it. Suggests that the Count Palatine would be a suitable mediator between the King and Emperor. Ex Novo Foro (Neumarckt), 11 Oct. 1535. *Signed:* Hubertus Leodius, Co. Pala. a secretis.

Lat. Hol. p. 1. *Add.*

12 Oct. **592.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 311.

I am surprised you think such lightness in me to complain of the bearer for his preaching. I know no fault in him. When I was at Court some complained to me of him, but as I had heard good reports of him before from honest men, I told them I could not tell to whom to give credence. Again, since I came to Kent I have had complaints of him from some who seem honest, but others say the contrary; but I rather think the latter are papistical, not friendly to the Gospel. I beg you not to withdraw favor from him on my account. Wingham, 12 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

12 Oct. **593.** MELANCTHON to JUSTUS JONAS.

Corpus Reform., II. 953.

Hopes Christopher [Mont], the English messenger, pleased him. He is cultivated both by learning and travelling. Montags post Dionysii.

Lat.

13 Oct. **594.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

The King, on the news contained in your Majesty's letters of 16 Aug., has made answer to me by a letter from Cromwell (copy enclosed) [to the effect that he was very much pleased at your Majesty's victory]. Notwithstanding what Cromwell has written about visiting the Princess, he has given my man clearly to understand that there was no great hope of it, and still less of getting the Princess placed with her mother, because her mother was too papal, and would make the Princess still more obstinate in her opposition to the statutes of the realm, which she must obey, else it will go ill with her. This is certainly much to be feared, unless your Majesty prevent it, as the bearer will explain more particularly, whom I have been compelled to despatch by order of the Queen and Princess, and at the request of many good men, who have been fed with good words and hopes, but have taken for lawful excuses the very great and important occupations of your Majesty; and now that, happily, these occupations have ceased, while the necessity of remedying matters here increases daily, if they do not see very soon some appearance of the said remedy, they will all fall into despair, and then it will be impossible, or extremely difficult, to mend matters. This would be the best time, while the people is provoked by the great cruelties daily committed and the worse than tyrannical extortions practised on Churchmen, the expulsion of monks and nuns from their cloisters, and, most of all, the famine which threatens to prevail in consequence of the bad harvest, all which is imputed to the bad life and tyranny of the King; to which also they attribute the loss of the ships which the Swedes have lately captured from them, which may create great mischief, for the King, in revenge, six days ago, ordered all the ships and goods of the Easterlings to be arrested, who are in no wise to blame. The English will certainly repent this, were it only

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because they will get no provision of corn from this quarter, which was their principal hope.

The bailly of Troyes left about four days ago "et sen retoure tout bellement a sez journeez." The bp. of Winchester, whom this King is sending into France, is in no hurry to leave, so that it would seem there is no great warmth in their practises, of which I can discover nothing more than what I last wrote, although I have talked at considerable length with the said bailly and ambassador. The principal thing that they have said to me was to ask if your Majesty did not intend above all things to have a general Council held, which would be a more praiseworthy deed than the conquest of Tunis, and more necessary than the recovery of the lands of Christendom from the Turk; for this would tend to establish a pure faith among Christians and free their consciences from danger, even if they were somewhat harassed about their property;* and that all your Majesty had done or might do hereafter would be of little importance without the said Council. This language they repeated to me several times; and this, taken together with the fact that the baron de Gramont, brother of the said ambassador, has several times asked one of my servants, by way of jest, if the said Council was already assembled, makes me think that the king of France is intriguing to hinder the said Council; in which the English will do their best to help them, as it is the thing they fear most in the world. The said ambassador and bailly have been to see the little bastard. The said ambassador, as both have informed me, has been frequently requested to do so by the King's concubine, and has always delayed till the coming of the said bailly, who thought it best to go thither, thinking that somehow they would have an interview with the Princess, which was the thing they most desired, and without hope of which they would not have gone thither; but they had not been fortunate enough to see her, because not only, as they said, was she shut up in her chamber, but the windows were nailed up through which she might have been seen; which I do not believe, but rather that following the advice which I had written to her when she asked for my opinion, she kept herself quite voluntarily in her chamber, playing the virginals (*espinette*) to dissemble the annoyance of that visit and to show her filial obedience and not provoke her father; besides that it was right to do so, and that she did not wish in her modesty to place herself where she could be seen.

There arrived 10 or 12 days ago a German of very little stature, quality, or condition, who, as he says, is here on the part of the duke of Saxony, and dispatched by the said Duke's Council, and is only waiting for Dr. Foxe, who has been just made bishop, to return with him. It has been long determined to send him to the said duke of Saxony, yet he is still here getting ready; I know not for what, but I will endeavour to find out. The earl of Kildare having been some days in this Court at his liberty, has been at last sent prisoner to the Tower, and many doubt of his life, although lord Leonard, who promised him pardon on his surrender, says that he will not die. The said lord Leonard, as I hear, has pleaded hard for his promise to the said Kildare, but they have stopped his mouth, the King giving him a great rent and the concubine a fine chain with plenty of money. It is quite certain, as I wrote last, that the said Kildare, without being besieged or in danger from his enemies, stole away from his men to yield himself to lord Leonard; I know not from what motive,—inclination or despair.

* "——— faire celebrer ung Concille general, lequel estoit plus louable et a priser que la conqueste de Thunis, et plus neccessaire que le recouvrement des terres que le Turcq tenoit de la chrestiante, ou que entre les Chrestiens regne la pure foy sans contaminacion d'heresies et dangier de leurs consciences, ores quilz y soient quant a leurs biens ung peu angariez."

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594. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

A great personage has just come to tell me, among other things, that the bailly of Troyes had brought a brief, sent by the Pope to the king of France, against this King, to know what answer he should make to it; whereupon the King's Council were quite astonished without knowing where to begin until the bp. of Winchester came, who has prepared the said answer. The forementioned personage has also informed me that the King and his Council are afraid of some stir, and that he had heard it said yesterday about ("a" *qu.* "quant à"?) Cromwell that he had only come here from the Court to get a mayor of London elected to his wish, and that the citizens should accept the man he named whether they liked him or not, for matters being in such trouble it was of the utmost importance to have in the said office a well-disposed man, of influence and experience.

Cromwell having several times written to me that on his return from Court we should discuss matters of the Queen and Princess, I have waited two days since his return to see what show he would make of doing so, and finding none, I sent to him to ask at what hour I might speak with him. He excused himself for two days on account of business, and did so again yesterday, the third day, saying, however, to my messenger, that he would be here this morning; as he really was. After congratulation of the Emperor on his glorious victory and his arrival in Sicily, and thanking me on the part of the King and himself for the news I had sent them from time to time he replied about the Princess according to what he had written to me, which was to the effect that the King, his master, was good and wise, and that he would take good care, and better than any other, to treat his daughter well; that it was unnecessary to remind him of his duty, whether it were to change her *gouvernante*, to get her better companions, or to place her again with the Queen, her mother. As to the arrears due to the Queen, it was true he had several times promised to get her prompt payment, and if it was only a question of presenting her with the sum due he would do it at once very willingly; but he knew the disposition of the King, his master, was such that if he meddled with it he fell under suspicion of taking the Queen's part, which might cost him his head, and said the King might well give the Queen any sum she could demand, if she would undertake to maintain her own household; and on doing so, he would give her perfect liberty to keep what servants she pleased. This bargain, I think, she will never accept, as it would in some degree prejudice her position; moreover, I think Cromwell threw out the suggestion more by way of compliment than otherwise. After this, Cromwell mentioned that the King was informed from France, Italy, and elsewhere, that your Majesty intended to prepare an army against him and his countries in favour of the Pope, whom he sometimes called bishop of Rome and sometimes idol, but not without begging me to pardon him, and that to stir the fire, some bishop and legate had already come to Flanders; and that the King, his master, notwithstanding the said rumours, which might have been propagated by ill-disposed people, could not well believe that your Majesty, considering the great friendship and repeated alliances between you so solemnly ratified and sworn, would attempt any such thing, especially when there was no cause; for, as regards disobedience to the Pope, the King did not think he had said or done anything to any Christian prince inconsistent with the law of God, and he believed that the Christian religion was not better regulated and reformed in any country in the world than in this kingdom; and the King requested that I would add to the other good offices I had done by notifying this to your Majesty. Cromwell added that, perhaps the King might send you a very honorable embassy, provided he thought that you would give favorable audience to it, both to represent these and other matters, and to promote amities and confederations; on which subject the King wished to have my advice. I replied that I was not

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so rash as to put myself forward in giving counsel to such a Prince lest I should give him occasion justly to reproach me, as was done without occasion when the earl of Wiltshire was at Bologna with your Majesty; but I fully believed that if such an embassy were sent to your Majesty it would not only be kindly received and heard, but would obtain what it asked for, provided it were a thing that your Majesty could rightly grant according to reason and conscience; and otherwise I would neither advise nor dissuade its despatch, for the above reason. He made no reply to this, and I think, from the way he spoke of the said embassy, there has been no suggestion of it among them, and that he spoke only of himself. He then said I must be already informed that the bishop of Winchester was going to France, and the bishop of Atfort (Hereford), formerly the King's almoner, into Germany. He told me nothing more, and I asked if he, who was going into Germany, was to go further than Saxony? He said he did not know where he was going to; and he said the same to a merchant of whom he desired a letter of exchange of 1,000 crs. for the said Bishop, in case he should have need of them, which he did not expect, because he was taking plenty of money with him, and Cromwell wished the said letters to be general for the principal cities of Germany. Cromwell has confessed that the bailly of Troyes had made request for the marriage of the Princess with the Dauphin, and also that he brought the brief of which I before wrote.

I have learned this day from a man who heard the letter read in the chamber of this King, that the duke of Holstein and his confederates had said that the English ships they had taken were but the assay of the wine that they meant to have, and that, to save the English trouble (*pour garder ceulxcy de pene*), in spring they would come and drink of it at the place; the fear of which menaces might have been the cause of the arrest of the goods of the Easterlings. Not to make so many enemies, the King, being lately at Pourcemeuel (Portsmouth), ordered his great ship to be equipped, and some others also. There has lately been here a Genoese named Cosime Palavisin, formerly servant to the cardinal of York. He has remained three days in Court, and has been presented with 100 crs. by the King and has returned in haste. It is said he has brought a book against the Pope, composed by his brother, a monk, whom he has gone to bring hither.

I have received your letters of the 31st August reporting your arrival in Sicily, at which news good men here rejoice greatly, and for which not only your subjects but all good Christians are bound to be thankful, seeing that all your acts tend to the increase of the faith and the peace of Christendom; as appears by the confusion of those who wished otherwise. London, 13 Oct. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 6.

13 Oct. **595.** Chapuys to [Granvelle].

Vienna Archives.

The English have given the French ambassadors to understand that the Emperor had written several times during his African expedition, showing his great confidence in the King. Some added that the Emperor had committed the defence of the Low Countries to him, without which he would not have dared to go. The ambassadors have also been told that the Emperor prayed the King to enter into closer friendship, making him advantageous offers. Though the ambassadors must see this is only a *ruse* to get a better bargain, Chapuys has taken measures to neutralise the effect of it.

It does not appear that the bailly of Troyes is going away very well content, as he has done nothing, either in his principal charge, the Princess's marriage, or in the accessories. Though he is very discreet, he forgot himself so far as to say the question discussed at Paris, whether a prince could be deprived for heresy and infidelity could apply to no one but the

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595. Chapuys to [Granvelle]—*cont.*

king of England, and he judged him deserving of deprivation according to the decision of the question.

Repeats what he has said before that if the Emperor wishes to give repose and union to Christendom, he must begin here. It would be easy, for every one is so irritated; and the King's treasure would pay for all, and besides help towards the enterprise against the Turk. It is time the King was paid out for his impious folly and dishonourable joy at the descent of Barbarossa on Naples and at Tunis.

Reminds him of his own affairs, and recommends Monteza for his services. London, 13 Oct. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

Oct. **596.** The Princess Mary to Granvelle.

Vienna Archives. Although she is assured that the Emperor will have regard to the great services Chapuys has continually done him, considers it one of her greatest misfortunes that she cannot properly acknowledge those which he has done to the Queen, her mother, and herself, and which it is more than ever necessary to continue, considering the miserable state of affairs, which are now going to total ruin if His Majesty do not, for the service of God, the peace of Christendom, the honour of her father, and compassion for poor afflicted souls, take brief order and apply a remedy, as she confidently trusts he will do, when he is fully informed of everything. Occupied as he is with his not less triumphant and holy than most necessary enterprise of Tunis, he cannot appreciate the weight, importance, and danger of affairs here, and the whole truth cannot be conveyed in letters. Begs Chapuys to despatch a messenger to him fully informed of everything, and to beseech him, on the part of her mother and herself, for the honor of God, and for other respects as well, to attend to their condition and make provision for them. In so doing he will perform a service most agreeable to Almighty God, nor will he acquire less fame and glory to himself than in the conquest of Tunis or the whole of Africa.

Fr., from a modern copy headed: Lettre originale de la Princesse d'Angleterre à l'ambassadeur de l'empereur, Octobre, 1535.

13 Oct. **597.** The Charter House.

R. O. "The daily and weekly fare of the monks and of the lay brothers at the Charterhouse next to London," from Sunday, 10th, to Wednesday 13 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

Sunday at dinner: every monk had furmentye, a hot pie of lampreys, and three eggs; the lay brothers, salt fish and cheese. Monday: monks and lay brothers alike had pottage of herbs, plenty of Suffolk or Essex cheese, and three eggs. Tuesday: furmenty, oysters, and a piece of ling for each monk and lay brother. Wednesday: pottage of herbs, a great whiting, and two eggs; for the lay brothers, pottage, oysters, and a whiting to each man.

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. "A remembrance for the catys to the profit of this place in fish."

"Father Proctor, ye must have some man of the town to be friends to you, though ye give him a reward once in the year," who is to search the ships of the Steelyard, Lombards, Spaniards, Genoese, &c., and all the wharves between London Bridge and the Tower, for victuals, viz.:—the Spaniards for salt lampreys, onions, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, vinegar, sardines, "schurdfyssch," "dowlfyns," and olive oil; with similar specifications of what may be found in the other vessels. (Very curious.)

P. 1. *Endd.:* "The profitable provision of dainty acates for the Charter House."

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13 Oct. R. O. **598.** Sir J. Russell to Cromwell.

I beg your favor for my neighbour the prior of Langley, that he may have the provincialship held by the bishop of Rochester, which you told me that my Lord himself would keep. The prior of Langley has taken great pains in this office, and has spent as much as he is able. I understand it is given to the prior of Oxford. If so, I beseech you to give him the general's office, worth only 6*l.* a year, whereas the other is worth 50 marks. Cheynes, 13 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 Oct. R. O. **599.** Ralph Broke to Lord Lisle.

Has received a letter from lady Lisle, showing that the Commissioners have ordered every man of arms to be furnished with horses and harness, and to be resident by Candlemas Day next, or lose his post, notwithstanding the King's placard or bill signed. Has sent to his friend, Roger Walyow (?), "so that aponne the sytte of my lyttur" (sight of my letter?) he shall provide me two able horses. By your licence, he and Thomas, my servant, will depart into Flanders for that intent, and I will be with your Lordship at Calais long before the day prefixed. Hopes the King's placard will avail him hereafter. Dondertoun, 13 Oct.

P.S.—Since writing, has heard that the dukes of Richmond and Norfolk intend to be at Holt in November, when he had meant to be in London. This will delay him a little, as he must wait on them.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 Oct. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 127 b. B. M. **600.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Winchester is not yet come, but has crossed the sea, and with him others sent by the King to persuade the Princes and free states not to accept the Council, of which he shows wonderful fear. * * *

They say that the lord who is keeping Ireland in rebellion has been persuaded to come to England under a safe-conduct, but the King has put him in prison. "Da Digiun ut supra."

Ital., pp. 3. *Copy headed:* Al Sig. M. Ambrogio. Da Digiun, a di 13 Ottobre 1535.

13 Oct. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 29. B. M. **601.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Wrote last on the 8th. Could not see the Pope until to-day. After speaking to him in accordance with the Emperor's letters, he said that in the two chief points, viz., the Council and the deprivation of the king of England, he approved of what the Emperor said, and that as His Majesty would be in Naples so soon, these two matters could be settled then, with another which he thinks important, the enterprise against the Turks. He had heard that the Turk would soon come to Constantinople, and attempt something against the Christians, and it was necessary to arrange both for offence and defence. As to England, he said, it would be much to the purpose if the Emperor would stop all commerce between his dominions and that country, which would facilitate negotiations and the destruction of the King, for which he seems desirous. The French, he said, would do the same. As the Emperor's coming was so near, everything could be left until then. He would proceed to do justice in what concerned the Holy See and his dignity and office. He praised the Emperor's general offers, without going into detail. * * * Rome, 13 Oct. 1535.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

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13 Oct. **602.** THE EMPEROR'S EXPEDITION TO TUNIS.

R. O. In 1535, seeing that Barbarossa, called Kayredin Bassa, who had committed many ravages on Christendom, had invaded Barbary with the maritime forces of the Turk, about 300 vessels, of which he was captain-general, and there taken La Goulette de Thunes, the city of Tunis, and ports of Bona and Serta, and established his rule in Barbary; the Emperor sent orders to all his seaports to prepare a naval force to attack the infidel. He also sent to Genoa, to Andrea Doria, his captain-general on the sea, to get ready as many ships as possible.

The Emperor having made his last will and left the Empress, with Don Philip, his son, and the Infanta, his sister, at Madrid, set out from thence on the 2nd March, through Saragossa to Barcelona. On May 1, the prince of Melfi, Andrea Doria, arrived at Barcelona from Genoa with 22 galleys admirably equipped, especially the galley in which the Emperor was to pass, which was new made, with four oars in every tier (*par banc*). On his entry into the port of Barcelona all the galleys were hung with banners with the Imperial arms; and in the poop of the Emperor's galley were two great standards, the one with a crucifix, the other with a great eagle. They discharged artillery "faisant permenades (*sic*) et voltes sur la mer" with trumpets, clarions, &c., the Emperor looking on from a window of his palace at the seaside. Before the prince of Melfi arrived, there came to Barcelona the vessels sent by the king of Portugal to aid the Emperor, viz., 20 carvels and one galleon; also vessels fitted out at Malaga, bearing the Spanish infantry and most of the provisions.

All being prepared and ships provided for the ambassadors residing in the Court, viz., those of France, England, Savoy, Venice, Milan, Ferrara, and others; the horses were embarked, and on Sunday the penult of May, after hearing mass, the Emperor embarked in his galley "the Captain" along with his brother-in-law, the Infant of Portugal. At that instant the whole fleet discharged their artillery simultaneously with that of the city, and trumpets, clarions, hautboys, &c., struck up on all sides. The same day couriers were despatched to notify the embarkation.

The fleet did not sail till 8 p.m. on Monday for want of wind; on the Tuesday and Wednesday were light head winds. On Thursday morning, as they approached Maillorque, the viceroy of that island came to meet them in a brigantine, bringing fruit, bread, &c., with "confites," "eaues de multes," and other delicacies. He asked the Emperor to land. Several of the inhabitants had brought down horses and mules to the shore for the use of those who should land, "bien agnoissans quilz estoient fatiguez de la mer." The Emperor, with the prince of Portugal and several of his Court, landed for a short time at Alcodia, where he was received with transports of joy. Thence they rowed all night and came to Minorca, and on Saturday arrived at the little town of Mago; all the galleys entered the port, which is large enough to hold 500 or 600 vessels. The viceroy and many persons came down to the port to receive the Emperor, who landed, heard mass, and re-embarked. On Sunday evening, the rest of the fleet having come up, the galleys left the port, and the whole armada coasted along the shore with a light wind, the Emperor landing in uninhabited places to celebrate mass. Having, on Tuesday and Wednesday, crossed the Gulf, the Emperor commanded to drop anchor, and landed at the island of St. Pierre, about 20 miles from Sardinia, to wait for the sailing ships.

On Thursday next, 10 June, they entered the gulf of Cailler, chief city of Sardinia. Here was the marquis del Gasto, with his fleet from Genoa, and the German and Italian soldiers; he had waited nine days. Here were also the ships provided by Naples and Sicily with the veteran Spanish infantry, nine galleys of the Pope, four of the Religion of Rhodes, and nine under Anthoine Doria.

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11 June, the collected fleet again set sail with great display; the vessels stopping to take in water, the Emperor went on alone to Cailler, where he arrived Saturday, 12 June, at 4 a.m. Here a bridge had been put up from the city wall extending 50 paces out into the water. On this the Emperor, with the prince of Portugal and others, walked ashore, and was received by the archbishop of Cailler, the viceroy, clergy, &c., and presented with the keys of the city. Sunday, 13 June, the Emperor went ashore to hear mass; returning on board immediately after, he sent notice to his ambassadors and agents in Spain, Italy, Germany, Flanders, Burgundy, &c. of his successful voyage so far.

Monday, 14 June, the whole fleet left for Tunis, and, with a fair wind, reached the Barbary coast next morning. They coasted along till 2 p.m. past many towers and castles built on mountains, &c., entered the port of Farina, 30 or 40 miles from La Goulette; and from Farina, when the whole fleet had come up, passed on to La Goulette. After reconnoitring, nothing more was done that day, except that some of the galleys bombarded a tower, called the Tower of the Salt, and caused it to be abandoned.

On Wednesday, 16 June, the infantry was disembarked, and the Tower of the Waters and other places were taken. Friday, 18th, a ship with spices, coming to La Goulette from Constantinople, was pursued by *L'Aigle*, in which was Mons. de Grantvelle, and other galleys, and taken by Ant. Doria. As La Goulette was too strong to be taken by storm, the army was engaged from Friday the 18th until the 23rd, the eve of St. John Baptist, in making trenches, &c. On the 23rd, the conte de Sarno, a Neapolitan colonel, was killed in defending a bastion against the enemy. On the 24th, the Emperor received an envoy from the king of Tunis, and on the 25th, a letter—translation given—the substance of the Emperor's communications also given.

On Saturday, about 1,000 Turks were defeated between Goulette and Tunis, and the marquis de Mondejar was wounded.

While they remained in this camp, many vessels came from the Emperor's dominions. There also came several great persons, amongst others the marquis Don Alarcon and the Seigneur Don Fernando de Gonzaga.

29 June, the king of Tunis, Muley Alhazen, came to the camp, and was received and conducted to the Emperor's tent by the duke of Alva, marquis of Alarcon, and count of Bonavente. He seated himself on the carpet with several "checques," his relations and allies. Afterwards he and his suit partook of refreshment in the tent of Mons. de Praet, second chamberlain; they took water and sweetmeats, for their law forbids meat and wine. The King's retinue and their equipment are then described.

From 30 June to 3 July the trenches were pushed on diligently. The army suffered from want of water. Sunday, 4 July, the infidels attacked the camp during a storm of thunder and wind, but were repulsed.

Saturday, 10 July, the Emperor was troubled with a pain in the foot. Monday the camp was again advanced nearer La Goulette; the wind being very high both on Monday and Tuesday, prevented the bombardment of La Goulette.

Wednesday, 14 July, the batteries were opened early in the morning, and about two hours after midday the place was taken by assault, and with it about 150 ships which were in the harbour, and much artillery and ammunition.

A council of war held next day decided to march at once against Tunis, and on Saturday this was commenced but countermanded. Sunday and Monday were spent in re-embarking the artillery.

* Tuesday, the 20th, the Emperor set out with the army, leaving the prince of Melphy in charge of the fleet, &c. at La Goulette. After about eight

* From p. 22 to p. 26 of the manuscript agrees in substance and in general in wording with that of Granvelle Papers, vol. ii. No. 76.

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602. The Emperor's Expedition to Tunis—*cont.*

miles march they found Barbarossa in an entrenched camp, with over 100,000 men, and after an obstinate struggle drove him out and took possession for the night.

On Wednesday, the march was continued to Tunis, where they learnt, from certain escaped slaves, that the evening before Barbarossa had gone out, with baggage, &c., to a neighbouring mountain, and the Christian slaves, taking advantage of his absence, shut the gates of the castle against him and forced him to retreat with his generals, Judeo and Cassadiablo. The Emperor then entered the town, where were found about 20,000 Christian slaves, 71 of them French, servants of the Dauphin and duke of Orleans taken in the galleys of the late captain Portendo, and others captured before and since; these were given over to the Sr. de Vely, the French ambassador. The Spanish infantry afterwards entered and sacked the town, murdering some of the inhabitants and selling others into slavery. The Germans took only victuals and wine. The sack, which was made with the concurrence of the king of Tunis, was stopped next day by the Emperor.

The army remained in Tunis till Tuesday, 27 July, when it marched to Rada, a village two miles from La Goulette; from this it moved, Sunday, 1 August, to its old camp before La Goulette. On the 4th and 5th August, orders were given for those who had tents and merchandize at the camp to re-embark. Friday, 6 August, the king of Tunis came to the camp and concluded a treaty* with the Emperor. The formal oaths to the treaty described.

The Emperor gave up his idea of an expedition to Algiers, because a great part of the soldiers were suffering from dysentery, and the season was getting late. He determined to leave Don Bernardino de Mendoza, brother of the marquis of Mondejar, as captain of La Goulette, with 1,000 soldiers and 10 galleys under Ant. Doria. A garrison was also to be left for the fort of Bona, from which Barbarossa had been driven, and the town of which would remain to the king of Tunis on payment of 8,000 ducats a year.

The Emperor sent off the Infant of Portugal with his ships, and the marquis of Mondejar with part of the Spanish infantry and the horses. And, to protect the coast against Barbarossa, who, with his generals, had taken 15 galleys and other vessels with him to Argel, he left 25 galleys.

Tuesday, 10 Aug., the Emperor embarked, but did not sail till Tuesday, 17 Aug., when he went to Saffran, intending to go against Affrique, a city opposite to Sicily, where Barbarossa had left a garrison. At Saffran he waited for the fleet till Thursday, 19 Aug., when they sailed about 12 miles and cast anchor till Saturday, 21 Aug., when they again started and came to the castle Calibea, but could not stop, because of the violence of the wind; so they came to Trapana, in Sicily, Sunday, 22 Aug. Some vessels had kept on to the Bay of Affrique, but were recalled to Trapana.

On 31 August the Emperor, leaving the prince de Melphy and Fernande de Gonza to carry out his orders at Trapana, went inland to Ivichy (?), and from thence to Alcamo, and on Friday, 3 Sept., to Montreal, an archbishopric of 20,000 to 25,000 ducats rent, and very pleasantly situated, famous for its beautiful old church. Description of places given, especially of the salt lakes near Trapana.

The Emperor staid at Montreal till Sunday, 12 Sept., when he entered Palermo. There the parliament of Sicily assembled granted 250,000 ducats, payable in four months, as a gift to the Emperor. The Emperor left Palermo on Wednesday, 13 Oct., for Mecyna, intending to cross into Naples. On Tuesday, 12 Oct., he had created viceroy of [Sicily] the Seigneur Don Fernando de Gonzaga, [prince] de Melfitota, and count de Bassocamy.

Pp. 71.

* *See* Granv. Pap., vol. ii., No. 77.

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14 Oct. R. O. **603.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

Have received your inhibition under the King's seal *ad causas ecclesiasticas*, and already inhibited my brethren and suffragans. Will do the same, forthwith, to the archdeacons, &c. "having any jurisdiction peculiar within my diocese by reason whereof they may visit." Bysshops Thorpe, 14 Oct. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary."

14 Oct. Wilkins, III. 797. **604.** EDWARD BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Commission to the bishop of Hereford to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in his diocese, Thomas Cromwell, the King's vicar general, being unable, through press of business, to proceed with the King's visitation. 14 Oct. 1535 27 Hen. VIII.

14 Oct. R. O. **605.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and SIR T. ENGLEFIELD to CROMWELL

At our last being at Court with you, at our request you advanced the bearer into the King's service and obtained the King's letters to my lord of Arundel in his favour, which have not proved effectual, as my Lord alleges "divers enormious causes" which are not true. Of late he appointed Mr. Horwoode and others to inquire of his misbehaviours in the lordship of Clon, but nothing was proved, as Horwoode showed us. One John Clon, who makes all this business, is a naughty person and an ale bidder. As it is rumoured in Wales that we have caused this bearer to obtain his rooms for service done to this Commission, we pray you to consider the same, otherwise we shall be less regarded. Beaudeley, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Oct. R. O. **606.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your letters. Of the King's money I send 1,851*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* remaining in my hands. I trusted to have received more from the collectors, or I would have sent it earlier. I beseech your favor to the bearer John Redman, who has a little tithe in Kendal granted him by my predecessor, of which you wrote to me by your servant Mr. Lampleughe; and though I told the latter that it was granted to another, he entered on the same tithe and took it away, saying it was by your commandment. As Redman released the right and title of the tithe of Rudstone at your request, please give him your further credence. York, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Oct. R. O. **607.** ADAM BECANSAW, priest, to CROMWELL.

Has visited the diocese of St. Asaph. Dr. Elice Ap Robert, son of Sir Robert Ap Rice, is coming with a new commission, which I fear will be slanderous unto my visitation, as he rides about openly with his concubine, whom he took from her mother at Coventry. I would not take process against him till I heard from you. He showeth in taverns the King's commission to advance himself, which causeth the people to murmur. He does not regard my admonition to "leave such young touches." I should have sent to you at this time 60*l.* of the Bishop's goods more than I do, but Dr. Ellice gives them audacity to pay none. Gresforde, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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14 Oct. R. O. **608.** JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

According to your instructions we have "put to execution such enormities" as we found here, to the comfort of all good people, for since our coming many a score of them that kept concubines openly in their houses, being single men and single women, having betwixt them many children, are now married. The priests with their concubines are now reformed, and every man that was found guilty we punished openly in the face of the country, "the people, not only the good but also the bad, thanking God highly that ever such power should come among them to call them from their sinful living." The people diligently hear sermons and bewail their errors as much as any that ever I saw. At a sermon at Gresford on Sunday last by a B.D. there were near 1,000 people. He marvellously declared his mind according to Scripture, so that the people said in every place that they were deceived by the priests of the churches. If it had pleased you to let Dr. Becansaw and me have a commission alone, and not joined one* with us who, from his own enormities, has not *frontem corrigendi*, we should have brought Wales into "as good a trade" as any part of England. Gresford, 14 Oct.

Hol, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Oct. R. O. **609.** ROGER NECKHAM, monk of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

I received your letters 11 Oct. from Southampton, 3 Oct., stating that you should resort to Sir John Russell for the plate delivered to him by our prior. I delivered your letters to Sir John on the 11th, who considered them a sufficient discharge, and promised to deliver them on the 20th (?).† He made no feigned delay, as you suppose. Gives a list of the plate. I am compelled to certify that the letter you sent to our cellarer touching me was grievously taken. He said I had complained, and would write against me that he had set no reversions since I had authority. I know the contrary. I have many fair children, to their unquietness and likely trouble of our monastery, against conscience, as I think. I must needs say as I find. The cellarer is negligent, and provides for his friends. I am bound to attend to the tenor of your writings, and loth to cause displeasure to any one. I shall instruct Mr. Briant to inform you at your convenient leisure. Worcester, 14 Oct.

P.S.—I was preparing for the honorable dukes, as becomes our monastery.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Dr. Nekham.

14 Oct. R. O. **610.** ROGER NECKHAM, monk of Worcester, to SIR FRAS. BRIAN.

I beg you will continually solicit my causes to Mr. Secretary in divers things besides the contents of his letters. It was grievously taken by the cellarer that I should complain before I had authority, and where the house is full of goodly children, "he hath set against conscience reversions over their heads." He is very litigious, and says he has authority to continue cellarer, gathers for money and makes no reparations. A bruit is come to Worcestershire that you have the stroke touching the prior of Worcester, and are my friend. Further information I have sent to Master Water Rudyng. Worcester, 14 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

14 Oct. Cleop., E.v. 94. B. M. **611.** RIC. QUIÆNUS, Eucharistiæ Minister, to [CROMWELL ?].

Preached at Stamford church on Aug. 22 concerning justification by faith. On leaving the pulpit, certain Dominicans attacked him so fiercely

* Dr. Elice Ap Robert. *See* last letter.

† 20th or 16th; uncertain.

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that unless Ric. Cicoll had defended the cause of faith, the effect of his sermon would have been destroyed. The friars asserted justification by works. Asks his interference, for it is useless to build up one day what the enemy destroys the next. Remember that the King (*nostri Cæsaris sacrosanctam Majestatem*) has ordered the pure and sincere Gospel to be preached. On 19 Sept. the abbot of Tame, suffragan to the bishop of Lincoln, preached in St. Martin's church, near Stamford, accusing of hideous sin those young men who carried the New Testament in their hands or at their girdles, especially those who explained it in taverns. Thinks the Gospel should be set forth in every place, even in brothels. The Abbot also inveighed against those who try to overturn the order which has lasted for 1,500 years, and pull down the images of Saints, and who deny that the Virgin and Saints are mediators. Refutes the Abbot's assertions about the invocation of Saints. He stated also that the Lord's Prayer should not be said by heretics, infidels, or imperfect men. This is the sort of preacher we have in the north. Would not dare to write thus, on account of the power of the Bishop, unless many well-disposed persons had been witnesses of the sermon, among them being Thos. Webster, vicar of St. Martin's, Thos. Atkinson, Nicholas Wylliams, all Masters of Arts of Cambridge, and Gervase Tyndale, master of Grantham School. Stamford, 14 Oct.

Hol., Lat., pp. 5.

14 Oct. **612.** Lady Lisle to Mr. Culpeper.

R. O. I send you two bracelets of my colours, according to your desire. They are of no value, but that it was your gentle request to have them. They are the first that ever I sent to any man. I sent them long before, but they came again because you were not at the Court, nor your servant Vaghan, to have received them. I looked for your servant to come over, that I might have heard news of you, but I understand he shall not come. My Lord has sent to England that he shall not need to come. I pray you that I may hear from you. I thank you heartily for the ring you sent me by your servant. I was sorry I had no better to send you. Calais, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1.

14 Oct. **613.** Conohwyr O'Bryen, Prince of Twomone, to Henry VIII.

R. O. Received by Edmond Sexten, now mayor of Limerick, his letters dated
St. P., II. 287. Langley, 20 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. Was informed that they were counterfeit by Ossory, his son, and Sexten. Never received Thos. Fitzgerald, but could not for shame refuse him meat and drink. Never helped him. If he had, he would not have come in for a twelvemonth. Jas. Delahide's going to the Emperor was not by O'Bryen's will.

Has received the King's letter dated Westm., 10 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. by Sexten, expressing displeasure. Would never have done anything prejudicial to the King if he had been counselled by Sexten, Dr. Nyellane, Thos. Young, and John Arthur FitzNicholas, aldermen of Limerick. Beseeches the King to take him to mercy. Asks the King to send the duke of Richmond to govern the country. Would receive him as foster son, and live and die in his service. Clone Rawde, 14 Oct.

Modern copy.

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15 Oct. R. O.

614. Shipping of Corn.

Permit, from the collectors of customs of Ipswich to Wm. Nalson, to ship, in a monger of St. Osys, John Wade, master, 6 qrs. wheat, 6 qrs. rye, and 16 weys chese; to be delivered in London. Colchester, 15 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

ii. Certificate of the delivery of same to Wm. Kelley in London on the 23rd Oct., written and signed by Sir John Champeneys, mayor of London.

P. 1. *Small paper.*

15 Oct. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, I. 373.

615. Cromwell to the Mayor and Bailiffs and Burgesses of Cambridge.

It has pleased the King, upon his election by the University as Chancellor, to condescend that he should accept it, that all matters depending between them might be settled by his means. Understands that the mayor, &c. make slender appearance at the two leets a year held by the University, and deny them the use of the King's prison called the Tolbooth, to the detriment of the public weal of the town. Desires them to make due appearance at the said leets, to permit the University to have the correction of weights and measures, and the use of the said prison at their liberties, till the King shall take final order. Stepney, 15 Oct.

Add.

Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, I. 375.

2. Extract from Cromwell's injunctions to the University of Cambridge.*

1. The University is to swear to the succession by a writing under their common seal and signed with their hands, and to obey the laws made or to be made for the extirpation of papal usurpation, and for the assertion and confirmation of the King's jurisdiction. 2. That in King's Hall, King's, St. John's, and Christ's Colleges, Michael House, Peter House, Gonville, Trinity, and Pembroke Halls, Queen's, Jesus, and Buckingham Colleges, Clare Hall, and Benet College, there should be founded, at the expense of the houses, daily public lectures in Greek and Latin. 3. That no lectures should be read upon any of the doctors who had written upon the Master of the Sentences, but on the Old and New Testament. 4. That all students should be permitted to read the Scriptures privately, and to attend lectures on them. 5. No one shall publicly read Canon law, nor should any degrees in that case be conferred. 6. Ceremonies, constitutions, and observances which hinder polite learning should be abolished. 7. That students in arts should be instructed in logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geography, music, and philosophy, and should read Aristotle, Rodulphus, Agricola, Melanchthon, Trapezuntius, &c. and not the frivolous questions and obscure glosses of Scotus, Burleus, Anthony Trombet, Bricot, Bruliferius, &c. 8. That all statutes of the University or any college, &c. repugnant to these articles should be void. 9. That all deans, presidents, &c. should on admission be sworn to these articles.

616. Cambridge.

Cleop. E. vi., 253 b. B. M.

"After the prefaces, this to be the first article for Cambridge."

"Et primum omnium vos omnes et singuli fideliter vereque et ex animo observabitis et ab aliis quantum in vobis fuerit, sic observari facietis, docebitis et procurabitis, omnia et singula contenta, tam in juramento successionis nostræ alias per vos præstito, quam in quadam professione sigillo vestro communi sigillata et manibus vestris subscripta; statutaque hujus regni

* Compare the document printed in Strype's Memorials, I. II. 218 as "some additions to the injunctions for the University of Cambridge prepared by the King's visitors."

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pro extirpatione papatus et usurpatæ sive prætensæ potestatis Romani episcopi in hoc regno Angliæ, proque assertione sive confirmatione auctoritatis jurisdictionis et prærogativæ nostræ supremæ ecclesiasticæ ac successorum nostrorum quandocunque edita sive sancita, edendaque sive sancienda, modis omnibus quibus melius et efficacius poteritis adimplebitis et observabitis, ac juniores et alios vestræ curæ commissos sedulo docebitis et instruetis ipsos una vobiscum penitus esse absolutos ab omni obedientia episcopo Romano deberi prætensa, regiamque potestatem cæteris omnibus juxta divinum eloquium in terris præcellentiorem esse, et eidem præ aliis omnibus ex divino præcepto parendum et obediendum esse, nec Romani episcopi antehac usurpatam jurisdictionem sive auctoritatem quovismodo ex sacris literis fundatam esse, sed partim dolo et astutia ejusdem Romani episcopi, ipsiusque pravis et ambitiosis canonibus et decretalibus, ac partim tolerantia et permissione principum succrevisse, et ideo nunc jure optimo et æquissimo ex hoc nostro regno auctoritate publica sublatam esse."

The second article :—

"Et quia animadvertimus corruptelam præcipuam studiorum omnium fuisse, &c." And so forth with all the rest as is there. And at the end of all this to be added :—

"Has leges et injunctiones vobis, carissimi, jam tulimus ut proposuimus, reservantes nobis ac præfato nostro Thomæ Crumwell, visitatori nostro generali, sive ejus in ea parte surrogato cuicunque, potestatem quascunque alias injunctiones indicendi, cæteraque pro nostro sive ejus arbitrio faciendi, quæ nostræ ipsiusve prudentiæ et discretioni visum fuerit expedire. Quæ omnia et singula injunctiones ac mandata præscripta vos omnes et singulos respective inviolabilit[er] observare volumus, præcipimus et mandamus, sub pœna indignationis nostræ regiæ."

15 Oct. R. O. **617.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

Begs him to remember his late letters requesting to have some office or authority in the religious houses in these parts. Begs him to speak to his servant William Blythman, who is now controller of customs at Newcastle, in behalf of Lawson's kinsman Thos. Hanson, that he may continue clerk in the controller's office there. York, 15 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my Right Hon. Master Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

15 Oct. R. O. **618.** Tristram Teshe to Cromwell.

The archbishop of York is informed by James Rokeby, who has been with my Lord Chancellor and you for further information about the books of the view taken of possessions of the clergy of the diocese, that a writ of *distringas* is issued against the Archbishop and the other Commissioners for not certifying his Highness and the Council of the same. Reminds Cromwell that he delivered the books at his house at the Rolls, as doubtless Mr. Popeley, Cromwell's servant, knows, when my Lord Chancellor and Cromwell intended to have sent down a *melius inquirendum.* Has reported this to the bearer, Mr. Blythman, Cromwell's servant. York, 15 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Master Thos. Cromwell, secretary to the King. *Endd.*

16 Oct. R. O. **619.** Sir Will. FitzWilliam to Cromwell.

This evening I received a letter from Mr. Controller, stating that the King had changed his "giestes" for visiting Farnham, and will now proceed as follows :—Tuesday, from the Vine to Basing; Thursday, to Elvetham;

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619. Sir Will. FitzWilliam to Cromwell—*cont.*

Friday, Easthampstead; and Saturday, to Windsor. Cowdrey, Saturday night, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[16 Oct.] **620.** Sir William Paulet to Cromwell.

R. O. The King, for the death of (at) Shalford three-quarters of a mile from Guildford, and of four persons at Farnham, has changed his giests and will be at my poor house of Basing on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday night at Mr. Seymour's place at Elvetham; at Hertfordbridge on Friday; Saturday and Sunday at Easthampstede, and Monday to Windsor. Basing, Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

16 Oct. **621.** Dr. Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letters this 16 Oct., and though I was discomforted I was more surprised who should incense you against me. I pray I may not live to that day when I shall give any cause for deceiving your expectation of me. I shall always act as if you were present, and proceed for the glory of God and the King's honor. As touching my triumphant and sumptuous usage and gay apparel, I used myself no otherwise than I did before, and wear no garments but such as I have worn in London these two years. And as by your means I had of the King an old gown of velvet which I thought I could not do better than wear in his service and yours, sycophants would be glad to bring me out of your favor, though I have used no rigor at any time or place. Though you licensed me to give liberty to the heads, I never used it, but gave them licence to sue to you for it. I wish that all who serve you intended reformation as heartily as I do. If you would send me word how you would have me apparel myself I would comply. Abbey of Warden, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

16 Oct. **622.** John Ap Rice to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you are not content that I have not revealed Dr. Leghe's manner of proceeding, although I was minded at divers times to mention certain abuses and excesses committed by him, I was restrained, seeing how little the complaints of others, as the abbot of Brueton, where he behaved very insolently, succeeded at your hands. His demeanour at Bradstock, Stanley, and Edington, where he made no less ruffling with the heads than he did at Brueton, must probably have come to your knowledge, and yet nothing was said to him. And as you knew that he had depraved me heretofore for no just cause, you might think that all my reports of him proceeded from malice. I wished therefore that the information should come from others, and not from me. I called your servants, when in London, to come with me and see his manner of proceedings at Westminster and Paul's. Further, I was afraid to enterprise this thing without your command, lest he with bold excuse, in which he is very ready, should overcome me who have little audacity. Therefore, though I intended to reveal his conduct I waited for your command. Now it is come I dare boldly say what I think is amiss in him. 1. He is too insolent and pompous; but as this was in London I thought you knew it. 2. Wherever he comes he handles the fathers very roughly, many times for small causes, as for not meeting him at the door, where they had warning of his coming. More modesty, gravity, and affability would purchase him more reverence

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than his "satrapike countenance." He is young and of intolerable elation. He is also excessive in taking. At the election of the prior of Coventry, he took 15*l.*; at Bevall, the Charterhouse, 20*l.*, besides 6*l.* costs; at Vale Royal, 15*l.*, besides 6*l.* costs and a reward; at Tarrent, 20*l.*, and 4*l.* costs; and as I knew there by one Fisher, solicitor in that matter, that you wished him to have no less for Tarrent, I thought he took the other according to your pleasure. At every election he demands 20*l.*, which is more than ever was taken.

At his visitation he refuses his reward, though competent, because he thinks it too little, and he makes them send after him such rewards as please him. Religious men were never so much afraid of Dr. Alen as they are of him, he uses such rough fashion. He has twelve men waiting on him in livery, besides his own brother, all of whom must be rewarded. This is too great a train for visiting small houses. What he obtains for licences I do not know. He does not follow your instructions; for whereas you ordered that all of both sexes between 22 and 24 might go abroad, he only allows that liberty to religious men. He has inserted a clause in his injunctions that all of any age may go abroad. I hope you will not suffer me to be accused without giving me an opportunity to defend myself. Wardon Abbey, 16 Oct.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Oct. R. O. **623.** Sir Thomas Palmer to Cromwell.

Mr. Treasurer of the King's house and Mr. Marshal of Calais have promised me that you be good master unto me. I wish you knew my good will and the great need I have of your help "uppon the candysyan that I went wollwa[r]de thys vii. yere." Whatsoever the King pleases to do for me I will not be behind hand in his service. Calais, 16 Oct.

My servant daily waits on you to know your pleasure. If not helped before Christmas, I shall be driven to sell my chain and clothes.

I assure you "the Fleymynges be knavys, and the Frenchmen be no better by theyr wordys."

Thanks him in behalf of Robart Apreynald "whych I. do ensuré yow dothe how yow hys harte and servez."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

16 Oct. R. O. **624.** Anthoine Brusset to Lord Lisle.

Before your prohibition against selling or transporting grain from your territory into Flanders, I had bought 50 *rasiers* of barley from a neighbour, your subject, who cannot deliver them without your licence. I beg, therefore, you will give a passport to George Squennis, your sergeant at Oye sluice, to let them pass. Gravelinges, 16 Oct. 1535.

The seller is named "Anthoine de Coc Stuchie," dwelling on the place of Thos. Touchet, adjoining Oye sluice. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

16 Oct. R. O. **625.** Wm. Popley to Lady Lisle.

Has received her letter complaining of a report made to his master* that she intermeddles much in lord Lisle's business concerning the King's causes. Knows of no such report, but his Master on some slender occasion of some insolent person touched the matter a little in his letter to lord Lisle. Assures her that neither he nor Hussey could do anything to try out the

* Cromwell.

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625. Wm. Popley to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

knowledge thereof. His Master favours lord Lisle as it becomes him to do, and is well pleased with everything that he does according to his honour. He is somewhat plain where he loves, and lord Lisle no doubt considers this. She will perceive this from Mr. Waterbaylly,* who is a friend of lord Lisle and her. She must take no discomfort from his master's letters. He means no ill towards her. London, 16 Oct.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

16 Oct. **626.** Skeffyngton to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. II. 288. Gives an account of the surrender of Dungarvan Castle on the Monday before St. Matthew's Day, after some hours' battery. Delivered the castle to the earl of Ossory and the Lord Treasurer. It is of the greatest value of any lordship the King has in this land. Directed commissions to the Lord Treasurer and others of the county to execute the succession of the King and Queen. Has made Sir John Sayntlowe commissioner and chief of the "Corum" in those parts. Has appointed the Council to meet him for the same purpose in the four obedient shires. Maynooth, 16 Oct. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*

2. Abstract of the preceding, entitled:—
Lamb. MS. 607, f. 9. "The effect of the letters addressed to the King's highness from his Grace's deputy in Ireland."
Pp. 2.

17 Oct. **627.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 312. Of his claim to a parcel of Okenfold wood, with certain land in Davyngton and Tenam, co. Kent, held of his see by the priory of Davyngton, now dissolved. Ford, 17 Oct. *Signed.*
Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Oct. **628.** Lord Jas. Butler to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 290. Wrote lately about his proceedings in the West, after the winning of Dongarvan. Complains of the deputy not sparing him a battery piece. Went through Youghall, Cork, and Limerick with his own men and Stephen Aparry, and had reasonable offers from the young pretensed earl of Desmond. The deputy asked lord Butler and his father to sign a letter in his recommendation, which they did, partly out of courtesy and partly trusting he would with better will have lent a battery piece. Desires credence for Sir John Saintlau. Wishes him to return. Waterford, 17 Oct. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Oct. **629.** Melanchthon to Luther.

Corpus Reform., II. 954. Since the Prince's departure there has been no news, and Christopher, the English messenger, has not returned.
Pontanus has spoken to the Prince about Luther's stipend. Asks him to send word if he has not received it, for the Prince's commands are wonderfully neglected. Pridie Lucæ.
Lat.

17 Oct. **630.** John Ap Rice to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas at your strict command I certified you of certain things touching Dr. Leghe; although they were all true, yet from haste I omitted

* John Cokeson, water bailiff of Calais.

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that moderation which of my conscience I cannot now but inform you, knowing from my own experience how deadly it is for any man to incur your displeasure, which I would not wish for my greatest enemy. You cannot use any extremity against Dr. Lee, but you will occasion some to think you were too quick in choosing him, and they will think that you disapproved of his doings. It will, therefore, be better that you should admonish him gently to amend, and if after that he is guilty of any exorbitancy I will signify it unto you. He is only a young man, and by nature of a high courage, and if he were admonished might still do well. He has wit and audacity enough, and if he would show a little more modesty he would be fit for his trust. As he has for acquaintance many rufflers and serving men, if he knew this information came from me, it might do harm to me who have no great assistance. I beg, therefore, that I may not be reckoned the author of his displeasure. Royston, 17 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[17] Oct. **631.** DEGORE GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Commendations to lady Lisle. His brother has prevented him from coming to Calais this summer. Hopes to see them before Easter. Thanks him for his letter. Has a little boy for him, if it is his pleasure to have him. He is a year younger than Necolles, and much like him. Thanks lord Lisle for his kindness to Necolles. Hears he gives him the most part that he wears. "Your balles (bailiffs?) in your parts shall be with you with as much speed as it may be, for I have given them a great charge in your name that they shall so do." The audits are appointed. Hopes lord Lisle will come to dwell in Devonshire shortly. Cornwall, Sunday before St. Luke's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

[Oct.] **632.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. At Lewes I found corruption of both kinds, and, what is worse, treason, for the subprior has confessed to me treason in his preaching. I have caused him to subscribe his name to it, and submit himself to the King's mercy. I made him confess that the prior knew of it, and I have declared the prior to be perjured, *per hæc verba, "Auctoritate Dei Patris Omnipotentis, et Regia Auctoritate, et auctoritate Magistri Thomæ Cromwel, cujus officio in hac parte fungor, te priorem, &c. pronuncio perjurum."* That done, I laid unto him concealment of treason, called him heinous traitor in the worst names I could devise, he all the time kneeling and making intercession unto me not to utter to you the premises for his undoing; whose words I smally regarded, and commanded him to appear before you at the Court on All Hallows' Day, wherever the King should happen to be, and bring with him his subprior. When I come to you I will declare this tragedy to you at large, so that it shall lie in your power to do with him what you list. At Battle I found the abbot and his convent, except two or three, guilty of unnatural crimes and traitors. I have also commanded him to be at the Court. He is the veriest "hayne betle and buserde" and the arrantest churl that ever I see. The black sort of devilish monks, I am sorry to know, are past amendment.

This day, at dinner, I received a letter from Stoke College in Essex that the master* is *in articulo mortis.* Among his promotions he has a

* Meaning the *dean* of Stoke by Clare, *Suffolk.* He was Robert Shorton, S.T.P., and master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and died on the 17th Oct. 1535. It was on this vacancy that Matthew Parker was made dean by Anne Boleyn's influence; but Le Neve gives the date of his preferment as 10 Sept. 1535. The month is certainly wrong. *See* Dr. Legh's letter of the 19th Oct.

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632. Richard Layton to Cromwell—*cont.*

benefice in the bpric. of Durham, which the bishop promised me at his great business that ye quit him of, whereas ye stuck unto him when all others had forsaken him. I beg you will write to him in my behalf. When he last left London I told him I would send him both the King's letters, by your procurement, for this benefice. Being now occupied in your business, I write to you for your speedy letters in the premises, to be delivered to the bearer, who will ride to Stoke College, and, as soon as the dean is dead, ride with it to Durham.

If Mr. Ralph, your servant, will stop the King from writing in behalf of any other of his chaplains, I shall be able to secure it. *Signed:* "Richard Layton, at Madestone."

I suppose Dr. Shorton, the dean, will die before this letter reaches you. If you write to the Bishop, I trust Master Richard will be my surety for the first-fruits till I am in London to discharge.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Oct. R. O. **633.** Wm. Kempe to Cromwell.

I am informed that reformation will be had shortly of the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, and divers offices given to secular men, which will be at your discretion. I have a poor brother living at Canterbury named Andrew Kempe. I beg you will grant him some office in the said monastery. 18 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Oct. R. O. **634.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.*

I understand that a small ship of 16 or 20 tons, belonging to the host of one of my *mortepayes*, named Pierre Brebant, has been wrecked on your coast of Calais. I beg that it may be restored to him. Boulogne, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

18 Oct. R. O. **635.** James V. to Henry VIII.

The letter under this date in State Papers, v. 33, is of the year 1528. *See* Vol. IV., No. 4860.

18 Oct. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 46. B. M. **636.** [James V. to Paul III.]

Repeats the request made in a former letter, which accidentally was not sent, that the Pope would confirm his donation of the hospital of St. Laurence the Martyr, near Haddington, to the monastery of the Order of St. Catherine of Sienna, near Edinburgh. Falkland, 18 Oct. 1535.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

Ib., f. 46b. 2. Another copy of the same letter.

[18 Oct.] R. O. **637.** Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Book of expenses of building up the walls of Berwick on the east and south of St. Mary Gate, at the Little Ward, made by Thomas Bonygton by command of Sir Thos. Clifford, captain of Berwick. Commencing Friday, 6 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII.

* This letter may be of almost any year from 1533 to 1539; but from the character of the signature it is probably one of the earlier years.

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John Shell and Robt. Shell, smiths, for "wyrkyn of 28 stone of yeron in mayson toylles and quarrell toolles," making wedges and sharpening tools. Carpenters making a new stone cart and "maikynge of all mayson toolles as bilongith to woodewark, at 6*d.* by the day," Will. Saddiller, John Herreson, Thos. Atkynson, Will. Smyth. The masons from Newcastle entering on work on Tuesday the 10 Aug. at 3*s.* 6*d.* a week "brokyn weike and hooll," Robt. Barker, Roland Clarke, Robt. Dodds, Dave Blith, Roland Sotheran, Robt. Esden. The masons of the town :—George Chamer, John Osbarn, John Smyth, Robt. Chamer. Labourers serving masons at the quarrell :—16 men at 4*d.* a day. John Rankyn for "lyme sayes" and "lyme colloks," 2*s.*; seven stone barrows at 2½*d.* each; Robt. Barwik and Ant. Pawporth, for iron, at 16*d.* a stone; John Stavert, for 40 chawder of lime, 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and Leonard Merton, for 20 chawder, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Workmen and labourers "wirkyn at the said brokyn wawlles" for a week beginning Monday, 16 Aug. The masons of the town; the masons of Newcastle; 15 labourers serving the masons; 10 labourers at the quarrell, carpenters making a stone cart and "shaftinge" mason tools. "The smyth's rakenying" for bolts, nails, &c. for the stone cart and for sharpening tools.

Workmen and labourers in the week beginning Monday, 23 Aug., and ending Sat., 28 Aug. The masons of the town and of Newcastle; 10 labourers serving the masons; six labourers in the quarrell; the smith's reckoning for two iron hawsers, &c., and for "blake sope and whiksilver to maik salve to the cart horse." To Rankyn the "cowper" for hooping the lime sayes, 3*d.*

Week beginning 30 Aug. The masons of the town and of Newcastle, to the latter 10*s.* in addition for their "conduyt money from Berwick home." Labourers serving the masons and at the quarrell. "The smyth rakenyng" to Dave Kay for sharpening 15 doz. tools, 15*d.*; for a lyme ryddell, 2*d.*

Week beginning 6 Sept. The masons of the town, labourers serving the masons and in the quarrell, and the smith's reckoning.

Similar accounts for the weeks beginning 13th, 20th, and 27th Sept., and the 4th and 11th of Oct. In the last week is also the making of a dry wall for the "defence of cattall from the countermore."

Total amount, 32*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Pp. 13. *Endd.*

19 Oct. R. O. **638.** The Royal Supremacy.

Acceptance by Dan Everarde Digby and Dan Thomas Johnson of the King as Supreme Head of the Church of England, according to the Statute. 19 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

19 Oct. R. O. **639.** Sir Francis Brian to Cromwell.

Sends a letter which he has received from Dr. Neckam, who has got the rule of the priory of Worcester. Neckam and his brethren are still troubled by the cellarer, notwithstanding Cromwell's letter, and Brian requests Cromwell to write again. The King's Grace is "mery;" he and the Queen remove from the Vyne to Mr. Comptroller's to-day, and on Thursday to Bramsell House, on Friday to Esthamsted, and on Tuesday to Windsor. From the Vyne, 19 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Oct. R. O. **640.** Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

Since I wrote to you last I am certified that the dean of Stoke is dead. According to the promise he made me he has bequeathed you five pieces of arras. As to my "lordly countenance" I have little cause so to look, for I have been sick since I left you and very ill at ease. I beseech your favour to my servant the bearer. Walldon, 19 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: Secretary. *Endd.*

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19 Oct. R. O. **641.** NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

Begs his favor for Sir John Heron of Chipchase, who as next heir ought to have the inheritance of Sir William Heron, who is just deceased,* in Northumberland. The bearer is John Heron, Sir John's son. Topclyf, 19 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's Majesty. *Sealed.*

19 Oct. R. O. **642.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

On the King's departure from Salisbury I complained to Mr. Norres of the long suit I had had for the goods and lands of Leonard Mell. He brought me to the King, who was pleased that your Lordship should have it, but desired me first to learn of Mr Treasurer whether it was presented at Calais or no. Rode accordingly to Mr. Treasurer at Cowdre, late Sir Davy Owen's house. He promised that the presentments of inquests should be searched and that he would let me know at Court how it stood; but sure I am that it was presented. Will proceed towards the Court tomorrow and make an end of it ere he depart. If the matter had been of 1,000 marks the suit would have been no greater. "And where I said that your Lordship did it of charity for the poor woman and her childer, Mr. Norres saith the King giveth it to you thinking it will be beneficial unto you." Has acted as if his life depended on it. The King has been at Porchester, and the house shall be repaired and the saltpetre new bounden. Jas. Hawkysworthe is commanded to attend on Mr. Treasurer about it, as you will learn more fully on his coming to Calais. "Where your Lordship wrote to John Crosse for 3 ulrons and 2 poldavys, there are no poldavys to be had for money, but ulrons I trust I shall provide and poldavys in like manner if any come in season." Hopes to send the licence of victualling; as the bill is signed you can sustain no loss thereby. My bill for the search is signed and I will bring it with me. You had better write to Mr. Wyndsor about Mr. Saymer's 100*l.* Edw. Lovell is toward a rich marriage. Does not know if he will return to Calais. London, 19 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

19 Oct. R. O. **643.** SIR ANTONY WYNDESORE to LADY LISLE.

I thank you for your kindness towards me, on the complaint made against me to my Lord by Thomas Owedall for killing the buck in the forest. I assure you it was killed by Peter Nortton without my knowledge, although the lewd fellow Hosborne, that was my servant, was there by Nortton's procurement. I supposed he had gone to his wife, as I gave him leave to do. I wonder my lord gave so light credence to Mr. Owedall's writing, knowing what he does of him. I have written to my Lord to know his pleasure about the payment of the 100*l.* due to Sir Edw. Seymour. I can have no knowledge of the award, as you will see by my Lord's letter. I am glad his Lordship has gained so much honour in his office, as Mr. Wolste informed me. Estmen, 19 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The Were of Umberley.

19 Oct. Add. MS. 8715, f. 128, b. B. M. **644.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Winchester is not yet come; the Scotch ambassadors are here, but Vendome and his daughter, who is to be queen of Scotland, as the great people of the Court say, have not arrived. Many say there is some difficulty to be got over before the marriage. "Da Digiun." 19 Oct. 1535.

Ital., pp. 2. *Copy headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, &c.

* According to Inquisition post mortem 28 Hen. VIII., No. 116, Sir William Heron died on the 18th June (?) 27 Hen. VIII., and Elizabeth Heron, his granddaughter, was found to be his heir.

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20 Oct. R. O. **645.** Fr. Nicolaus Florentinus to [Henry VIII.]

By the King's permission, is at last in his fatherland. Thanks him for leave to come hither and for means to live here. Begs him not to allow any one to interfere with his gifts to "us." Is not much known here from his long absence, and has not ventured to show himself much for fear of calumny, according to the King's warning at Woodstock (*Udestochium*). Hopes the fellowship (*locus collegii*) at Oxford, and the benefice of 25*l.* a year, will remain to him. Many questions are asked about the King here, and the English are thought to be most fortunate. Repeats the saying to this effect of a nobleman at Modena, on hearing the writer's account of the King. 20 Oct. 1535. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Sere^mo^ Re[gi] . . . Regum Splendori.

20 Oct. R. O. **646.** Rowland Morton to Cromwell.

I send you a list of those in this county who have taken the oath to the Act of Succession, although I never could get a sight of the Commission. You will see my diligence by the records presented to you, both now and at Tewkesbury. Of the 22 hundreds into which the county is divided, eight were left to me, not only by the Act of Succession but likewise in the county of Worcester, besides the taxation of the subsidy in both, the tenth of the spiritualty, the commission of musters, &c., to my great labor and charge. The acceptance of my services would be of great solace to me. "Now heartless without refuge, unless your mastership tender the same, I open my stomach as a poor man loaded and overcharged with worldly burdens." Therefore I beg you will dispense with my personal appearance at London this "soure" time of sickness. Twynnynge, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Oct. Titus, B. iv. 108. B. M. **647.** [Cromwell] to Gostwyk.

Finds that Gostwyk is charged in the book of specialties made at his first entry into his office, with the sum of 16,032*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* due to the King by divers persons for the conveyance of corn and other things out of the realm. Knows that a great part is irrecoverable by reason of the death and losses of the debtors, and does not mean to charge him with more than will come to his hands. Desires him to call together the parties, get what money he can, and take compositions with those who cannot pay now. 20 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Endd.:* A minute of a letter to Mr. Gostwyke, &c.

20 Oct. Nero, B. vi. 142. B. M. **648.** John Friar to Starkey.

Thanks him for writing so frequently. Has not read his last letter, as a friend sent it to Padua, thinking he was there. Rejoices that his (Friar's) patron is made a bishop. Asks where to send letters for him, and whether he has left London or still follows the Court. There is great contention among the medical doctors at Padua for the highest place, especially between Augubius and Faventius. Marcus Antonius has his old antagonist Madius of Brescia. Simoneta had resigned his lectureship, but on its being transferred to another Minorite, promised to continue on a slight addition to his salary. Asks him to forward enclosed letters, and give others to Chamberlen. Venice, 20 Oct.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* In London in the King's Court.

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20 Oct. R. O. **649.** JACQUES DE COUCY [SIEUR DE VERVINS] to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

Has been informed that a ship has been taken near Calais, belonging to Augustin Wideneq, merchant, of Boulogne, which was going to the herring fishery under a safe conduct of the princes. Understands that a man-of-war from Nyeuport or Ostend, which made the capture, was at Calais on Sunday or Monday last. Asks the deputy to find out where she came from. Boulogne, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

[21 Oct.] R. O. **650.** SIR WILLIAM POULET to CROMWELL.

On my reporting to the King your intention to come to his Grace at Easthampstead, he ordered me to say that if any causes required haste, you should repair to him at Easthampstead, where your lodging should be made. If not, you had better come to Windsor. Basing, Thursday morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

21 Oct. R. O. **651.** THOMAS LEGH to [CROMWELL].

I have received your letters the 17th inst., and I find you think that in my last "I went partly about" to excuse enormities and abuses unjustly laid to my charge. I had no object except to signify the truth, and to show that the charge committed to me by the King is substantially executed. It would be folly in me to excuse myself if my actions did not correspond; and though a man is given to sensual appetites I am not addicted to such notable sensualities and abuses as you are informed. I believe that you wrote out of your love and zeal to me on the subject, and that your admonition was for my welfare. I desire that such as have slandered me may justify it before you at my return. Whereas you speak of certain things, as, first, my velvet gown as not fit for me to wear, I am content to leave it. I know right well, in some things I can wear no worse. I have worn none since I came from London, "but one that Richmond's wife bought for me of Garter's son immediately after his death, fur and all for 4*l.*; and because it was light and warm I took it with me." Secondly, wherein you desire me to discharge my servant and horse, I have no servant but what I had these six years, except John Akers, whom I have taken of late to be my clerk, and this bearer, Mr. Lampelew's sister's son, who bought himself a coat of the colour of your livery at his own cost, unknown to me, at St. Alban's, and desired to bear me company till the term began. Thirdly, whereas you wish me to follow my injunctions, I have done so without any alteration; and I have not been against them who for lack of age have been discharged of their habit, but permitted them to dwell where they will, within the abbey or without, "so that the abbey or monastery hath not been charged by me to keep them, nor that they should under that colour keep them as monks still." I wish to know what I shall do with them who are above 24 years and wish to leave their vows, as in Deny Abbey. It would be right that we visitors should observe a uniformity in these and other matters. As my brother buried his wife of late, and is not very expert in the world, I willed him to ride with me to see the countries and manners of men, and for no other cause; and as I did not dare to ask you to take him into your service, I have sent him for a time to my lord of Chester. The abbot of West Dereham, in the diocese of Norwich, is dead.* I wish to know your pleasure for his successor. Cambridge, 21 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

* *See* Vol. VII., 1280, which belongs to this year. This abbot's Christian name appears to have been Richard (*see* Vol. V., 280), but his surname is unknown.

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652. [Richard] Bowyer to [Cromwell.]

R. O. I beg you will remember the signature of my bill for Bothum. The monastery of Westderham is void by death. Is it your pleasure my lord of Welbeck shall proceed to a new election, and that I shall continue, as before, registrar to that Order with fee of 40*s.*? As the King is Supreme Head, and nominates all bishops, I think he ought to nominate all abbots and priors, exempt and non-exempt, and translate them when necessary. It would be enough for the ordinances to restore them and put them in possession. I think also where bishops and abbots have patronage of benefices and give the next advowson, this privilege should be reserved to the King. For this purpose an office should be established that no man have two promotions, nor two men entitled to one promotion, with the exception to plurality according to the statute. If this office should be erected, would be glad to be its registrar. I beg you will write to the prior of the Trinity, York, for a lease to be made to me of Heedley manor, with the hospital of St. Nicholas, at the rent now assessed in the King's books; also that you will write to your commissary to see the same lease sealed at your visitation. A prebend in York called Fridaythorpe is void by Shorton's death.

Hol., pp. 2.

653. The Convent of Worcester Priory to [Cromwell.]

R. O. We perceive that you are informed that our brother Thomas Sudbury, now cellarer, is a dilapidator of our monastery, and does not regard its profits. You desire that he should be expelled, and our brother Fordam be admitted in his place. No men know better the providence, learning, and good husbandry of the said two persons than we do, and we trust you will not be offended if we disclose to you our conscience. We consider that Sudbury has been a good husband to the profit of the monastery, and has substantially repaired its manors, &c. He has a frame ready to be set up in the "brewerne" of the monastery, which was decayed in the time when Fordam was cellarer. The vault of the infirmary fell down suddenly, we conjecture, through an earthquake which shook not only that but other ruinous parts of the house. This Michaelmas Sudbury would have gladly surrendered his office but for the entreaties of his brethren. Fordam is a troublesome person, and has put our house to great expense and vexation. Our master prior, John Lawherne, sub-prior, and Sudbury have paid Fordam's debts to the amount of 280*l.*, as will be seen by bills under his own hands. He has also, under the name of the monastery, borrowed money and converted it to his own use, as of one Gardoner, of Barnet, and John Knottysforde, and Walker, of Tewkesbury, now dwelling in London. For this Walker arrested our prior, being in London at the convocation. He is infected with the pox that no man may abide him. What with physick for his disease, prowling to his friends, and other misuses, we think he will be the ruin of our house.

Signed: Johannes Lawerne, sub-prior: Will'mus Lemster: Humfridus Webley, Sacrista et in Sacra Theologia bacalarius: Will'mus Hanbury, Master of the Chapell: Joh'es Multon, chanter: dompnus Thomas Blockeley: dan William Bordysley: Thomas Sturbryge (?): Thomas Wlstane, tercius prior: Thomas Grymley: Will'mus Benett: Rogerus Batenall, subsacrista: Thomas Oswalde: Joh'es Hardwyke: Robartus Gregory: John More: Will'mus Hedynton, Elemosinris (*sic*): Humfridus Grafton, pittensarius: Rogerus Stanford, Cumbarius (?) et in Sacra Theologia bachalarius: Rogerus Bewdeley, capelanus: Edmundus Ledbury, hostelarius: Joh'es Crowlle: Nicholaus Schypystun, subscelararius: Johannes Newnam: Henricus Hymmulton: Thomas Brodwas, succentor: Joh'es Cropthorne.

Pp. 2.

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21 Oct. R. O. **654.** Thomas Sudburi, Cellarer, to Cromwell.

I perceive by the letters I received from you that you are informed I let farms and other holdings at my pleasure, without the consent of Master Doctor, to whom the governance of this monastery is committed. I have done nothing of the kind since my master, the prior, was in trouble, though I did so before, as was the custom of my predecessors. Worcester priory, 21 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

21 Oct. R. O. **655.** Sir Nich. Wadham to Cromwell.

When you were at my Lord Chief Justice at Redlynch, you spake a merry word to me sitting at dinner, "that if I could be contented to occupy forth my office of the sheriffwicks of Somerset and Dorset," whereunto I answered no; but now I beg that I may continue in the office another year. Otherwise my undersheriff tells me I shall lose a great part of my advantage, as many are reprieved to the next assizes. My son, John Wadham, would have waited upon you but his horseman fell suddenly sick, and until the danger be known I have counselled him not to approach you. Meryfelde, 21 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Oct. R. O. **656.** Lady Margery Sandys to Cromwell.

I write to you of the prior of Worcester, Dan Wm. More, who remains in Gloucester at the King's pleasure and yours. I beg the matter may be examined, for he is a true monk to God and the King, and his accuser, Dr. Nekam, is very well known. He was elected to his room by the whole convent and the gift of the bishop of Winchester, Dr. Fox, without giving a penny for his promotion. He will be glad to give you in ready money as much as any other man will give, and therefore my trust is you will be good to him. At the Vine, 21 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

21 Oct. R. O. **657.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Sends by the bearer, Jas. Roberts, six pieces of ulrons, which he has got with much ado as none are to be had for money, price 10*s.* 6*d.* the piece. Is bound for the amount. If he had done no more than others Lisle wrote to, his Lordship would have been disappointed. Jas. Roberts chose them himself, and there are scarcely so many more to be had in London. It hath stayed me two days the seeking of the same. London, 21 Oct.

There is not one poldavy to be had for money.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

21 Oct.. Vit. B. xiv. 148. B. M. **658.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

"Molto . . . . . .
Ancora che non o . . . . . .
per non mancare . . . . . .
l'imperatore ancora che h . . . . . .
de volere mandare nova armata . . . . . .
desarmare del tutto, et ha remandato . . . . . .
dicono questo essere causato de Andrea Doria . . . . . .
retornare per questi tempi in Affrica, et maxime . . . . . .
volta partito con l'armata che haveva destinata . . . . . .
sa, la fortuna lo rebuto in Scicilia: l'imperatore . . . . . .
apresso de lui 2,000 lanzichinecchi, et 3,000 Spagno[li] . . . . . .

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se resoluto volere desarmare per non spendere, et . . . . . .
che gli dole de quello che ha speso, et come sara . . . . . .
Scicilia vole andare a revedere tutti li porti et . . . . . .
Puglia, et farle fortificare per essere sicuro, ...
non lo possa offendere, havendo a tornare in Aff[rica] . . . . . .
nira in Napoli, et de li a Roma, dove il papa . . . . . .
male se non se ajuta con Francesi, et che non faccia . . . . . .
fece papa Clemente, in Bologna al imperatore. Il qu . . . . . .
che volendo l'imperatore da lui molte cose exorbitante . . . . . .
dava molto imperiosamente. Papa Clemente fece . . . . . .
imperatore como la Maesta Christianissima haveva mandato li . . . . . .
a recercarlo de parentato, et amicitia con offerir . . . . . .
conditione, quando l'imperatore intese questo se tolse q . . . . . .
mande, et gli parse assai potere octenere de . . . . . .
lega deffensiva de Italia cosa de poco m[omento] . . . . . .
. . . . . demora che l'Imperatore fara
. . . . . una ancora che l'Imperatore
. . . . . [S]ede Appostolica, non dimeno commo
. . . . . maxime in Roma, sara tanto stimulato
. . . . . [Ita]liani, quali hanno differentia con la Sede
Appostolica . . . . . quelli, alli quali la Sede Appostolica ha occupato
li stati loro, ... ponere al Imperatore, che essendo remessi da lui in
casa saranno [al Imperato]re fideli servitori, offeriranno il stato, la vita,
et danari [et] per questa via farlo sicuro signore d'Italia, talche faranno
per [ogn]i modo intrare l'Imperatore in questo ballo.

" . . . occorre ancora doe belle stravagantie. L'una sie chel papa . . . . .
de animo de non volere mai comportare che il duca de Urbino [ott]enga
Camerino, et il duca de Urbino vole piu presto morire [che] lassarlo. L'Im-
peratore fa grandissimo conto del duca de Urbino, et [sem]pre l'ha favorito
et favorisce, et a esso imperatore importa molto [ha]verlo per amico in
Italia. L'altra sie che e cosa certa, che l'imperatore [fa]ra ch'el papa entri
in la lega deffensiva de Italia, et in . . . . persuadera il papa, ab honesto,
dicendo 'Havendo io a fare [im]presa contra il Turcho, et contra li Mori,
non e honesto che tu . . . . . a per beneficio de questa santa impresa pigli
la protectione . . . . . de assigurarme che essendo io a ditta impresa, et
volendo il [Re de] Francia disturbarla con venire in Italia, che tu me
deffende . . . . [in]scieme con li altri principi Italiani. Pero e necessario
che tu . . . . . in questa liga deffensiva con loro.' Hora haveti a saper, che
il . . . . . to volere piu presto morire, che lassare la sua neutralita,
et lo dice liberar . . . . . .
questa domanda e co . . . . . .
one de dolersi de lui, et . . . . . .
sua in Roma S^re^ si po dire . . . . . .
terre de Collonesi, et del paese del D[uca] . . . . . .
parte fino in Peroscia, per certo io vedo questo pap . . . . . .
mine si che staremmo a vedere la festa. Rengratio D[io] . . . . . .
bisogno de lui, et che non ha cosa alcuna delle nostre in . . . . . .

" Io ho havuto lettere de M. Francisco, mio fratello, quale me . . . . . .
che fu in corte parlo con il cardinale de Parisi, et con il C[ardinale] . . . . .
della forma ch'io gli havevo dato in commissione, secondo . . . . . a
V. S. et che tutti doi loro lo sconfortorno a parlare . . . . . con il papa
dicendo che il papa e tanto alterato, che non . . . . . ne alcuno, et
che queste ragioni erano di poco mom[ento] . . . . . dice que molti Cardi-
nali gli dissero per cosa certa, che . . . . il papa fusse in Roma procederia
contra il Re nostro . . . . . nem. Non dimeno subbito che fu a
Roma il papa . . . . . Francesco l'ando a trovar secondo la com-

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658. Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

missione ch'i . . . . . imposta, et venne a dirli il tutto, et dice che il pap[a] . . . . . buona audientia, et che stette in gran considcratione . . . . . andò molto interrogando sopra quelle ragione che le . . . . . da parte mia, dice bene che il papa intro a fare . . . . . et lamenti, ma che alla fine mustro de remanere . . . . . fatto. Et prego ditto M. Francesco che gli volesse dass[ar] . . . . . lettera di V. S. per poterla molto bene considerare . . . . . olta sopra cio. Domandogli se . . . . . perche io non andavo, talche mu . . . . . ad hora non ha fatto cosa alcuna . . . . . contra la Maesta de Re, talche quelli Cardinali che . . . . . uti sono remasti scornati. Mio fratello me ha scritto . . . . . to quello di momento che intendera, et che succedera che me ne . . . . . ra. Me avisa commo l'imperatore e venuto a Messina, el deli presto . . . . . ra in Calabria. Et che ha alicentiato tutti li lanzichinecchi, in [Ita]lia lassa 1,500 Spagnoli, il resto menara con lui, non venira pri[ma] che a Natale in Napoli, ma dice che in Napoli non se vole ferma[re] niente, ma che subbito venira a Roma, dove stara um mese con [il] papa, et poi andara a Genova per preparare la impresa nova de [A]ffrica, dove e Barbarossa signore de Algieri, et de molti altri lochi, . . . se retrova 50 vele, et da gran disturbo in la rivera de Spa[gn]a. La cosa che io scrissi a V. S. de Minorica fu verissima.

"[Il Go]vernatore di questa terra sie il vescovo Sipontino, nepote che fu del [cardina]le de Monte, et il Papa ne fa un grandissimo conto, et gli da gran . . . . . io lo conforto a stare apresso il papa alla venuta di questo Imperatore . . . . . che mantenghi il papa in proposito de non intrare in lega alcuna con [l'] imperatore.

"Ditto vescovo per la buona memoria de suo zio mustre . . . . . re molto servitore della Maesta del Re. Il ditto vescovo fa [gran] lamento che il papa mantenera il proposito de non intrare in lega [prima di p]onere l'accordo con il Re de Francia, quale accordo il papa . . . . . certo de poterlo octenere, et spera che il re de Fran[cia] . . . . . acordare forsi de meno de quello che ha domandato peril pas (*a leaf lost?*)
Io non so anda . . . . . .
commesso a Gurone . . . . . .
volunta del Re circa . . . . . .
che io aspetta la resposta, quale . . . . . .
di V. S., alla quale humilmente me racoma[ndo]."

21 Oct. 1535. *Signed.*

P.S.—"I . . . . . .
fratello de xvi. del . . . . . .
che la lettera che me ha scri[tta] . . . . . .
rita pontificia, mustra che habbia . . . . . .
il cardinale Ghinuccio, et con Simonetta, havera . . . . . .
quelle parole Nemini mortalium sit fattorum suorum . . . . . .
ratio, ma mio fratello, quale era bene advertito . . . . . .
cosa dice haverli resposto, che questo a questo, ne . . . . . .
ne alcun Cardinale pensino, che il Re sia mai per . . . . . .
obedientia, ne conto di se per obligo, ma quello che . . . . . .
ha scritto e stato solo per mustrare che queste . . . . . .
chimere che trovano, et predicano questi impe[riali sono] false fitione. A questi giorni ditti imperiali ha[nno fatto] stampare un opera, de morte Rofensis et Mo[ri, le] piu gran chimere del mondo, da movere a pieta . . . . . Et vanno drieto a queste sue baglie."

Mutilated. Add. Endd.

1535.

21 Oct. **659.** BERNARDIN SANDRO to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 103. B. M.

Received your letter yesterday on returning from Padua. Has written to Jonys, as you advised, and il Signore (Pole) bade. I hope you will soon have him there. There has been a flood in Venice, and your books were in the basement of M. Edmondo's (Harvel's) house, but, fortunately, I had placed them on a chest, so that they were not injured. Today or tomorrow will remove them to M. Donato's house, where I hope we shall stay for the winter. We have a fine house on the grand canal, between the house of Foscari and the ferry of St. Barnabas. M. Edmondo has not yet returned from Sicily. If he had stayed here, he would probably have taken a better house. His present house is so small and cold and foul that it drove away il Signore, because, since you went away, he left that of St. Boldo, and took this. Within a fortnight *Basil* will be finished. If you wish, I will keep my copy for you, which is "di bella carta fabriana grande." M. Aloisio Priuli wished to have it, but I wanted to keep it for myself. Being in need of money, I offer it to you, that so I may have the use of it. I spoke to the parent of Messer Jaques at Padua about your money, but he said he had heard nothing from him or his friends for more than a year, and was ashamed of his villainous behaviour towards you. Many others besides you have been taken in by him. He has promised to write to him by the first messenger and try to make him acknowledge his error. M. Cortino left Padua for France eight days ago, and came to take leave of il Signore. The Pope has returned to Rome, and the cardinal Contarini with him, whose brother Federico has just died. The Pope has given the Cardinal 200 cr. a month for the provision of himself and his family, with lodgings in the palace, till he can give him a larger revenue. The Emperor has not yet left Sicily, but is expected at Naples by Christmas. It was hoped he would come sooner, and all the lords of Italy were ready to go and meet him; but now they remain at home raising money, a sign of future war. Has written to Jonys what you entrusted to me, and Lylio has sent him his sister's letters. Belson and Matthio recommend themselves to you. Venice, 21 Oct. 1535.

Hol. Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

21 Oct. **660.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS., 8,715, f. 129b. B. M.

Particulars about the illness of Francis I. Hears, by letters from England, that the King has made an ordinance that church goods shall come to the Exchequer, reserving only enough for the present holders to live. Digiun.

Ital., p. 1. *Copy headed:* Al Signor M. Ambrogio. Da Digiun, 21 detto (October).

22 Oct. **661.** JOHN AP RICE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have sent you an abridgment of the comperts of the places we have visited since we came from London. We will obey your pleasure lately notified for not expelling any above the age of 20; but we have dismissed many above that age already. We are now at Cambridge, where I observed in the heads great pertinacity to their old blindness. If they were gradually removed, learning would flourish here, as the younger sort be of much towardness. Of the old sort are Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Metcalf, Dr. Blyth, master of this college, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Buckmaster. When we were late at Walden, the abbot, a man of good learning, as I examined him alone, showed me secretly "upon stipulation of silence, but unto you as no judge," that he had secretly contracted marriage, because, though he might not do it by the laws of men, he might do it lawfully by the laws of God for avoiding of more inconvenience. He trusts you will not do anything prejudicial to him, but

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661. JOHN AP RICE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

that, as many good men who dare not speak would be glad to have that remedy, you might be induced to help them. Rather than he should live in a monastery *contra conscientiam* he would yield it to you. There are now only seven persons left, and they very old; he had so persuaded the rest in his lecture, which he kept daily among them, that there was no sanctity in monkery. You might soon have the house clean abandoned if you would. You may see by the comperts of that house how all live that profess chastity, for this house was of as good name as other whereof we have no comperts, and here they declared the truth, because their master always exhorted them to do so. But in other houses they did not. At St. Alban's we found little, although there were much to be found. The master of the Savoy had need be looked upon by you, for he observes not the King's ordinances. It were well to suppress the nunnery of Sapwell, of the abbot of St. Alban's foundation, as you may see by the comperts. Cambridge, 22 Oct.

Hol, pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Oct. R. O.

662. SIR NICHOLAS CAREW to CROMWELL.

I and the other Commissioners have taken certificates of the yearly values of benefices within our division, whereof the auditor, Edw. Chamber, has engrossed a book in paper, which I send. I think it should have been in parchment. Shall it be done anew, in rolls or otherwise? Let me know if you be at any point with Warram for Halyng. Pardon me that I have not seen you since your being at Stepney. I was informed you had gone to the Court eight days ago. At my house, 22 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Oct. R. O.

663. W. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

The King and Queen came to my poor house on Friday the 15th of this month, and continued there till Tuesday. I expected to have seen you, which would have been a great comfort to me and my poor wife. Please to remember that on behalf of my friend, John Awdelett, of Abingdon, you were pleased to befriend him; but I hear from him that the matter at variance betwixt the abbot and him has not been committed, as you promised, to be decided by certain indifferent persons. The Vine, 22 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

22 Oct. Fuller, Hist. Univ. of Camb., 216. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, I. 376.

664. CAMBRIDGE.

Injunctions by Dr. Thos. Leigh, Cromwell's vicar general, for the University of Cambridge, given 22 Oct. 1535.

1. That all students or scholars are to observe the statutes and customs of the University and colleges, where not repugnant to the King's or these injunctions. 2. That no master or fellow shall sell fellowships or take money for reception of scholars. 3. That all factions shall cease, and college elections be on the merits of the candidates. 4. That the vice-chancellor and proctors, and the heads of houses, shall send to Cromwell their charters, statutes, bulls, &c., with a rental and inventory. 5. That the University shall maintain a lecture in Greek or Hebrew. 6. That all heads of houses, scholars, and students shall be present at a mass in St. Mary's church for the souls of the founders, and for the happy state of the King and Queen Anne. 7. That every provost, &c. shall provide a copy of these and the King's injunctions, and cause them to be read monthly to the scholars.

Lat.

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22 Oct. **665.** CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS].

Vienna Archives.

Received at Palermo his letter of 11 Aug., and since then, those of 25 Aug. and 6 Sept., notifying the receipt of the Emperor's from Goleta. Supposes he has since received those from Tunis and Trepana. Recapitulates their contents. Andrew Doria was not able to sail on account of adverse winds. Has determined to postpone the expedition on account of the time of year, and Doria has been sent to guard Goleta and the frontiers, and attack the ships which have remained with Barbarossa, who has taken Maho in Minorca, and is now at sea plundering. Supposes he has heard from the queen of Hungary about the interview between the two Queens. Touching the proposals of Dr. Adam, Ferdinand and the Emperor will overlook what is past, but he must not practise to their prejudice in Germany.

As to the pressure put upon Chapuys to know the Emperor's decision, and also upon the Sieur de Likerke by the English ambassador, has determined to delay answering during his voyage to Tunis. The matter must be kept on foot until Chapuys has communicated with the Pope, and seen what his Holiness will do touching England, and also how the French king will behave and what he will do as to the overtures made by the Admiral to the Queen Dowager of Hungary, at the said interview of which the Sieur de Vely has also spoken.

As long as the king of England remains in his present abominable condition with his concubine, and holds the divorce valid and the Princess not his heir, refusing to submit to the Council, it is impossible with honour and a good conscience to treat with him. Mecina, 22 Oct. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

23 Oct. **666.** CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Add. Ch. 12827. B. M.

Notarial attestation by John Rheseus, LL.B., principal registrar of the King in ecclesiastical causes, of the oath taken by Thos. Cromwell, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the University, acknowledging the King as Supreme Head of the Church. In Domo congregationis nostræ, 23 Oct. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.

Signed: Joannes Crayford, vice-cancellarius; per me Nicolaum Metcalf; Johannes Watson, theologie professor; Joannes Edmondes; Gulielmus Bukmastre, and 16 others. *Seal cut off.*

Lat. Vellum. Endd.

2. Modern copies in Harl. 7,033 f. 158, and 7,041 f. 193.

667. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, Cambridge, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Express their gratitude to Cromwell for getting their tenths remitted, and their satisfaction in having him for their governor. If they fail to gain their cause, which has now been running on for six years, they will suffer great loss and have to reduce the number of their scholars.

Lat., pp. 2. Add.: Amplissimo viro, Magistro Thomæ Crumwello, Regio Secretario, Cantabrigiensis Academiæ Cancellario. *Endd.*

[23 Oct.] **668.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

Cleop., E. IV. 127. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 75.

On Friday, 22 October, I rode back to take an inventory of Fowlstone and thence went to Langden, where I sent Bartlett, your servant, with my servants to circumcept the abbey and keep all starting holes. I went alone to the abbot's lodging "joining upon the fields and wood even like a cony clapper full of starting holes," and was a good space knocking at the door. I found a short pole axe and dashed the door in pieces, and went about the house, with the pole axe, for the abbot is a "dangerous desperate knave, and hardy." Finally the abbot's whore, *alias* his gentlewoman, "bestirred her

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668. Richard Layton to Cromwell—*cont.*

stumps towards her starting holes," where Bartlett took "the tender damoisel." After examination, sent her to Dover to the mayor to set in some cage or prison for eight days. I brought holy father abbot to Canterbury, and here in Christchurch will leave him in prison. Your servant, John Antonie, and his men marvelled what fellow I was. I found her apparel in the abbot's coffer. By this it shall appear to all, that ye do not deprive or visit but on substantial grounds. This morning I ride to visit the Archbishop and "now when I have visite his see, this night I will be at Feversham abbey." Scribbled this Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary. *Endd.*

[23 Oct.] **669.** Richard Layton to Cromwell.

R. O. This Saturday I came to Christchurch, Canterbury, where one of my servants called me up suddenly, else I had been burnt in my bed. The great dining chamber, called the King's lodging, where the bishop of Winchester lay before I came, took fire by some firebrand or snuff of a candle setting the rushes on fire. My servants were nearly choked in their beds. After I had found a back door I called up the house, and sent to the town for help; but before water came the great lodging was past recovery. Only three chambers were burnt, called the new or the King's lodging. The gable ends of the house, made of strong brick, kept the fire from the houses adjoining. As soon as I had set men to quench the fire, I went into the church, and set four monks with bandogs to keep the shrine, and put the sexton in the vestry to keep the jewels, appointing monks in every quarter of the church with candles. I sent also for the abbot of St. Augustine's to be in readiness to take down the shrine, and send the jewels into St. Augustine's. If I had not taken this order, harm would have been done. Such bedding as was cast into the cloister was embezzled by poor folks, who came rather to spoil than to help.

The prior of Dover and his monks are as bad as others. Sodomites there is none, for they have no lack of women. The abbot of Langden is worse than all the rest, the drunkenest knave living. His canons are as bad as he, without a spark of virtue. The abbot made his chaplain take a woman and brought her up to his own chamber, and made his chaplain's bed in the inner chamber, and made him go to bed with her. The house is in utter decay, and will shortly tumble down. You must depose him at once, and take an inventory of the goods. I have pronounced him perjured, reserving the punishment to you. Langden is three miles from Dover. There is another priory, called Fowlstone, 10 or 12 miles from Canterbury, wherein is a prior and a sick monk. It is in the gift of my lord of Canterbury. Lord Glynton (Clinton) pretends to be the founder, but the King is surely the founder. The parish church belongs to the priory, and with the glebe land is its whole revenue, which amounts to 70*l.*, of which the vicar has 10*l.* The benefice is 40*l.* and 20*l.* of glebe. The priory was first a nunnery, then a parsonage with a vicar; but when the parson died the archbishop, who was a Black Monk, turned it into a priory. The house is in utter decay. It consists of one hall, one chamber, a kitchen, and a little parlour under ground, not meet for a monk. The prior's monk *maximus sodomita;* the prior, an apostate and a runagate. He should be sent home and punished for his apostacy, and his monk returned to Canterbury. He has a few "catel," but no household stuff. The barns are well filled with corn. Send word whether I shall depose him, and turn the priory into a parsonage with a vicar, and make the King patron, and give it me for a parsonage. I am informed the prior has much money.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

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23 Oct. **670.** WILLIAM PRIOR OF BRIDLINGTON to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. IV. 53. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 80.

Your mastership, by your last letters, advised me to recognize the King to be our patron and founder, as nothing in our original grant to us by Sir Gilbert de Gaunte, cousin to our original founder, appeared to the contrary; or else appear before your Mastership and other of his Grace's Council on 31 Oct.

We have been without interruption in this behalf nigh 200 years, and I beg we may be now. As I cannot, because of infirmity, appear before you, I beg credence for the bearer, my brother, of whom you shall receive a token. Monastery of Bridlington, 23 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Thos. Cromwell, Secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

23 Oct. **671.** DAME MARY CAPELL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Her annuity of 40 marks, granted by Henry VII. and confirmed by the King, is in arrear for two and a half years ended at Michaelmas. Begs Cromwell's assistance to obtain it, and will give him 20*l.* to buy a hobby. Rayne, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Oct. **672.** The BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to CROMWELL.*

R. O. St. P. V. 7.

Writes to express his sense of the kindness shown by the English ambassador to him and his colleagues. Have informed their master of the King's good will by the abbot of Kinlose, James's secretary, of whose inclination to peace, Cromwell may remind the King, the writer spoke to his Highness on St. George's Day. Has advised him to speak to the King at this time. Desires to be commended to the duke of Norfolk, the Chancellor, and others. Dijon, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

23 Oct. **673.** G. LILY to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VI. 157. B. M.

Had not intended to write to him till he re-read his letter, and his expression of a desire to hear from him. Has returned to his studies. Servants are scarce, and they are obliged to pay attention to their master's † wishes, not their own. Spends what time he can spare from his service in study, but has no leisure. Are settled at Venice as of old. Their master, as Starkey knows, prefers this air to that of Padua. Was wearied at Padua by having to accompany his master about out of doors, as is the custom there. Here one rower relieves us of all the trouble. Excuses himself for not writing to Joannus (Jones). Does not understand that his (Lily's) sister is thinking of marriage. Wrote to Starkey a letter of congratulation on the recovery of his patron's brother.‡ Wishes to know if it was delivered, and asks for news of the said person's son, his patron's nephew. Asks him to salute his old friend Sworder.

Marcus Fortia of Avignon has arrived at Padua, to study here with Lazarus. "Eum mihi vix dum adire et coll . . . . . tamen . . . . .

* This letter is placed by the Editors of the State Papers in the year 1534, probably on the evidence of the *Diurnal of Occurrents* (p. 18), which apparently places the mission of the bp. of Aberdeen, Murray and Erskine to France in that year. The date seems almost to be confirmed absolutely by the Bp's reference to an interview with Henry VIII. on St. George's day, which he might very well have had in the year 1534, but not, so far as we know, in 1535. But the sequence of entries in the *Diurnal* is inaccurate, and that relating to the bp. of Aberdeen's mission to France (like the paragraph immediately before it relating to the Parliament) belongs to the year 1535. *See* Vol. VIII., 1136.

† Reginald Pole. ‡ Lord Montague.

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673. G. Lily to Starkey—*cont.*

justum in eo consalutando officium meum, et de rebus suis communicandi facultatem omnem eriperent; hoc tamen scias velim, eum Lazar . . . . . propter ingenium ejus et suavissimos mores summis laudibus in cœlum efferre." Cortinus is returning to France. Asks for letters. Has determined to consult Walker. Venice, 10 kal. Nov.

Hol., Lat., mutilated, pp. 2. *Add.:* Londini.

23 Oct. **674.** Charles V. to his Ambassador in France.

Granvelle, Papiers d'Etat, II. 387.

Had a conversation lately with the French ambassador, who said he had no charge concerning peace. Desired him, nevertheless, to talk to Granvelle about it, that Francis might see that the Emperor did not wish to rest content with general words. Granvelle proposed again to the said ambassador the marriage of the princess of England with Mons. d'Angolesmes, saying that if Francis had listened to the proposal when it was first made they would have done the king of England much good, both as regards his conscience and his honor, and the evils which every one expected would have been avoided; moreover, if he were willing to listen to the proposal now, the matter could still be arranged, for the great benefit of the king of England and his kingdom, and to prevent further evil, both as regards the Faith and the Church. Francis should consider that if Charles did not desire the greatness of his children, and had not confidence in establishing a good peace, he would have nothing to do with such a match. It is true that the Princess is not in the Emperor's power, but if they were united the marriage would be feasible. One difficulty, the Ambassador alleged, was that when a marriage between the Princess and one of the children of France was heretofore proposed, it was feared that it might revive the old quarrels between the kingdoms; but our countries and France could be united so as to prevent such contentions for ever; and, besides, the king of France had already spoken of such a marriage, which was ill-taken in England, but by this means it would be more feasible. The ambassador happening to speak of the marriage of the Dauphin (for whom the English marriage was formerly proposed) with our niece of Portugal, he was answered that if the Dauphin were to marry her by this means we should be more obliged to preserve the said kingdom of England, and that our good-will to our relatives must be considered, as shown in our marrying the two princesses of Denmark at great expense, notwithstanding that their father Christiern behaved so badly to us. Granvelle also offered that the Emperor would give one of the French king's sons 40,000 or 50,000 cr. annually from Milan if the King would leave the Duke in peace.

Thanks the Ambassador for his information touching the coming of Melancthon to France, the considerations touching the Council, the fear the king of England has of it, and the practises in Germany to hinder it.

As to the marriage of the Scotch king with the daughter of Vendosme, since the thing is done it must be held good. That King has written to say that though he marries in France, he will always remain in good friendship with us. The Ambassador is to keep this secret. * * * *

Has intentionally delayed to answer the French ambassador, and does not mean to do so until he has communicated with the Pope, and heard what he intends to do concerning England, and also whether the French king will do what has been mentioned. Cannot, of course, treat with the king of England if he intends to live with his concubine, and hold the divorce valid, and therefore the Princess not to be his heir, without submitting to the Council.

Complains of the conduct of the Sieur de Vely, the French ambassador, during the voyage to Tunis, and in the camp before Goletta. He has

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published false news in England. He was well provided for, and the English ambassador, who was always with him, has expressed his thanks. Messina, 23 Oct. 1535.
Fr.

23 Oct. **675.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 130. B. M.

Hears now that the difficulty about the Scotch marriage is that as Francis (*questa maesta*) promised to give the bride 15,000 a year beside the dowry, which is said to be 200,000 francs, "ben che M. di Vandomo vi corra," the Scotch king (*quel Re*) wishes an assignment of this sum to be made with the consent of Parliament and the Royal Chamber. The King gives him to understand that he does not mean to fail in his promise, but will not be bound to this condition. The ambassadors have written about it to their master, and are waiting for an answer.
Ital., pp. 2. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al medesimo alli 23 detto [Oct.] da Digiun.

24 Oct. **676.** Stephen Bishop of Winchester to Cromwell.

R. O.

After a good passage, and the loss today of my servant Wodal by the great sickness, wherewith he was infected at his late being in London longer than I would he should, tomorrow I leave for the French court. My journey, though slow, is, I fear me, "more speedy than my horse, by reason of their travail on the seas, will maintain." The bailly of Troyes left me word to make no haste. If you think greater speed necessary, I shall use the post. I write you this that you may explain to the King the delay in my journey, which, in the "strange watery weather" in France, is more cumbrous than wont. Calays, 24 Oct. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Oct. **677.** John Abbot of Tewkesbury to Cromwell.

R. O.

I thank you for your goodness at my preferment, and your loving commendations to the King when he was at Tewkesbury, as yet undeserved of me. I had trusted to have provided a gelding for you, and I now send you one, with 5*l.* to buy you a saddle. Whereas I have heretofore been slack in my duty, I trust henceforth I shall better recompence your deserts. Teoxbury, 24 Oct. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Oct. **678.** Ric. Vowel, prior of Walsingham, to Cromwell.

R. O.

At my latest suit to you for valuation of the oblations in Our Lady's chapel, you desired me to make suit to you again when the certificate of the commissioners was brought in. I beg credit for Rob. Towneshend, to whom I have made known my mind more fully than I can write. Without your aid our house shall never be able to bear the charges. 24 Oct.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Oct. **679.** Ric. Blownt to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

On my arrival at Bruges I went with John Smytt to the goldsmith with your jewel. He demands three weeks to make it, and 4 angels 12 styvers for the work. I have therefore deferred breaking it till I hear from you. I have delivered him 7 cr. towards it, "weronne 4 lyis in cownterpasse with your juyll," which cownterpasse I have delivered to John Smytt, and your 3 pearls. I enclose a pattern of the goldsmith's doing, "and the xx. wyth spottes be the plassys wer the dyamondes shullde stonde." Bruges, 24 Oct.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

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24 Oct. **680.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 130 b. B. M.

It is more than a month since the Scotch ambassadors have had the brief, which they said they would send to their King. Yesterday they gave him to understand that they had not sent it, having had no opportunity, but would send it with their letters if he approved, but that as the sea was not safe this time of year, they send their letters by England, by which way the brief might easily go wrong. Rather suspects that, perhaps, they would be pleased that it should not come otherwise to their King, so as not to have to make the answer which is asked for, the King being friendly with England. Conjectures by the delay that they have written to their King, and this is in consequence of his answer. Answered that he must send it somehow to the King, but was sorry they had not told him this when he first gave it to them; that he would have sent it by a courier, as he was commissioned to do, in which he has failed through their fault.

Will now find some other way of sending it.

Ital., pp. 2. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al medesimo Sig. M. Ambrogio, da Digiun, 24 Ottobre.

24 Oct. **681.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 31. B. M.

Wrote last on the 8th. The Imperial Ambassador in London wrote on the 25th Sept., that the Queen and Princess were in good health. On the 14th he had written that the Princess had been ill and was getting better, and that the governess of her household, la Ana's aunt, had concealed her illness for 12 days, so that he could not provide her with physicians. Neither the Ambassador nor his servant are allowed to visit her, which shows the Queen and Princess have special need of God's protection. The state of England is getting more and more disorderly. It is publicly said that mass is a great abuse; that Our Lord is not in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and only was so when He consecrated it; that saying the *Ave Maria* is folly; and that Our Lady cannot help those who pray to her and invoke her aid, for she is only a woman like others. Blasphemous words are said of images. The rents of many churches are taken away, and it is said that they will take away images, shrines (*templos*), and the principal temporalities of the Church. Is much grieved at the danger to the lives of the Queen and Princess, and begs the Empress to have continual prayer made on their behalf. Sees no remedy if *nuestro Señor* does not take them out of the kingdom.

Is much grieved to hear that the earl of Kildare has been deserted by his confederates, and persuaded by an uncle of his in England to go thither with a promise of pardon. Hostages have been left in his country, but that is of little importance. It is evident that he will be either martyred or perverted.

In the Charterhouse of London, revelations have been had from a deceased person, showing the glorious crown of martyrdom obtained by the cardinal of Rochester and the other martyred saints in England. Cromwell, who procures everything that Anne wishes, has forbidden these revelations to be published. Rome, 24 Oct. 1535.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

25 Oct. **682.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Repaired to Mr. Treasurer at Guildford to know what was done touching the lands, &c. of Leonard Mell, woolpacker. The finding was sent by me from Mr. Treasurer to Mr. Norres, the King then being at Easthampstead, to whom Norres delivered it. The King said though he was satisfied you should have it, he would know the value of the gift, which was determined to be five marks lands and five marks goods. Thinks it has been insinuated to

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the King that the gift was of higher value than it was. Therefore obtain the Comptroller's and Mr. Wingfield's certificate, specifying it to be as you stated. The Treasurer gave me a doe for you, which I send by Jas. Roberts, packed in canvas, desiring Mr. Porter may have a part. I also send you six ulrons; no poldavys to be had for money. Mr. Treasurer says that Jas. Hawksworth was with him touching the reparations of Porchester, and is appointed to be with him at Windsor on Friday, when he will inquire the King's pleasure about him. Your audit has been kept at Kingston Lisle. Hopes order has been taken for the 100*l.* for Mr. Saymour. It is hard trusting to his courtesy, for he hath small conscience. Clifford brought letters for me, but would not leave them with my hostess. As he took them away, does not know their contents. London, 25 Oct.

Tell Mr. Porter that Harry Knyvet will have him in remembrance when Mr. Secretary comes to Court.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

683. HUGH BISHOP OF WORCESTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Latimer's Rem., 370.

I was near "an axis" yesterday, which prevented me from coming for the draft you wot of. This day my lord of Westminster hath put unto me to preach there with him, else he would be disappointed. If you would send it to me by the bearer, I would apply my little wit "to they imitation of they same," and I will certify my lord of Canterbury, according to your advertisement.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Oct. **684.** H. BISHOP OF WORCESTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Latimer's Rem., 370.

Forgive me that I have not delivered you this draft before, as I ought, I have been so distracted in preparing homewards. *Postridie Sanctissimorum Sutorum.*

If you have the old seal of my office I will recompense you according to the weight.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Oct. **685.** RICHARD ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas this the King's monastery of Glastonbury has had spiritual jurisdiction within the town and parts adjoining, and has exercised by a deputy appointed by the abbot, now at the King's visitation I am inhibited from exercising such jurisdiction. The monastery has been visited already, and as many have causes depending in its courts, to whom I can give no answer, I wish to know what is to be done in the matter. Glastonbury, 26 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

26 Oct. **686.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 312.

Begs his favor for Dr. Thorindon, warden of the manors of Christchurch, Canterbury, and for the cellarer there, who is a right honest man. I beg that he may have some liberty for his health, for he is corpulent and sickly; for if he should still continue within his house, where there is no walk nor good air, his life will be shortened, and his house lose many commodities. Forde, 26 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: My singular friend, Master Crumwell. *Endd.*

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26 Oct. **687.** Moryson to Starkey.

Nero, B. vi. 144. B. M.

Frier writes the news about the ambition of the doctors of Padua, &c. Wishes to know whether his master* is alive and well. Barbarossa still gives the Emperor trouble, and has devastated Minorca. Frederick, the brother of Cardinal Contarini, is dead. Paul, the bp. of Rome, has given Erasmus a pension of 1,000 gold pieces. Pole is well. Wages war with hunger, dirt, cold, and wind. Will give in unless Starkey sends reinforcements. Padua, 7 cal. Nov.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Londini.

27 Oct. **688.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. C's. Letters, 313.

Begs his favor for Henry Turney, who, notwithstanding Cromwell's previous letters, is little regarded. Dover, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **689.** Cheese and Butter.

R. O.

Certificate by Sir John Champneys, mayor of London, that 14 qrs. wheat is delivered to Robt. Clarke, baker, and 5 weys of cheese, and a barrel of butter to Jas. Ketill, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1.

27 Oct. **690.** Ri. Gwent, of the Arches, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Mr. Olyver, Mr. Carne, and myself have remained here at London, occupied as you know, and are now very desirous to see the King at this Holy time of All Saints, if we may do so after the late proclamation against Londoners going near where he is. London, 27 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **691.** George Lord Cobham to Cromwell.

R. O.

One Swayneland, searcher at Gravesend, came to me this 27th Oct. and told me that on the 21st a gentleman came with two servants to him at Gravesend, saying that he came from you, and a ship had been appointed for him. As soon as he was on board he spake opprobrious words against the King and the Queen. As many strangers have passed lately, thinks it were well the passage were more strictly kept. Dr. Layton has visited the abbey of Rochester, and, if you will send your letters to the prior, I think he will appoint my uncle, Sir Edw. Cobham, receiver to the abbey. Cobham Hall, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **692.** College of Cobham.

R. O. Rym. xiv. 554.

Submission to the King as head of the Church, and renunciation of papal supremacy, by John Bayly, the master or provost, and the college of Cobham, Kent, 27 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Five signatures.*

693. John [Hilsey] Bishop of Rochester to Cromwell.

R. O.

Whereas you are informed that I unadvisedly visit colleges and abbeys in my diocese to the hindrance of the King's visitation, and have discharged me of my jurisdiction over my flock, certifying me by your own hand that covetousness should hinder me, and that all men in England would

* Cromwell.

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have offended the King before me, what answer can I make? I beg you will give credence to my letter as you have to the letter of my adversary, for if you withhold your protection I may be sorry I have received the charge I have, and be weary of my life. I have never visited abbey or college in my diocese more than I showed your mastership when I sued to you for my jurisdiction, and I never entered an abbey in my diocese till your visitors had left on Wednesday last, when I was in Malling at the licence of your visitor. And my adversary, your visitor, shall be my judge herein, though he has written to you otherwise. When I sued to you for my jurisdiction I had only 7 nobles in the world, which I borrowed. I have more since your favor, of which I have paid the chief part to your officers for their writings, &c. of my restitution. I desired your leave to visit the parish churches and deaneries of my diocese, which you gave me, and as I was doing this at Cobham your visitor's letters came to me that I hindered the King's visitation, and willed me to come to my church, where I should be visited by him. I replied, I was never there before, and was not stalled, nor had any provision to receive him. On which he licensed me to tarry his coming to Cobham, where he examined me upon oath of my duty towards God and my Prince, and licensed me to go to Malling to confirm children who waited for me there; where I preached in defence of the King's prerogative, and the abolishment of the bishop of Rome. If I be counted a trespasser for this, what courage shall I have hereafter to do my service? I am left without all comfort. Your visitor's complaint was owing to this: the convent of Rochester, by letters sent to London, gave my chaplain the advowson of a benefice called St. Margaret's; but when the visitor came he visited for the said benefice, and was resolved to have it; and as he was told it was given away, he tried to put me out of your favor, that I might not sue to you for it, and compelled the convent to give him the advowson; and thus he effected his purpose. If I do not justify this statement let me never have your favor again. Further, Mr. Gostwyke has sent to my receiver to let me have no money of his receipt. I am ashamed to trouble you. You count me covetous; but if you are not favorable to me, I shall only have 200*l.* a year to discharge me every way.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **694.** Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

R. O. I intend to appoint a new abbot in the monastery of Dereham. Let me know if you please to appoint any friend of yours. Let me know your mind concerning these religious persons, who, instantly kneeling on their knees, desire to be delivered of such religion as they have ignorantly taken upon themselves, and say that their living is against their conscience. I think it would be right they should be dismissed from their bondage, chiefly in Denye Abbey. The University of Cambridge are very joyful at your injunctions, and say that nothing was ever better for the students, except three or four Pharisaical Pharisees. Cambridge, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

27 Oct. **695.** Sir Will. Morgan to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received the King's commission for myself and the bishop of Llandaff for the value of the spiritual possessions of the diocese. Though the Bishop was not in these parts, I have endeavored to accomplish the object of the commission. As the commissioners live 40 or 50 miles asunder I could have little aid from them. I could not find Thos. Brene or John Wellden, the auditors. I have sent you a book of the valor, to the best of my abilities. It will rise above any previous estimation, as Master Quarr, archdeacon of Llandaff, can inform you. 27 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

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27 Oct. **696.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add MS. 8,715, f. 131. B. M.

Particulars about the illness of Francis I., who is better. The Landgrave and the duke of Wirtemberg have sent to excuse their going to the king of the Romans, to show that they intended nothing in contravention of the capitulation made with the French king. Gardiner (*Vincesta*) delays his coming to Court, perhaps on account of the King's illness. The Admiral, in the absence of the Grand Master, has charge of affairs, and is always much occupied near the King, who, when he was ill, saw only him, the queen of Navarre, Lorraine, Tournon, and two or three gentlemen; the queen of Navarre, I believe, very seldom. Hears that the English are displeased at Frederick Count Palatine's attempt to get possession of the kingdom of Denmark, with the favor of the Lubeckers, in whom England put much confidence. * * * By means of the Imperial ambassador, the brief has been sent to the Scotch king by way of Flanders.

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al medesimo Sig. M. Ambrogio, da Digiun, li 27 Ottobre 1535.

2. Another copy, from a decipher in the Vatican, is among the R. O. transcripts.

28 Oct. **697.** Sir Thomas Vaux, Lord Harrowden.

R. O.

"The boke of the accompte of [the] household of Thomas Vaus, knight, lord Harowdon, kept at his manor of Harowdon," from the 2 Aug. 27 Hen. VIII. to the 28 Oct. following; by Robert Downall, steward of the household.

Family and household, 46 persons; viz., my Lord, my Lady, Mrs. Mawde; Mrs. Nevell, Mrs. Seimper, Mrs. Wingfield, and two laundresses; 14 gentlemen, viz., *Robert Downeall, steward, Mr. Moote, chaplain, —— Fowler, Thos. Barfford, Edm. Newenham, *Edw. Willoughbie, *Edw. Lenton, Jo. Thynne, *Tho. Hopton, *Jo. Catisbie, *Will. Browne, Tho. Furtho, *Jo. Particell, *Tho. Downeall; 12 yeomen, 3 horsekeepers, 5 grooms, 4 gentlemen's servants. ii. Half-yearly wages of the gentlemen marked above with an (*), total 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which the steward's being the highest are 40*s.*; do. of 11 yeomen, 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; do. of 2 horsekeepers, 26*s.* 8*d.*; quarter wages of 3 servants, 20*s.* iii. Account of 21 quarters of wheat bought at Wenlingborough, Ketering, Northt., at the general rate of 16*d.* a strike; 10*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* iv. Receipts from the following; viz., Flor. Clark, Rich. Humfray, baillie of Bughton, of the baillie of Shanckton, Edw. Reve, b. of Burton, Will. Hackenay, b. of Wilbie, Hen. Tanner, b. of Okley and Carleton, Will. Lodge, farmer, of Staunton Barry, Hen. Bacar, b. of Lyveley, Will. Browgrove, b. of Slapton, of —— Norton, of Edm. Newenham, b. of Harowden, of Will. Dennet for hides, of Will. Kellet, tallowchandler; total, 147*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.* v. "Moneis delivered to the catoure," 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*. Paid for malt, after the rate of 5*s.* per quarter, 20*l.*; for 58 lbs. hops, paid Ant. Brian, 9*s.*; to W. Kellet, tallowchandler, for 38 doz. candles, 57*s.*; for 3 qrs. of salt, 20*s.* For beef bought at Herboroughe, &c., 11 oxen 10*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and at Wellingborough, two oxen 49*s.* 9*d.*, 3 kye and one bull 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and one cow of Tho. Atkins 8*s.* 4*d.*, &c.; total 19*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; for 3 score weders and ewis 6*l.*; 15 porkets bought at Wellingborough 21*s.* 4*d.*, and 7 do. at Northampton 10*s.* 6*d.* For fish bought at Sturbridge fair, ling, salt, fish, &c., 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; miscellaneous expenses, among others a bird cage 5*d.*, 9 mats 21*d.*, for rushes 2*s.*, 4 quires of paper 8*d.*, 4 gallons of ale, 9*d.* Rewards to Mr. Parre's servant that brought my lord a book 16*d.*; to a poor woman that brought my lord 4 chickens 4*d.*; to Briggs that brought my lady rushes 20*d.*; to Mr. Bernard's servant that brought my lord two hearonsewis 12*d.*; to Mr. Warner's servant that brought my lord a swan 12*d.*; to Will. Gladwyn for riding of my lord's and my lady's gelding at Herboroughe fair 20*d.*; to Jo. Coton for his pains taken at Sturbridge fair 20*d.* Cartage for goods purchased 16*s.* 6*d.* Soap, ½ bar. of black soap 14*s.* 6*d.* firk. of grey soap 8*s.*, 10 cakes of white soap 20*d.*, &c.; total, 24*s.* 9*d.* vi. Steward's miscellaneous expenses 36*s.* 6*d.* Payments extraordinary; among others, 5*s.* to Jo.

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Cowlins to buy ale for the nurse of my young master, 3*s.* 4*d.* for a yd. of white velvet, 9*d.* for 1½ yds. of white cotton, 14*d.* for 2 yds. of flannel. Item, for Mrs. Nurse's night-gown, 8 yds. of kettrike 4*s.*, one yd. do. of lining for my young master 9*d.*, &c.; total, 9*l.* *Signed* Thomas Harowdon. vii. Memoranda of things to be allowed to the said accountant.

Pp. 13.

698. Sir Arthur Darcy to Cromwell.

R. O. In coming to my house tonight, I met Mr. Bawdwyn and Mr. Chomley, who went into my lord Vawx's house, who, I hear, is about to make sale of a great part of his lands.* I beg you therefore to remember my bargain to which lord Vawx set his hand, that others may not expel me from my right. But that I am wet and cold riding in the night, I would have waited on you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Oct. **699.** John Bishop of Exeter to Cromwell.

R. O. Today, Oct. 28, hears that several bishops have compounded with the King for the use of their jurisdiction during his visitation. Asks that he may do the same. The probates of testaments and the perquisites of his consistory do not amount to 40*s.* yearly. The fees of institutions do not average 11*l.* Has no confirmations of abbots or priors some two or three years. Visited his diocese in February and March last, and therefore cannot visit it again for three years. The bearer, Sir Philip Chamberis, Knt., can explain why the books of valuation concerning the spiritual possessions have not come sooner to Cromwell's hands. Sends 35*l.*, the residue of his yearly duty, to Cromwell and Master Ric. Cromwell. Mr. Richard received 5*l.* last Lent by Dr. Gebons. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Oct. **700.** John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letter by your servant Bryant, and sped him of your requests. My Lord Chancellor prays you not to be so liberal in granting these petitions. I told him it was usual with your predecessors. He said, Never came so many; and told me to inform you that the certificate of the spiritualty was not correct, and that displeasure would be taken if it were known. I told him you would not certify from any partiality. He asked me why you had not certified Stanyngfyld. I told him "hit wasse a neuter;" and he said you ought to certify it as within the English pale, and that the King's subject was master of the house; also that you had omitted to certify the house of the sisters by the walls of Calais. Your lease of Sybberton is made sure. Please remember the matter between Golfon (Golston) and me. My lord Leonard Graye has gone into Ireland again, and many gunners with him. The King gave him 500 marks and 100*l.* land to him and his heirs, besides his previous grant of 300 marks land. Also the King gave him a ship well trimmed, and the Queen a chain of gold from her middle, worth 100 marks, and a purse of 20 sovereigns. The death is well stopped in London. All manner of grain is at a great price. St. Simon and St. Jude's Day.

Commends himself to his brother Sir Ric. Graynfyld and Mr. Porter.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

* *See* Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 30, § 4.

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28 Oct. R. O. **701.** RAYNOLD POLE to CROMWELL.

I am informed by my Lord my brother's letters of the comfortable relation made by you of the continuance of the King's favor; which, though I am well assured I never deserved otherwise, I cannot but account a singular comfort, the time being such that I might have feared some alienation. Few of my friends could have done me such a benefit as this assurance gives me; and I beg you will do me the still greater favor to assure his Highness of my readiness to do him service at all times; for I count whatsoever is good in me next to God to proceed of his Grace's liberality in my education, which I esteem a greater benefit than all the promotions the King ever gave to any other. Padoa, 28 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* 27 Oct. (*sic*).

[28 Oct.†] **702.** ——— to REGINALD POLE.†

Vit. B. xiv. 153. B. M.

"Ill^mo Signore, sono molti gior[ni] . . . . . .
questi giorni passat[i] . . . . . .
d'intendere che si . . . . . .
me parso per far p . . . . . .
chiamato messer Ari . . . . . .
io non havessi sua cognoscenza, ne ma . . . . . .
nostra solo per haver inteso che dicto mio fratello . . . . . .
e per intendere dallui qualchosa di novo del suo paese, si che . . . . . .
Ari con dicto mio fratello entrorono in proposito di parlare di V. S. . . . . .
fratello gli dette notizia, di che nhebbe grandissimo piacere. E per . . . . . .
di portatore non ho volsuto manchare di darvi notizia del nostro esse . . . . . .
a V. S. chóme dicto mio fratello e io per la Dio gratia facciamo bo . . . . . .
desideriamo intender di quella. E in oltre l'adviso chome il nostro . . . . . .
a Pavia dove si ritiro per esservisi etiam ritirati Mons^re di Ripa, e . . . . . .
vero che da pocho tempo in qua, chome credo hara inteso V. S. mo . . . . . .
Ripa del quale non sipuo stimare che danno sia stato maxime a quelli . . . . . .
in legge, pure bisogna haver patientia e laudare Dio del tucto.

"Io pregho humilmente V. S. farmi intendere del suo ben essere, e io n . . .
risponderli, e sempre che haremo qualchosa di nuovo dengna desser . . . . . .
chero di fargliene intendere, e chosi pregho V. S. si degni fare ver . . . . . .
tanto che mio fratello e mi saremo in questo mondo, ne troverete . . . . . .
ad ogni chomando vestro. Non achade dirvi che sempre che vi pia[ccia] . .
chome havete a mandar le lettere, perche sapete benissimo che dandole a . . .
per mandarle alli loro di Lione haveranno bon ricapto. E quando . . . . . .
fastidio di scrivere inghilese che altrimenti potra farlo a suo modo . . . . . .
mio fratello lintende benissimo.

"Io credo che in breve nostro provosto sara per ritirarsi in Franza e . . . .
farvi chosa grata, per l'affectione e servitu la quale lui ha V. . . . . .
di passare il mare per andarli a fare la riverenzia, preghando . . . . . .
nel numero de sua servitori. Altro non diro salvo che . . . . . .
e mi ci rachomandiamo el simile a . . . Th[omas Starkey ?] * *

Mutilated. Add.: [All'] Ill^mo Signore, [il] Sr. Renaldo Pol, a Londra.

† The date of this letter, according to a modern marginal note made before the mutilation, was 28 Oct. 1535, a time when Pole was certainly not in London. But if there be any error it is impossible, from the state of the document, to correct it by internal evidence. An equal difficulty occurs as regards the writer's name, which seems to be transcribed in the margin as "Henr. Derem. Olasco (?)."

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29 Oct. R. O. **703.** Edward Archbishop of York to Cromwell.

Received your letters and those of my Lord Chancellor to send up the books of the values of the spiritual promotions in our commission. Have now again received your letters marvelling that we have not done so. The books were sent up about the beginning of July by Tristram Teshe, my registrar, one of the commissioners, who, by your command, delivered them to one of your servants named Popeleye, to whom Teshe now writes for them.

Asks Cromwell to be good to him in "thalowaunce" of his book, in which he has "sett" himself to the uttermost. Bishop's Thorpe, 29 Oct. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

29 Oct. R. O. **704.** Edward Archbishop of York to Cromwell.

In the inhibition which you sent me under the Great Seal I have no power to inhibit certain churches that have peculiar jurisdiction, the names of which I enclose.

Have heretofore written to know the King's pleasure concerning preachers. The King prohibited preaching on certain articles, such as purgatory, for one year, which expired last Whitsuntide; yet some preach against purgatory, &c., "wherwith the people grutche, whiche oodrewies all the Kinges commandement heer obeye diligentlie, as well for the settinge forthe of his title of supreme hed as also of the abolition of the primatie of Rome." Thinks a book should be made to settle such matters of controversy and the opinion of "tholie auncient doctours of the Church," whose authority Melancton and others think necessary, taken in doubtful passages.

Of late a friar preached for purgatory; I have discharged him from preaching in the "avoydenge" of controversy. We have very few preachers, as the benefices are so small that no learned man will take them; it were good that the proprietaries should find preachers, "for they have the fatt." Bishops Thorpe, 29 Oct. 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

ii. Jurisdictions not inhibited:—Of the dean and chapter of York cathedral, of the prebendaries of the cathedral, of the chapters and of the prebendaries of St. John's, Beverley, St. Mary's, Southwell, and St. Wilfred's, Ripon; also of the provost of Beverley, and the peculiars of Hoveden, Allerton, Snathe in the abbey of Selbie, St. Mary's, and St. Leonard's, York.

Lat., p. 1.

29 Oct. R. O. **705.** The Mayor and Aldermen of York to Cromwell.

Thank him for the great pains he has taken in the interests of the King's poor city of York. Desire him to show their solicitor, Mr. See, that they shall send up again some men sufficiently authorised for the old matter between the earl of Rutland and themselves, seeing that Parliament is now prorogued to a longer day. On being informed what time my Lord Chancellor and Cromwell will prefix to make a final end, will send a new obligation for the performance of their award, under the common seal of the corporation. York, 29 Oct.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, chief secretary unto the King's Highness and Master of his Grace's Rolls.

1535.

29 Oct. R. O. **706.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Sir Th. Englefield, to Cromwell.

On 21 Oct. we received your letter dated 21 Sept., for apprehending David Lloyd ap Owen, of Maighancloithe.* We send him to you by the messenger. Beaudeley, 29 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Oct. R. O. **707.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Requests him to continue good master to himself and his church. Dr. Layton, the King's visitor, was here lately, and after his departure sent divers injunctions to be observed by the prior and his brethren, which they will observe as well as they can, but pray Cromwell to mitigate in points which the bearer will show. Sends him a Kentish gelding. Canterbury, 30 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Oct. R. O. **708.** Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

Yesterday we finished our visitation at Cambridge, where they say you have done more for the advancement of learning than ever Chancellor did. We trust you will see our directions put in execution, for many of the heads, being addicted to sophistical learning, were not content with what we have done, and they labor for some relaxation. We have found them very conformable touching the King's business. We have redressed sophistical learning maintained by the elders, and partiality of country in choice of fellows. In divers colleges we found the fellows decreased, as they could not pay the King's first-fruits. We think, as Chancellor, you should get them remitted. As they have no superfluity it is a pity to take anything from them. The university is in much decay in consequence. At the nunnery of Sopham, hereby, we found things much out of order. My lady there hath given a benefice appropriated to the house, of 30*l.* per annum, to a friar, whom they say she loves well, the house not being able to dispend 100*l.* per annum. The friar is noted throughout the country, and "all the sisters of the said house, to be naught, with the prioress there." To make you laugh we send you a letter supposed to be sent to her from the said friar in the name of a woman, although anyone may perceive "it came from a lovier." She and all would have gone forth if we would have suffered them, and had "done" all cattle, corn, and household stuff to that intent. At Denny we found half-a-dozen who, with tears in their eyes, begged to be dismissed;—amongst them a fair young woman, sister to Sir Giles Strangwige, married to one Ryvell, a merchant "ventrer" at London, with whom she had four children, and now desires, of conscience, to rejoin her husband. They will not need to be put forth, but will make instance to be delivered, and so the deed shall be imputed to themselves. They at Denny say that they live against their conscience. Denny, 30 Oct. *Signed.*

Added by John ap Rice:—Though it were well done that all were out, yet to avoid calumny it were well they were dismissed upon their own suit. They will all do this if they are compelled to observe these injunctions, and the people shall know it the better that it cometh upon their own suit that they be not straight discharged while we are here; for then the people will say that we came for no other cause except to expel them.

Pp. 2. *Add.*: Secretary.* *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

* Machynlleth?

1535.

30 Oct. R. O. **709.** JOHN BEKYNSAW to LADY LISLE.

I write briefly this time of Mr. James, your son, because your servant can inform you more fully, who has paid for his own commons here, waiting on Mr. James himself, and given the pedagogue 2 cr. for the dressing of Mr. James's chamber. For though the president commended him very heartily to the principal and the regent, and bade them apply to him for his expenses, they give him no credit, and he advances no money without shameful asking. The principal, however, agrees to furnish his commons; how, the bearer can tell. Mr. Raynolds and I dare not meddle as the child was sent to the president. I fear I shall not be long here to do you pleasure. Paris, 30 Aug. 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* at Calais.

30 Oct. R. O. **710.** SIR HENRY KNYVETT to LORD LISLE.

I have made suit to Mr. Secretary for my poor kinsman this bearer, to whom your Lordship has been so kind, and Mr. Secretary has written to you that he is content that he shall continue in his room. Windsor, 30 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

30 Oct. R. O. **711.** IVO BOTEGAW.

Notarial attestation by Anthony van Male, in the year 1535 and 6 Imp. Car. V., of the deposition of Arnoldus Richardi, John de Groote, of Middelburg, and Cornelius Guilielmi in Corona, of Arnemude, citizens of Middelburg, at the request of Ivo Botegauv of Penmark (?) (*Plemarquensis*) in Brittany, sailor, whose ship arrived at Middelburg on 22 Sept. last, concerning the sale of wheat with which she was laden. Certificate by the burgomaster, &c. of Middelburg that Van Male is an admitted notary for Holland. 30 Oct. 1535.

Vellum. Sealed.

31 Oct. R. O. **712.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

I am informed of your displeasure toward my surveyor, Ric. Strete, priest, for not executing the King's command. If any surmise is made against him, I trust it will not be justified, for at the beginning of the Convocation, and always since, he has done his diligence. Whereas, at the beginning of the execution of the King's last commands, there was a little slackness in the archdeacon of Chester, I have spoken to his officers. The official lays it to the scribe, and he to him. Further, the archdeacon regards himself as ordinary, and will do as he pleases; so that I am not in fault. Now all is right. I have two reasons for writing in my surveyor's favor: first, our old friendship; secondly, the need I have of him at this time; for consider the charge you have laid upon me. In one fortnight of my absence this summer 60 felonies were committed. Have I not mine own auditor to keep for the living you got for me? Have I not to levy the King's tenths before Easter throughout my diocese, and I can trust no man except my surveyor? What shall I do if you are not good to him? I send you a pair of gloves, and beg to know of your goodness by Mr. Popeley, whom I have asked to deliver my letters to you. Beudeley, 31 Oct.

If he did not trust my letters, he would have come to you. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1535.

31 Oct. **713.** ANT. SENTLEGER to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have sent you seven pheasants killed with a hawk. I trust it will not be long before you have more. Whereas Dr. Layghton has lately visited the monastery of Ledes, of which my brother* is prior, and has given injunctions not to go out of the precincts: I beg of you, considering that my brother has hitherto always been used to take recreation with his hounds for a certain infirmity with which he is troubled, to grant him his accustomed liberty. Eve of All Saints.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Oct. **714.** ROGER BASYNG to SIR JOHN WALLOP.

R. O. All the English ships that have brought wares hither this vintage have been arrested, and the justice of the town will deliver neither ships nor goods on sureties. The merchants beg your intercession and mine, for most of the ships have lain under arrest since 29 Sept. Today I heard that one of the King's ships is come into the river with others. I have asked the lieutenant-general if the King's ships might come in without danger of arrest. He says any merchandise in them will be arrested like other men's, but he is content they shall come and lade as usual. Bordeaux, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir John Wallop, knight, ambassador to the king of England's Highness, being in the French court. *Endd.*

31 Oct. **715.** JENNE DE SAVEUZES (MADAME DE RIOU) to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I am better than I have been, which has prevented me writing more frequently. If health continue, I hope after Christmas to go to my daughter De Langey, 80 leagues hence, to be at her confinement; and I wish to know if you would like your daughter† to accompany me. You would do well to send her the cloth for a gown, for that which she has of *demye ostade* is too cold for this season. She ought to have a *jaseran* to put on a *touret*. Will you send one, or shall I procure it? Pont de Remy, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* à Calles.

31 Oct. **716.** The STAPLE AT CALAIS.

R. O. Indenture between Henry VIII. and the mayor, constables, and fellowship of merchants of the Staple at Calais.

By which the King agrees to release them from the Act of Parliament 7 Hen. VIII. [cap. 10], which they have declared themselves unable longer to observe, and licenses them for five years from St. John Baptist's Day 25 Hen. VIII. to ship wool at 40*s.* a sack and 2*d.* a fell, discharging them of a debt of 13,033*l.* lent to them, and 1,388*l.* 5*s.* 2¼*d.* of arrears of their account before Sir John Dauncy and baron John Hales, surveyors of the King's lands, and all other debts before 12 April 25 Hen. VIII., in exchange for their new place called the Staple House, in Calais, and all their lands, &c. in Calais and its marches and the county of Guisnes; except their Staple Hall in the market-place of Calais and their prison house, now in tenure of John Hatfeld,—their lands over and above the Staple House being worth 60*l.* Flemish, or 40*l.* stg. a year,—also 10,000*l.*, by one sum of 6,000*l.*, and half-yearly instalments of 1,000*l.* each 12th April and 1st October. Dated 31 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

Fair copy, pp. 27. *Large paper.*

* Arthur St. Leger. † Anne Basset.

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31 Oct. R. O. **717.** St. Martin's, Dover.

Inventory of jewels, plate, and ornaments belonging to the church of the priory of St. Martyn of the Newe Werke of Dover, and of other movable goods within the priory, made 31 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. by Chr. Hales, general attorney of the King, and Sir John Tompson, master of the Masondew of Dover, commissioners.

Plate and jewels in the choir and vestry:—A cross of silver with the crucifix, Mary and John of silver, and parcel gilt. 3 chalices with patens, a censer, a pax with the crucifix, Mary and John; a shyppe, a small spoon belonging to the same, 2 cruets, all of silver or silver-gilt. An old relic partly covered with silver plate and the residue with copper and gilt. A pix of copper and gilt containing relics. A little double cross of wood plated with silver. A basin of latyn gylted. One pair of orgaynes.

Copes and vestments:—One vestment, 2 tyneacles, 2 copes of blue bawdekyn with the crosses, orfeces, and borders of tysewe, with 3 old aulbes to the same. Two old vestments, 2 tynacles of white velvet, one cope of the same velvet embroidered with red roses, orfeces, and crosses of red velvet without aulbes. Other vestments (7) with or without tynacles, &c., and many tynacles, copes, and aulbes, mostly old. In one case are "2 tyneacles, with aulbes thereto belonging, of red satin, with crosses and borders of cloth of gold;" and in another "2 tynacles of purper silk, branched, wrought, and embroidered with kings' and bishops' heads." Antipanes, fronts, fringes, and cloths for the altar, cushions, corporasses, &c., plain and embroidered. One quarterne of old black Bruges satin embroidered with the crucifix, Mary and John, and fringed with silk of divers colours. Coffers. Candlesticks. An old shrine painted.

In the prior's own chamber:—Two beds, &c. and furniture. Half the Bible written in parchment and 7 other small books.

In the chapel next the prior's chamber:—2 mass books, 2 images in alabaster, a desk, and a sakering bell.

In the Great Chamber:—A chest without a lock, containing evidences and books. Hangings, &c. In the White Chamber:—Bedroom furniture, with basin, ewer, &c., of pewter. In the prior's inner parlour and in the outer parlour:—tables, chairs, &c. In the vault where the monks do dine:—1 table, 1 form, 1 cushion, and 1 Bible written. In the buttery next the same:—A salt of silver parcel-gilt with cover. Six silver spoons with wreathed knoppes, gilted cloths, &c.

In the kitchen:—Chargers, platters, dishes, and saucers of pewter. Pots and pans of brass. A pair of racks of iron, a lattyn ladle, and a lattyn scumar. A mortar and pestle of brass, &c.

In the hands of John Whalley, gentleman:—furniture for a bedroom.

In the schoolmaster's chamber:—A feather bed, bolster, 1 pair of sheets, and a coverlet. So also in Richard Elam Chamber, but with 2 pair of sheets.

Plate impledged:—A pix of silver and gilt, impledged to Thos. Mansell, of Dover, for 7*l.* A coat for an image of Saint Thomas, garnished with divers brooches, rings, and other jewels, impledged to Rob. Malyn for ————*

Store of farms:—In the hands of Wm. Thorall, farmer of Ferding Lowe, sheep, cattle, and grain; of Rob. Malyn, farmer of Guston, 200 ewes.

Store of cattle in the possession of the said prior:—2 small lean oxen, 1 ram.

Pp. 14. *Endd.*

31 Oct. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 34. B. M. **718.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Wrote last on the 28th. The Pope said that he had ordered those deputed for the English cause to put in order everything concerning it, for he had determined to proceed to the King's deprivation; the Nuncio with the Emperor had written to him that the Emperor was glad to hear

* Blank.

1535.

718. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

that the Pope was going to do his duty, that his Majesty would not fail in what he was bound to do, and that the French king had given him to understand that he would do the same. His Holiness said also that he had heard that the French king had sent to the king of England, who had sent some one† back. Though it is clear that is for the usual purpose, asked the Pope if he knew any particulars. He replied that he did not, but would try to find out, and would tell him. Did not omit to say that this sending of a new person‡ to England did not agree with the offer of help in the deprivation of the king of England, of which His Holiness had spoken. * * * Rome, 31 Oct. 1535.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

— Oct. **719.** Henry [Lord] Daubeney to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 122. B. M.

Desires him to stay a matter before my Lord Chancellor, between him and two of his tenants named Pester, concerning a copyhold which they forfeited by presentment of the whole homage. The Chancellor has made an order that they should enter at Michaelmas. Asks Cromwell to move him to respite it until lord Daubeney comes to London, which will be before Candlemas. Parat, — Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

— Oct. **720.** William Freurs to Cromwell.

R. O.

Desires the escheatorship of Oxfordshire and Berkshire this year. Wishes to know whether the Commissioners of the Subsidy for the town shall assess the university. Refers the matter to Cromwell. Thinks there is much money. Desires to know whether he shall pay the half year's fee due at Michaelmas, of the stewardship of Oxford, to my lord of Suffolk's receiver, or else bring it to Cromwell with his fee when he comes to London with the King's subsidy from the town of Oxford. Oxford, — Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[— Oct.] **721.** Robert Hogan to Mr. Southwell.§

R. O.

Use means with Mr. Secretary that some friend of yours may be sheriff, for I cannot come to London before Hallowmas, as my wife is sick. I shall be there the week after. Mr. Robsart desired me to write to you not to forget to sue my Lord's grace and Mr. Secretary for choosing a sheriff. Estbradenham, Thursday before Hallowmas.

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Mr. Southwell. *Endd.*

722. Thomas Burnett, Mariner.

R. O.

His petition to "Mr. Secretary, High Councillor to the King," for the fulfilment of a promise made to his wife, that on Cromwell's return from the West parts he should be set at liberty. His wife, by visiting the prison, was so infected that she died, and her child also.

P. 1. *Endd.*

† Gardiner. ‡ The bailly of Troyes.
§ Richard Southwell, who was sheriff of Norfolk in 1534–5.

1535.

723. JOHN HORWODE, *alias* PLACETT, to CROMWELL.

R. O. You cannot love your servant Dr. Leyhton too well. I have diligently remembered everything you spoke to me when the King was at Waltham. "I have sowzht mony wolde bokys and ragyde pawmphylions *de Purgatorio*" pro et contra; also a letter sent to Pope John against pride and covetousness. "Item de tribus erroribus," that prayers do not profit the dead, &c. This little quire I have scribbled in haste and will mend at leisure. Also a book of Alverius *de Planctu Ecclesiæ*, which some think smells of the Popish pannier. Item, a book of physick for the Queen. Item, divers little treatises in defence of the supremacy. Item, a papistical book and a leaf of absolution that brought my master in great scrupulosity, almost in desperation. The abbot of Winchcombe owes me 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which I give you with all my heart, begging you to lend me 40*s.* to save my honesty and pay my debts, and place me where I may have meat and drink, or I shall be compelled to beg. *Signed:* "John Horwode, aliter Placett Secundum Papisticos."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

724. ABBEY OF HYDE.

Cleop. E. IV. 49. B. M. 1. It is released and permitted to John bishop of Bangor, abbot of Hide, to go or ride whither he will with three or four of his brethren, keeping them as long as he likes, and changing them for others. 2. The customary household shall be continued so that there are at least eight brethren every day in the frater.* 3. Officers who have been accustomed to ride abroad to see to the works of the monastery or keep the courts shall have their usual liberty with the abbot's licence, provided that they are only occupied in this business, and act as behoves men of religion. 4. The abbot may give the prior, subprior, and other officers leave to go abroad for recreation three or four times in the year, taking with them four brethren at the least, foreseeing that they resort to no light or suspect places and behave according to their religion. 5. Whereas the monastery is charged by the King's visitation to "find" three scholars at one of the universities in England: the abbot during his life may appoint one scholar, an Englishman, or born within some of the King's dominions, to study in any university beyond the sea, so as by colour hereof the King's ordinance be not frustrated.

P. 1. *Corrected draft.*

725. REMEMBRANCES.

Tit. B. I. 149. B. M. That the perfection of such laws which hath been this two years thoroughly and indifferently examined by great numbers of sage clerks of the realm, may not only be published to the King's council and others of good judgment, between this and next session, but also that all those laws which shall be thought expedient for the good order of the English church may pass by Act of Parliament, and to be used as the King's laws for ever within this realm.

That 10,000*l.* yearly may be deducted from the revenues of the men of the long robe, where it may be well spared, and given to such personages of the short robe as the King shall think convenient, and thereupon to make an Act of Parliament to endure for ever. An Act to be made for the punishment of negligent justices of peace and sewers. That it may be established by a law what causes the ecclesiastical persons shall have knowledge of. That the people shall pay yearly to the King in lieu of smoke pence, which they were wont to pay to the bishop of Rome, a certain

* This paragraph is struck out.

1535.

725. Remembrances—*cont.*

small thing for every head or house towards the defence of the realm, to be employed in making fortresses. That an Act may be made that every ecclesiastical person to whom the King shall write to certify the yearly value of his benefice shall present the truth on pain of forfeiture. An Act to be made for examination of the just value of persons within the limits of the King's commissions who ought to pay the subsidy of 12*d.* in the pound, wherein the King has been greatly deceived. An Act to be made that all persons shall marry at their liberties in all degrees and cases not prohibited by God's law, and that no dispensation shall in anywise have place to the contrary.

P. 1.

ii. "Remembrances."

Ib. 1486. Item. Some way to be devised betwixt this and next session by which young men should be restrained from marriage till they be of potent age, and tall and puissant persons stayed from marriage of old widows. Some good way to be devised for restraint and utter extinction of the abuses of lawyers. Some reasonable way to be devised for the King's wards and prymer seasyne. That it may please the King that an Act may pass that strangers shall pay no more custom for merchandise (except wool) than Englishmen, which will be a great wealth to the realm and a singular profit to the King. That an Act may be made against usury, which is cloked by pretence of law. That an Act may be made that merchants shall employ their goods continually in traffic and not in purchasing lands; and that craftsmen shall continually use their crafts in cities and towns, and not take farms in the country; and that no merchant shall purchase more than 40*l.* lands by the year. A device to prevent the stealing of the custom of silks by certain strangers. The Bill of sheriffs. The great calling of divers for payment for the Great Wardrobe. The proclamation drawn for corn in all events. The money for the bows cometh to 390*l.* Touching Sir David Owen's will. Touching lands given by Henry VII. to Sir David Owen and his heirs males. To declare what great sums of money are demanded of the Easterlings by divers of the King's subjects, and to know their end. Robert Fowler's and Wm. Lilgrave's letters. Penyson's licence for Gascoigne wine, which it may please the King may be discharged before Candlemas.

P. 1. *In the same hand as the preceding. Endd.*

726. John Cok, of Beeston.

R. O. Inquiratur touching the arrest of John Cok, clk., of Beston; arrested by Augustine Wikes, by order of Sir John Jermy, of Sprowston, Norfolk, one of the King's judges of the county of Norfolk, appointed 23 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII., by virtue of the King's writ of supplicavit; and notwithstanding a *supersedeas* procured by the said John Cok, Jermy refused to release him till he had paid a fine of 2*s.*

P. 1.

727. Valuation of Benefices.

R. O. Page headed, "Of the promotions folowinge we can make no certificat for caws herafter expressed."

John Newman, prebendary of Warthill, has a portion of his living at Axmister, Exeter dioc., and is resident in Hampshire.

Chr. Balderton, prebendary of Grendall, has part of his living at Axmister, and is a student in Cambridge.

1535.

The archdeacon of Richmond is not resident within the shire, and his official has not brought in any book.

Signed by Edw., archbishop of York, Wm. Wright, mayor of York, [Sir] George Lawson, Wm. Clyfton, and Tristram Teshe.

P. 1.

[— Oct.]† **728.** [GHINUCCI to CROMWELL.†]

Vit. B. XIV. 62. B. M.

M. . . . . y . . . . . and . . . . . both . . . . . lesse . . . . . my coming . . . . . and you wrote unto . . . . . of Mr. Richard Ricardyne . . . . . perceived and learned. It shall . . . . . know like as I wrote also at . . . . . to his Majesty, that in a cer . . . . . between me and the said Maist[er] . . . . . I chanced to express the m . . . . . I had that the King's Maie[sty] . . . . . enjoy the whole quiet, and so . . . . . of his mind and desire, and . . . . . the said Mr. Richard, as I s . . . . . to his Majesty that if I . . . . . might by mine industry and . . . . . renew and redub the old frend[ship] . . . . . benevolence between his high[ness] our most holy father, my . . . . . and infirmities, that I . . . . . I would gladly * * * his Majesty . . . . . assured friendship . . . . . and that his . . . . . know that if I . . . . . my labour and . . . . . cause as my duty . . . . . d many things might have been done by force of authority I have with his Holiness, which were not done, I answer that I neither can ne will deny that his Holiness in the preferment of my person to the dignity of a Cardinal, and in the manner and form therein used, hath not showed more than his accustomed affection and goodness towards me; and yet of this it cannot be inferred that mine authority should be so great with his Holiness as he will in his affairs resolve at my pleasure, specially in those affairs which of their own nature were to be treated and should be treated [of] in the whole consistory of Cardinals, [the] number whereof is not small. Your [Magnificence] knoweth that when there be c . . . . . * * * * them not . . . . . that perfect credence . . . . . that treat of the affairs of . . . . . to whom they be known ad . . . . . inclinable. Now, if his M[ajesty and] your Magnificence shall duly [weigh and] consider these things, I doubt [not but that] the same shall so agree with m[e that you] shall not persuade to yourself that I [can or] may dispose of a Prince at [my will], and ye may know that if h[is Majesty's] affairs have not had such [success as] was desired, the same cannot [be laid] to me. I do omit that perc[ase I have] therein travailed above my . . . . . nevertheless, I shall remit [myself to the] testimony of other, lest [that] . . . . . sentence might be objected [against me], "Thou sayest testimony [of thyself, therefore] thy testimony [is not true]." * * * [In] your letters ye declare . . . . . lest under the . . . . . should do or . . . . . ng towards his . . . . . displeasaunt . . . . . was unto me new . . . . . considering, I suppose . . . . . [k]nowen to his Majesty and to all his ministers that I have ever accustomed to proceed sincerely, plainly, and with all faith and integrity, which if any man should not have so esteemed it, yet I thought the same should never have been brought in to doubt. Howsoever my proceeding hath been, I think there neither remaineth scruple of my faith in his Majesty's stomach, nor in any man's else with whom I have treated. And I take for certain that your

† Dated in a modern marginal note "Oct. 1533." The month is probably correct, but the year is certainly wrong. *See* the letter of Ortiz, 4 Nov. following (No. 770).

1535.

728. [Ghinucci to Cromwell]—*cont.*

Magnificence would not doubt of me in that point, if at any time ye had had conversation or knowledge of me. I trust my doings hitherto, and those which, if I may have place, I shall ever continually do in all things that I may to the commodity and honor [of his] Majesty, shall within short while . . . . . ble from you.

And if * * * * * * but I bring . . . . . specially whom mine I . . . . . and diligence which I . . . . . in the King's affairs mad[e] . . . . . enemies, whose persecution . . . . . have also suffered and do . . . . . suffer. If your Magnific[ence] . . . . . chance at any time to he[ar any] men speak anything of [me, I] doubt not but they will clere[ly put] away all your suspicion co[nceived of] tergiversation, collusion, or fraud . . . . . of me. I doubt not but [both his] Majesty and you know [how the] imperials have lately la[boured that] upon the decree made by [his Holiness] of the letters executorials [in his Majesty's cause] of matrimony the same l[etters forthwith] should be expedited. W . . . . . certain craft privily th . . . . . s thereof under . . . . . [hol]y father, whereby . . . . . owe that I have . . . . . prince as the . . . . . h presuppose, if [I had had any auc]toritie these letters should [never have been ex]pedited without my know[ledge. Nevertheless] I would little have esteemed the doing thereof without my knowledge, but for that I lost thereby an occasion to have declared how much I desire to serve his Majesty. Finally I thank your Magnificence for the desire ye have to do me pleasure, not being this the first time that thereby ye have bound me to you. For my nephew† which I sent thither the last year declared a most evident testimony unto me of the same. Wherefore again I render thanks unto you, and offer again my good will and industry, whatsoever it be to your benefit and satisfaction. Desiring your Magnificence, to whom I commend me, to vouchsafe in my name to kiss the King's Majesty's hands. Bene valeat.

Evidently a translation in Wriothesley's hand. Mutilated.

729. Grants in October 1535.

Oct.

Grants.

1. Mons. de Dinteville, bailly of Troyes, ambassador of the French King. Licence to depart the realm, with his servants, 5 horses, and baggage. Wynchester, 27 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.—*T.*, Westm., 1 Oct.—S.B.

2. Ric. Bartlat, M.D., physician to the Queen. To be bailiff of the lordship of Rydmarley, Worc., and keeper of the park there, *vice* And. Grenehill, deceased; with wages and fees usual. *Del.* Westm., 1 Oct. —S.B.

3. Denizations.

John Growte, a native of Normandy and born subject of the French king. Westm., 1 Oct.

Ric. Jordayn, a native as above. Westm., 1 Oct.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

4. James Algar, *alias* Auger, Agare, Augars, Awgar, &c., of London, grocer, *alias* merchant adventurer. Protection, going in the retinue of Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lysle, deputy-general of Calais. *Del.* Westm., 1 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

5. The monastery of Wharwell, Hants. Assent to the election of Morphita Kingesmel, the prioress, as abbess, on resignation of the last abbess. Southampton, 2 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

6. The bishopric of Hereford. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of Master Edw. Fox, the King's almoner, as bishop. Woolfall, 7 Sep. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 39. —*Rym.* xiv. 552.

ii. Certificate of consecration by Thomas abp. of Canterbury. 20 Sep. 1535.

7. The bishopric of Worcester. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of Hugh Latymer, S.T.P. as bishop, *vice*

† Andrea Ghinucci. *See* Vol. VII., 166, 701.

1535.

729. GRANTS in OCTOBER 1535—*cont.*

Sept. GRANTS.

Jerome de Ghinuciis, deprived. Wolfall, 7 Sep. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Oct. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 39.—*Rym.* XIV. 553.

ii. Certificate of consecration by Thomas abp. of Canterbury. 23 Sep. 1535.

8. The bishopric of Rochester. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of Master John Hilsey, S.T.P. as bishop, *vice* John Fissher, deceased. Wolfall, 7 Sep. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 39.—*Rym.* XIV. 553.

ii. Certificate of consecration by Thomas abp. of Canterbury. 23 Sep. 1535.

9. Peter Symond, a native of Halen and born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 4 Oct.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 16.

10. Cosmas Palavicinus, gentleman, Italian. Licence to depart out of the realm and town and Marches of Calais to his own country, with his servants, two horses, and baggage. Southampton, 4 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Oct.—S.B.

11. Will. Wygmor, one of the grooms of the Chamber. To be receiver-general of the lordship of Bergavenny and Ewyace Harold and Ewyas Lacy, S. Wales. *Endd.:* Salisbury, 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

12. John Husse. To be searcher of the manors of Mark and Oye, marches of Calais, lately held by Walter Ap Howell, deceased; with fees of 8*d.* a day. *Endd.:* Salisbury, 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

13. John Wynter, of Bristol, merchant. Licence to import 200 tuns of Gascon wine. *Endd.:* Salisbury, 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct.—S.B.

14. Thos. Uvedale. To be constable of Winchester castle, and to have the custody thereof, with all rents and profits thereto belonging; with same fees as enjoyed by Sir David Owen, late constable, out of the issues of co. Hants. *Endd.:* Salisbury, 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Oct. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

15. Sir Francis Brian or Bryane. Reversion of the office of Chief Butler of England, with an annuity of 50 marks, and another annuity of 100 marks, now held by John lord Huse, by virtue of pat. 1 June 13 Hen. VIII. Winchester, 14 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

Two other P.Ss. for the above. Same date.

Inrolled also on pat. 28 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 11.

16. Master John Chambre, M.D., the King's Physician, and Walter Walshe. Next presentation to any canonry and prebend and portion in the collegiate church of Bromeyarde, Heref. Wollfall, 7 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3, *and p.* 2, *m.* 9.

Another P.S. for the same. Same date.

17. Thos. Crane, chaplain. Licence to acquire lands in co. Somerset of the annual value of 40*s.*, for the term of 60 years, notwithstanding the Act. Wollfall, 7 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.— P.S.

18. Thos. Belhows. Presentation to the parish church of Westchanfeld, Essex, London dioc., *vice* John Drewe, clk., resigned; at the King's disposal by the minority of Hen. Nevell lord Bergavenny, son and heir of Sir Geo. Nevell lord Burgavenny. Wollfall, 7 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

19. Rob. Parke, of London, clothworker. Protection, going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet, K.G., viscount Lysle, deputy of Calais. Southampton, 5 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct.—P.S.

20. Bristol. Assent to the election of John Hutton, as mayor, and John Ware and Roger Coke, as constables of the staple of wools, fleeces, and lead at Bristol. Westm., 20 Oct.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m* 43..

21. Monastery of Wharwell, Winchester dioc. Restitution of temporalities on the election of dame Morphita Kyngesmyll, the prioress, as abbess, *vice* Anne Colt, resigned. Westm., 20 Oct. — *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 44.

22. Sir Thos. Vaus lord Harowden. Licence to alienate the manor of Newyngton Luces, Kent, and 500 a. of land, 100 a. of meadow, 200 a. of pasture, 40 a. of wood, and 6*l.* rent in Newyngton and Marden, Kent, to Sir John Russell, Sir Thos. Tresham, Will. Brereton, Ric. Humfrey, and Will. Jefson, to the use of Sir Roger Cholmeley, serjeant-at-law. Westm., 21 Oct. — *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 46.

23. Denizations.

Arnold Vergowse, of Southwerke, Surrey, goldbeater, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 25 Oct.

John Coke, a native of the bishopric of Utrecht ("sub Episcopo Tranectensi," for Trajectensi ?). Westm., 25 Oct.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 16.

24. Hewlardus Huberdson, a native of Destlaken, in the duke of Cleves' dominions. Denization. Westm., 27 Oct.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 16.

25. Denizations.

Ric. Brere, a native of Normandy. Westm., 28 Oct.

Geoffrey Michell, a native as above. Westm., 28 Oct.

John Robard, as above. Westm., 28 Oct. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

1535.

730. [William Barlow to James V.]*

Cleopatra, E. vi. 259. B. M. Strype, Eccl. Mem. I. ii. 230.

Has certain special matters to declare to him secretly from the King his uncle, who both as a natural cousin and a loving father, tenders James' prosperity like his own. God has revealed to Henry by study and consultation with famous clerks "the thral captivity under the usurped power of the bishop of Rome and his ungodly laws, by which he and many of his progenitors have been abused; and he wishes to persuade James. What can be more intolerable to a Christian prince than to be a King only in name, defeated of his righteous jurisdiction in his own realm? What can be worse for true subjects than to be slaves to a foreign potentate? What realm is there but the bishop of Rome has so planted his kingdom therein that he and his crafty creatures were obeyed by princes, to whom they ought to have been subjects? If they were thwarted "they bounced out their thunderbolts and cursing fulminations." Many excellent princes like John and Henry II. of England were cruelly vexed. Refers also to the emperor Lewis [V.] and pope John XXII., the emperor Henry III. and pope Hildebrand, king Childeric of France, Pepin, &c. The bishop of Rome has now even put himself in God's place. He sits in the Temple by damnable dispensations, lying miracles, &c. Wishes James to consider these things and Henry's desire to allure him to the "favorable embracement of God's word."

Draft, pp. 4.

R. O. 2. Copy of the preceding in Barlow's own hand; prefixed to which is an imperfect copy of Wolsey's letter to queen Margaret (*see* Vol. IV. 4131). From a misconception of the tenor of this letter, of which the conclusion alone remains, the document has been endorsed in a later hand, "Persuasions to queen Katherine to yield to a divorce."

R. O. 3. Exhortation [by bishop Barlow] to James V. to vindicate his kingly authority, and reform the clergy of his own motion without consulting them, urging that his treasure would be inestimably augmented if all the emoluments of the Church were restored to the Crown, to which they rightly belonged. Advises him to suppress "papistical prelates" as Jehu did the priests of Baal, "albeit with no such mortal extremity," taking example of his uncle the king of England, who though at first resisted by some, has now peaceably established his supremacy, so that, a few hypocrites perchance excepted, all freely assent to the extirpation of the Pope's banished power.

Begins: "Most mighty, puissant prince, so excellent of wit."

Ends: "Whereof a further declaration with more evident notition of many mo matters concerning this necessary purpose than I can recite, at the most desirous meetings of both your graces shall be disclosed to your Highness."

Pp. 10.

R. O. 4. Another copy of § 3 in Barlow's hand.

Imperfect at the beginning, pp. 9.

[Nov.] **731.** Henry VIII. to Skeffyngton.

R. O. St. P. II. 291.

Is displeased to hear that musters are not taken monthly. Has appointed lord Leonard Grey Chief Marshal of the Army in Ireland, Sir John Sentlowe, Wm. Brabazon, Treasurer of the Wars, and John Alen, Master of the Rolls, to take them regularly before payment of wages. Desires him to follow the advice of the Privy Council, especially lord Leonard, the Treasurer of the Wars, and the Chief Justice.† Thinks that

* "In the moneth of November thair come ane Inglis ambassadour with sextene horss in tryne, to infek this realme (Scotland) with heresie, quhilk was in England amangis thame, but throw the grace of God he come no speid but depairtit with repulse." Diurnal of Occurrents, p. 19. *See* Barlow's letters of credence, dated 3 Oct. (No. 527).

† Aylmer.

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now Thos. Fitzgerald is out of Ireland all or many of the footmen may be discharged this winter, and if any are wanted next year, they shall be ready by May 20. Marvels that he has omitted to take pledges of those with whom he has parled and pacted. Wishes Neile Mor to be excluded from Uryell. Desires him to use diligence in apprehending the traitors whom the Master of the Rolls, the bearer, shall prescribe; to advance the King's causes in Parliament; to send particulars of the lands of the late earl of Kildare, and other traitors attainted, and of the King's revenues. Will grant certain portions to persons able to defend the frontiers. Sends lord Leonard Grey back with the same room he had before. Has ordered him to show reverence and obedience to Skeffington, but the latter must consider his nobility, being of the King's blood, and his authority. Desires him to assist in preserving order in the army.

Corrected draft, pp. 15.

R. O. St. P. II. 293.

2. Irish Rebels.

These to be taken:—Sir James, Sir John, Richard, Oliver, and Walter Fitzgeralde, brethren to the late earl of Kildare. James and Geralde Fitzgerald, Wm. Fitzgeralde, called W. Naasy, Ric. Fitz Edmunde, his brother, and as many other of the bastard Geraldines as the Chief Justice and other of the Council think convenient.

The lord of Dunsany, Delahide, Dillon, Lynche, Felde of Payneston, certain of the Walshmen and Haroldes, Garlon of Garlonyston, to be attainted, with others named in a memorial delivered to the Chief Justice and me at our last being here, together with those who can be proved to be principal offenders.

P. 1. *In Alen's hand.*

1 Nov. Vienna Archives.

732. Chapuys to Charles V.

On visiting lately the French ambassador I did all in my power to discover to what end the bishop of Winchester had gone to France, but I could get nothing from him. He affirmed on his faith that he had no information at all; of which, and of the little respect paid to him here in many things, he makes very great complaint, especially of Cromwell, who had lately refused him audience five or six times, and he confessed that at last he felt it so deeply that he had fallen into a fever; whereupon he had sent an angry message that henceforth he would not do him the honour to go and visit him or address himself to him in any way, unless he had express command from the King, his master. He complained of the thousand injuries that were daily done to the French, and among others that when the French admiral was here he was several times promised restitution of a great quantity of merchandise belonging to Frenchmen, which the King's officers pretended to be forfeited for evasion of customs, and notwithstanding repeated promises made to the said admiral, after the breaking off of the meeting at Calais, the said merchandise was declared to be forfeited without appeal or hearing the parties; and the ambassador thinks that, if the English will not have the sentence reconsidered, the King, his master, will find means for providing for the indemnity of the merchants. The said ambassador, accusing Cromwell of carelessness and indiscretion, told me he had been greatly astonished that Cromwell, when the said ambassadors were in Court, ventured to say in good company that he was surprised the French King and his master did not take better care lest they should leave their kingdoms in confusion and a prey to parties after their deaths; to which the said ambassador replied that it was very likely in the case of this kingdom, but that as to France the dauphin was well known to be the true successor and that his brothers would give him no trouble, and would have no great

1535.

732. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

wealth to attempt it, as the greater part of what they had would be in pensions, which could easily be revoked.

The said ambassador said he was informed that Cromwell, besides coming to see me openly, had done so secretly, and that upon our communications I had lately despatched my servant to your Majesty, and that Cromwell had almost expressly said so to several persons, assuring them moreover that the understanding with you was like that between your Majesty and his master; and although I assured the said ambassador that Cromwell had not been to see me secretly, and that for a long time we had not spoken, except about the licence which I asked to visit the Princess and to pay the Queen certain arrears, he still suspects that there is some understanding between us. He declared it to me again two days ago when we met at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

I am told on good authority that the Bishop* whom the King sent to Germany had letters to almost all the princes and commonalties of Germany, with ample powers to treat and conclude. I think it was for the maintenance of the Lutheran sect and to prevent the holding of the Council. The Bishop left here in great anxiety, fearing some mishap by the road in Germany, from which, it would seem, his commission is a painful and dangerous one. The King, to prevent the abbots complaining of the changes which he has made or obstructing those he intends to make, has published an edict forbidding any abbot hereafter to be present in Parliament.

The King has lately sent into Ireland 400 or 500 hackbut men under the command of him† who brought hither the earl of Kildare. This shows that they have not made an end there yet. The goods of the Easterlings are still sequestered, and the King has promised the English merchants not to release them until the English ships taken are restored; although, on the other hand, the King gives fair words to the said Easterlings.

The Parliament which was to have met today is prorogued to Candlemas, and some think the delay has been in order to know what their ambassadors have done in France and Germany before proceeding further in execution of their accursed intention.

The first term of payment of the tax granted to the King at the last meeting of Parliament has already expired, but there is no talk of raising it, and, in the opinion of many, it is not expedient, lest they should stir the people to revolt, who were already in arrear, without the famine, which has maddened them. London, 1 Nov. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

1 Nov. Vienna Archives.

733. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

As Granvelle will see by his letters to the Emperor, nothing has happened worth writing since his man left. Sends a copy of a letter from Cromwell which he forgot.

The French ambassador said lately that it was publicly reported in the Court that the king of Tunis had been compelled to recall Barbarossa to put down rebellion among his subjects, and had retaken Goletta, Bona, and the rest. The King, the Lady, and their party, are rejoiced. The Princess has sent to tell me the same, the news being sent to her to annoy her. The French ambassador thinks it strange that, as matters are now, they should allow corn to be obtained from Flanders for England. He was sure these people would never have any help from France. Has already informed the Queen (of Hungary?). Thinks notice should be taken of it in Spain.

* Foxe. † Lord Leonard Grey.

1535.

There is a great likelihood of famine, which will help towards setting matters right. The people murmur. The King and his concubine, who had previously caused it to be preached that God showed his approval of their Government by sending a good season, now make the preachers say that it is clear God loves the people because he sends adversity. Sometimes they say that the adversity is on account of those who object to this new marriage, and this new sect. London, 1 Nov. 1535.

The French pension has not been paid this year. From the French ambassador's manner in speaking of it, does not think it will be paid soon. He insinuated that the Pope would pay for them, when the executorials came. The Almain of whom he lately wrote, who said he was sent by the duke of Saxony and his Council, came principally to bring a book of Melancthon's, dedicated to the King, called "*Loci Communes*." He has been given 50 ducats, and Melancthon 200. It is said that the ambassador sent to Almain will go to Melancthon and his accomplices and try to make them sing his master's tune.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

1 Nov. R. O. **734.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

Has charged the Master of the Maysondewe with having promised to make the King a harbour for 500*l.* He allows it; but as for the pier, which he is making "athissyde the Chappell," it cannot be finished under 1,000*l.*, nor the harbour, now in hand, under 2,000*l.* This pay day, 31 October, 14 score persons have wages, and I have, before this, discharged all the idle and weak workmen, some 60 or more. After five or six weeks the number will be reduced to 40 or 50 for the winter. Asks Cromwell to write separately to the said Master, "for he is malicious against me supposyng that I have complayned of hym unto you." Desires Cromwell's favour for the prior of Dover, "I neyver did see but honesty by hym; and one thyng I sertefye you, he ys no papiste." Trusts Cromwell will let him have the bed, &c. which he has bought of the Prior. Dover, 1 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Nov. Cleop. E. IV. 229. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 82. **735.** THOS. LEGH to [CROMWELL].

There is a priory named Byggyn, in Fordham, Norwich dioc., where is but the prior, and an aged monk at death's door. The earl of Northumberland is founder, from whom Cromwell may easily obtain his title and interest. It is a proper house, having 30*l.* a year in temporal lands besides a benefice of 16*l.* a year. Asks what shall be done with these religious persons, who, kneeling, with humble petition, desire of God, the King, and Cromwell, to be dismissed from their religion—a bondage they can no longer endure, as the bearer, Cromwell's servant, can show. Ely, 1 Nov. *Signed. P.* 1.

1 Nov. R. O. **736.** THE MONKS OF CHERTSEY to SECRETARY CROMWELL.

Complain of the abbot's misdoings. 1. Since your visitation he has sold wood and is bargaining away Choueam (Chobham) Park. 2. He has conveyed away the plate. Beg he will consider their case. Chersey Abbey, 1 Nov.

Signed: Joh'es Chyrche—Will'm Roke—Joh'es Mylyster—John Walter—Radulphus Wachatte—Thomas Potter.

P.S.—Whereas the Abbot states in his letter that the portership has been given away, which you requested, it has not been granted under the Convent Seal.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1535.

1 Nov. **737.** Wallop to Lord Lisle.

Calig. E. III. 61. B. M.

Has received his letter dated . . . Oct. concerning the receipt of Wallop's . . . . . sent by the French king's archer [and the] cheer made unto him. The [French king] has been very sore sick, but is out of danger, though not like to recover his health and convale[scence] of all this winter. There [was] a bruit that Sophia had taken peace with the [Turk], but now certain news has come from Venice that [there is] no peace taken. Sophia offered the Turk for such . . . . . as he claimed to be his to have it determined . . . . . form, other to be contented, they two to try th[e] right hand to hand in battle, or else the Tu[rk] to appoint 20,000 of his best men, and he wol[d] take but 10,000 of his, but the Turk to have no ordnance. This the Turk has refused. Commendations from the writer and his wife to lord and lady Lisle, to Mr. Marshal that now is, Mr. Porter and other friends. Digeon, 1 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

1 Nov. **738.** Thos. Leygh to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Since leaving Calais, I have received your token by Giggs. I can find no damask caffa that you would like, but I hope there will be some here in 8 or 10 days. If it does not come I will send the best here, which is with Florse ("flowers"). You shall have the piece of camryk in time for your purpose. Recommendations to lord Lisle. Antwerp, 1 Nov. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

1 Nov. **739.** [James V. to Paul III.]

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 47. B. M.

Intends to bestow on others the benefices held by certain priests who are guilty of homicide, and requests the Pope not to grant them dispensations. Stirling, 1 Nov. 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

[Nov.] **740.** Gervase Tyndall to Cromwell.

R. O.

So many enemies draw their swords against the Gospel of Christ that it is dangerous to contend with them. In these very holidays on which the dead are celebrated, a paltry doctor named Stanley, in a church at Grantham, "in quo oppido humaniores istas literas professus sum," preached impudently to the people on purgatory and masses for the dead, and was received with great applause. He pressed home his subject with the most foolish arguments, asserting that any earthly fire, as compared with the fire of purgatory, was as the picture of a man to a real man; and that on giving one penny to a priest souls were released from purgatory and went straight to Heaven. I remonstrated with him when his sermon was done, and he heard me at the time with patience; but after he was gone he began to abuse me, and hold me up to the people as a Saxon heretic, and drove away from my school all the boys of the town lest they should catch the infection. I beg therefore that you will assist me, as I am entirely exhausted of money, as, at your command and that of my lord of Rutland, I was employed in the business of certain friars who were about to practise necromancy.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. *Add.:* A Secretis. *Endd.*

2 Nov. **741.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 313.

I lately received a letter from you stating that you had heard that I had stayed the verdict for the King on account of my claim to the woods of Okenfold, &c. My brother only stated to Anthony Ager, your servant, that he thought the tithes were his right. I have not stayed the verdict; only, as

1535.

I have a just title I submitted it to the inquest. I am assured it is not the King's mind to do wrong to any. The bp. of Worcester lately wrote unto me in your name that I looked on the King's business through my fingers, doing nothing in the matter for which we were sent to Winchester; whereas the day before we left the King, I drew certain articles touching the bp. of Rome to assist preachers who knew not what to say in that matter. Any one of those articles will be sufficient for a sermon, and some for four or five sermons if they be searched to the bottom. I delivered a copy of my articles to certain bishops as the Council was not sitting, and I send it to you that you may add or take away what you please, and have them preached in every diocese. I beg you will show your favor to my friend Hutton. Ford, 2 Nov. *Signed.*

P.S.—I thank you for your favor to Dr. Peter. I had intended to make him dean of the Arches, and shall do so if you think good. There is no man so meet for it.

Mutilated. Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Nov. R. O. **742.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

Reminds Cromwell "as my brodre Thresorer* commith nowe" that he has no power in the inhibition sent him to inhibit the dean and chapter of York nor any other peculiars. Wishes to know the King's pleasure concerning preachers.

Has received the King's commission as to Jurisdiction; it must be extended to include all cases. Concerning this has sent a note, which the Master of Savoye or one of the Archbishop's chaplains there will give him.

Understands Cromwell wishes Dan John Best, monk of Selbie, to have a licence to preach. When my lord of Westmoreland was at Selbie, the said John "rayled and jested," saying it was hypocrisy to fast, and the Archbishop revoked a licence he had already given him till he "were waxed sadder." Bishop's Thorpe, 2 Nov. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Nov. R. O. **743.** THOMAS BISHOP OF ELY to CROMWELL.

Dr. Leghe has visited here at Ely of late and behaved discreetly as he did at Cambridge. He has almost visited my diocese throughout, and advised me to sue to you for relaxation of your former inhibition. There are divers petty matters, as contracts of matrimony and receiving convicts, which occur daily, in which I cannot act until the visitor assures me, for it concerns jurisdiction, and loth were I to offend. I beg you will show my brother your mind. Ely, 2 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

2 Nov. R. O. **744.** JOHN ABBOT OF ST. AUSTIN'S [CANTERBURY] to CROMWELL.

Has received certain injunctions from Cromwell's surrogate, Dr. Layton, as general visitor of all religion exempt and non-exempt, with full authority to declare how they should be observed, some of which are very hard. Desires to know how he is to use himself in them, that he may not incur the King's displeasure. Sends him a poor token, which he wishes were worth 1,000*l.*, being the best jewel he has. Desires Cromwell to take him as one of his servants under the King's Highness, "that I may take refuge *sub umbra alarum vestrarum.*" Will do as Cromwell shall counsel him in all things lawful. St. Austin's, All Souls' day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Visitor.

* Lancelot Colyns, Treasurer of York Cathedral.

1535.

2 Nov. Cleop. E. iv. 42.* B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 83.

745. John [Maxey] Bp. of Elphin, Commendatory of Welbeck, to [Cromwell.]

Received, 26 Oct., a certificate from the convent of Westdorham of the death of the abbot there, and the seal of his office as accustomed to be sent to the father abbot from filial churches. Asks whether the King's visitors (doctor Lee), being forth in these parts, shall meddle with the election. Though the King has given him and the monastery of Welbeck the elections of all the Premonstratensian order within the realm, he desires to know Cromwell's pleasure in writing. When last with Cromwell he was told to do his duty at the next election according to the King's grant. A priest (the parson of Brandon Ferre) has sequestered all the goods there. Touching their communications at his last being with Cromwell, he will perform at his coming up at Candlemas next, Welbeck, 2 Nov. *Signed:* "John Elphyn and commendatarie off Welbek."

P. 1.

2 Nov. R. O.

746. Richard Herman to Cromwell.

Has had no news. Ferdinandus has sent letters to the king of Portugal's factor here direct from the Pope. Through the means of a page that waits on the factor, a Christian brother of mine got a sight of them and copied them with expedition, desiring me to send them with the greatest secrecy. As I can skill of no Latin, I could not assist in the writing. The intent you will perceive by the reading. May God keep the King from their wicked designs, hoping that ye be the elect of God for that purpose. Dated at the head, Antwerp, 2 Nov. 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

2 Nov. Cleop. E. iv. 47*. B. M.

747. Anthony Sawnder to [Cromwell].

Whereas you have appointed me to read the pure and sincere word of God to the monks of Winchcombe, to preach in the parish, which is the abbot's impropried benefice, "to scrape the sur of Rome out of the hearts of men," and to set forth the title of our sovereign and master, our supreme civil head in earth of this his politic body of England, I have small favor and assistance amongst the Pharisaical papists. The abbot of Haylys, a valiant knight and soldier under Antichrist's banner, resists much, fighting with all his power to keep Christ in his sepulchre. He has hired "a greate Golyas, a sotle Dunys man, yee, a greate clerke, as he sayeth," a Bachelor of Divinity of Oxford, to catch me in my sermons. "And whereas I preach sola fide hominem justum ire, id est, hominem pronunciari justum non ob proprias virtutes aut dignitate operum præcedentium aut succedentium, sed sola fiducia misericordiæ Dei promissæ propter Christum, adeo quod vita æterna, imputatio justitiæ, remissio peccatorum, donum est credentibus gratis datum, non operum meritis, sed gratuita gratia propter Christum; opera vero esse fidei testimonia et quasi sigilla quorum fides auctor est: this, as he sayeth, offendeth him sore. Wherefore, apta (aperta?) voce cum scolasticis exclamat, fide, sc. formata, hoc est, fide igitur hominem propter dilectionem," which seems to me to upset Paul's argument, who teaches that faith does not depend upon the condition of our love (*dilectio*).

He does not preach the word of God truly, nor does he assert our Prince's just authority and speak against the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, which he rather maintains.

Certifies Cromwell of two sermons which he, the bearer, and many others lately heard him preach at Hales. The abbot says Cromwell sent him hither and will maintain him. He causes a tumult in the country of gentlemen and other people hired thereto. Sawnder and the bearer are both in danger

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of their lives. Desires Cromwell to appoint a convenient hour in the forenoon for him to read to the monks. They will not come in due time; they set so much by their Popish service. Wynchcombe, 2 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Mr. Secretary.

2 Nov. Harl. MS., 604, f. 75. B. M.

748. William Glyn, Priest, to Cromwell.

The sale of abusions and mart of vice is now greatly decayed in these parts, and so shall daily, if the great maintainer of them, the bishop of Rome, is expelled out of men's hearts. Asks whether the Popish law that persons married within the fourth degree, or connected by affinity or "gossypred" must be divorced, is still to be acted upon. 2 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, secretary to the King.

2 Nov. R. O.

749. Ivo Bottegaeu.

Certificate by Mark Taelman, clerk of the Receipt of the Tonlieu of Zealand, at Arnuyde, of the discharge at Arnuyde, on the 14th Sept., of 39 lasts 9 measures of grain, by Yvon Bottegaeu, of Planmarck, master of the ship called "La Pierre." 2 Nov. '35. *Signed and sealed.*

French, p. 1.

2 Nov. R. O.

750. Jenne de Saveuses (Madame de Riou) to Lady Lisle.

I have received your letter and the 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* that I had drawn (*tiré*) for your daughter, a thing for which there was no occasion to thank me. The cloth you have sent shall be made into a gown and coat. Mons. de Ryou thanks lord Lisle and you for the hackney. The bearer will bring the goshawk (*autour*) of which you wrote to me. As to thanking me for leaving Mademoiselle Anne so long, I shall be exceedingly sorry when you take her away. Pont de Remy, 2 Nov.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

*** On the back are the following sentences in another hand:—

"Glad to hear of her good diligence, and that it hath pleased you to make her your godsep (?) and contented that ye shall have her with her.

"Whereas Mr. de Riou hath written to [my lord Lisle]* me to send me a goshawk, it should be shame for [my lord Lisle]* me to take him, seeing he hath sent him two this year."

3 Nov. R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 315.

751. Cranmer to Cromwell.

I have deferred writing to you in favor of Sir John Markham for his suit now before my Lord Chancellor; but he has always stated that you are his special good master. He is a gentleman of very good qualities. Forde, 3 Nov.

I have known Sir John in his country above 30 years. Sir Will. Merynge also desires your favor. The bailly of Newark boasts that Sir John shall be committed to prison before he can make his answer. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

* Struck out, and "me" interlined, in both these places.

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3 Nov. **752.** Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. In behalf of his servant Roland Bradforthe, the bearer, who is troubled by the suit of lord Mordant about certain accounts touching his lordship's lands in Northumberland. His father, Bartram Bradforde, has been arrested for the same cause. Roland has done good service in the late Scotch war under the Earl. The Captain of Berwick gets daily worse, and is not likely to recover. Topclyf, 3 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's Majesty. *Sealed. Endd.*

3 Nov. **753.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs to be remembered as in his other letters, for now is the time Cromwell may advance his poor living. Leaves today for Berwick for the payment of the wages, and will be with Cromwell shortly after Christmas. Was much rejoiced to hear from his poor wife of the comfortable words Cromwell gave her towards him. Desires credence for her if she put him further in remembrance. York, 3 Nov.

Sir Thos. Clifford is marvellously vexed with palsy. Is desired by my lord of Northumberland to request Cromwell to have him in remembrance touching Berwick. Thinks he will give a good sum of money for it and make ready payment.

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.:* Sir George Lawson.

3 Nov. **754.** Thomas Megges to Cromwell.

R. O. The King's grace is like to be defeated of a great part of his rights by untrue assessment in the Isle. They so favor each other in my hundred that the King shall not have a half and scantly the third part given him by Act of Parliament. As I am named with others in the Commission for the subsidy, I give you information. This is not followed only in the part where I dwell, but through the whole Isle. You must write sharply to the Commissioners, and to lay more lack in me than in any other, "because that I am towards your mastership," and as I am popular in the county I must have an urgent reason to do anything against them, except in the Prince's cause. They have always befriended me, especially in the late riot surmised against me by the prior of Ely, when the officers of the bishop and the prior made great labor with the inquest to obtain their purpose. Keep my letter secret, or it will lose me the hearts of my county. Please help me to a house and farm of the prior of Ely called Scheppey, as the prior on his oath has valued it at five marks yearly, and that I may have it in fee farm. I shall reward your goodness to my little power. Wisbeach, 3 Nov.

I send you a present of swans, cranes, and herons. Your 100 pikes are ready when it is your pleasure to have them.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Nov. **755.** Roger Neckham, monk of Worcester, to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letters touching the plate to be received from Sir John Russell. I shall keep it according to the tenor of your writing. You admonished me to keep the injunctions lately left with us. "Your writing is to me great fear." I and all my brethren of the King's monastery of Worcester will be glad to observe them, and to pray daily for the King's godly reformation by your visiting. There shall be no negligence in the "gravity" of the monastery, or in punishing delinquents. Worcester, 3 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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3 Nov. R. O. **756.** St. Martin's, Dover.

Petition of John Folkstone, prior of the house of St. Martyns and New Worke of Dover, to [Cromwell], whom he addresses as "your mastership." The convent reverently received the King's commission on Oct. 31, sealed with his ecclesiastical seal, containing a sequestration of their goods and lands, and immediately compiled an inventory of their jewels and goods, now in the custody of Chr. Hales, general attorney to the King, and Mr. John Tompson, Master of the Masondew, Dover. Perceives that complaints have been made to the King of his negligence and evil governance. Is 31 years old, and has been in possession of the house only three years, "the foresaid house being but of the yearly stent of 200*l.* by the year 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, was seven score pounds in debt" at his predecessor's departure. Was at great expense in repairing the church. The glass in the windows which was rusty and dark, was taken down and scoured, and new glass added, where necessary, at his expense. Paved the church; bought new vestments from John Antony for 16*l.*, and spent other sums. Has mended the bakehouse and the dortour. Has procured new brass and pewter at his own cost, "and no marvel though it be simple and scarceness thereof, for the strangers resorting be such wastful stroyars that it is not possible to keep any good stuff long in good order, and many times and specially strangers ambassadors have such noyous and hurtful fellows that have packed up table cloths, napkins, sheets, coverpanes, with other such thing as they could get." Has been at great cost with English and foreign ambassadors. Begs him to consider deeds more than words which may not be true. From the negligence and destroying of hired servants, has been at great charges in buying and renewing oxen, horses, carts, ploughs, &c., and through their untrustworthiness was compelled to let his husbandry to farm and give his brethren 20 nobles each a year to go to commons together, that he might get the house out of debt. Would have come up but for the contrary commandment of Cromwell's substitutes. Begs that the debts of the house may be paid, which are not as heavy as were left to him. 3 Nov.

Hol., large paper, pp. 7. *Endd.*

3 Nov. **757.** Lord Cobham.

Harl. MS., 99, f. 148. B. M. Receipt by John Cornwell of Stebbyng, Essex, and Dame Elizabeth lady Cobham, his wife, from Sir Geo. Broke lord Cobham, of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, due at Mich., of an annuity of 100 marks for the jointure of the said dame. 3 Nov. 27 Henry VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

Ib. ff. 150–1. 2. Two similar receipts dated 3 May 26 Hen. VIII., and 2 May 27 Hen. VIII.

3 Nov. **758.** Bishop of Faenza to the Prothonotary Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 132 b. B. M. Particulars about the illness of Francis I. After receiving Ambrogio's letters of the 15th and 20th, had an interview with the Admiral, who, in the course of conversation, spoke of the power the Emperor would have of doing what he would with the Church, and the difficulty which Francis, with the best intentions, would have to defend his Holiness; that the Pope must be cautious about the Council, which the Emperor might wish to hold armed and in a place where he alone had power. As to the Pope's avenging himself in this way of the follies which the king of England has committed and commits every day, it would perhaps be better for the Pope and the Holy See to leave English affairs as they are, especially as Francis knows that that province will return of itself to the right road; but for [the Pope] to avenge himself now by these means would aggrandise the Emperor, which

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758. Bishop of Faenza to the Prothonotary Ambrogio—*cont.*

the Church would be the first to repent; that the Emperor is doing what he can to draw England to his side (*dalla sua*) notwithstanding the injuries he has received. Replied that the Pope was bound to avenge the King's impiety and was sure of God's help; and for this and other reasons he wished for the Council.

Hears from England that Gramuel (Cromwell) is visiting all the monasteries of friars and nuns and driving out those who are under 24 years of age (*da 24 anni in giu*); and that a Council has been held to take away the images from churches, though this has not yet been done. "Da Digiun," 3 Nov. 1535.

Ital., pp. 10. *Copy headed:* Al Signor Proto. Ambrogio, &c.

[4 Nov.] R. O. **759.** Henry VIII. to the Deputy, Treasurer, and Comptroller of Calais.

As his former commands on two several occasions to restore Harry Tornay, one of the soldiers of Calais at 8*d.* a day, to his former room and wages from which Lisle removed him, have been disregarded, the King notifies that he himself re-admits the said Harry to his room and wages, and that he is to have the same from the day he was expelled, provided he find an able man in the town "to keep his scry, larum, watch and ward."

P. 1. *Endd.:* The form of a letter devised by the archbishop of Canterbury to be sent to the deputy of Calais for Harry Tourney.

4 Nov. R. O. **760.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

I thank you for your kindness to my servant John Bekeley, when he was before the King. He and twelve honest poor men are now subpœnaed to appear before the Council because eight of them could not in conscience agree to indict him, as the bearer, my chaplain, will show you. At my lodge in Sheffield Park, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

4 Nov. R. O. **761.** Edward Bestney to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his favors. There is a little religious house named Bygyn in the town of Fordham, with a prior and one canon, and an income of 26*l.* yearly. One of them is old and like to die. For their naughty observance of their foundation and their enormities they are likely to fall into the King's hands, and will be under Cromwell's administration as general visitor. "And whereas you have oftentimes comforted me, not only by "your words but also by your letters, willing me to spy out, and you will "help me, the truth is, this house and the land thereunto pertaining "adjoineth to my land" so commodiously and pleasantly, that if you will help me to the farm thereof I shall esteem it more than a thing more profitable. Soham, 4 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Nov. R. O. **762.** Dr. Thos. Legh to Cromwell.

I have sent Dr. Rookeby to you. If you had known his good qualities you would accept him as your servant, as he intends to leave the University. He is meet to execute any function, whether it be the examination of religious foundations or otherwise, in which he will attempt nothing but what shall be to the glory of God and your pleasure. We have been brought up together from children. Bury, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

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4 Nov. R. O. **763.** Robert Abbot of Athelney to Cromwell.

Dr. Tregonell, the King's visitor, has visited our poor monastery, and has found it in meetly good order, but has given us certain injunctions for the reformation of religion, by which I and my brethren are to keep within the precincts, unless you dispense with me. I desire a licence to go abroad with a chaplain sometimes, on the business of the monastery. Athelney, 4 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary unto the King's grace. *Endd.*

4 Nov. R. O. **764.** Thomas Sudbury, Cellarer of Worcester, to Cromwell.

Complaint is made to you that I am a dilapidator of the monastery. If that were true I could not blame you for expelling me from my place. I remit the truth to my brethren, and if the surmise is grounded on malice I trust you will accept it accordingly. I am content that another should hold my office, so it be one of my brethren who is a discreet and provident man. Worcester monastery, 4 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

4 Nov. [Calig., E. I., II. ?] 117. B. M. **765.** Simon Hey[nes] to Cromwell.

"Pleasith it your Mastership to be advertised, b . . . . . with one Sturmius, a German, unto whom M[elancthon doth] ever write, and Bucer also, concerning all matters of [their r]elligion now entreated betwixt the French king [and the] princes of Germany, I have obtained duples [of all] such letters, which now of late be come to his hand[s, which] I send here to your Mastership. This Sturmius [is a] very sad man, and of a great modesty, excellently le[arned] both in the Greek tongue and in the Latin, brought up with [Melancthon (?)], speaking ever much honour of the King's highness and in a[ll things] that he can do, so ready (as I may perceive) to do hi[s Highness] all service and pleasure, as if he were a true and faithful [subject] to his Grace, he and other of his countrymen here be p[lain] men and meaneth not to dissemble, for they spare [not to] speak plainly their minds before such men as they l[ove in] all matters.

Sturmius is very desirous to see the brief sent from [the bp.] of Rome to the French king, and the answer which [his] Highness hath made to the same, beseeching your Ma[stership], if it be so seen convenient to you, to send me the [copies] of both, for considering that he do show me all [that he] do know out of Germany, he looketh that I shu[ld show] him again somewhat of such things as be done [there]." Having small matter to write of, directed his packets to the bp. of Salisbury or the Queen's almoner, enclosing letters for Cromwell. Paris, 4 Nov.

My lord of Winchester arrived here yesterday.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* Master Secretary.

4 Nov. R. O. **766.** Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

Yesterday the Council sat here upon the ordinances devised by me and my late colleagues when we were at Calais. They like them well, but it is not yet resolved whether to pass them by Act of Parliament or but by a Council from the King's highness. The King is content that Porchester castle shall be repaired, and I have despatched your servant, keeper thereof, in that behalf. Westminster, 4 Nov.

Added in his own hand: Cannot thank Lisle and my lady sufficiently, but will always be glad to do them pleasure. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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4 Nov. R. O. **767.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Has written several times since being with Mr. Norres, about Leonard Melle's goods and lands. Has not had any answer, though the matter "standeth not a little upon your honor and my poor honesty." Mr. Saymer's matter is now past danger, for after much suit he has promised Smythe, your auditor, to receive 60*l.* in part payment. London, 4 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

4 Nov. R. O. **768.** ANNE ROUAUD (Madame de Bours) to LADY LISLE.

I thank you very much for the hawk (*lanier*) and greyhound. I was glad to hear your good news. I have received the six livres, but you need not have sent them, as I told Jehan Semist they might go towards payment of the violet frieze. The said frieze is very pretty, and my son thanks you for it very humbly. He must make some present to your daughter.* She is writing to you. I have got a night mantle made for her of red cloth. I have kept the bearer till I could get a goshawk (*autour*) to send you, and one has been brought me this evening, which I forward. I should have been very sorry not to have been able to get one. I send you a little pot of *confitures de cornoilles*, which I understand you have not in your country. Bours, 4 Nov. 1535. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1.

ii. On the back of preceding is the following draft of lady Lisle's reply:—

"To make recommendations to [my lord your husband, M. d'Agincourt, and my lady]† your daughter there is married, and to my lord her husband, and to the good gentlewoman that maketh so much of my daughter, and to my lord your son that maketh so much of my daughter. My said daughter hath written to one of her sisters to be mean for her to me for money to play. I am content that she play when ye shall command her; but I fear she shall give her mind too much to play. It will come soon enough to her. I would she should ply her work, the lute and the virginals, but I refer in all to your goodness. Thanking her for the *oultour*. My servant showeth me that ye have made my daughter a robe furred with white. I pray you send me word what it cost, and I shall send you."

4 Nov. R. O. **769.** THIBAULT ROUAULT (Sieur de Riou) to LADY LISLE.

Sends a goshawk, which is good at partridges. Thanks her for the greyhounds, which are rather young (*ung petit jeunes*) for the work he wishes to put them to. His wife desires to be recommended. Pont de Remy, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Calles.

Nov. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 40. B. M. **770.** DR. ORTIZ to CHARLES V.

Is astonished at the high and secret judgments of God, who sells to some persons so cheap the glory prepared for them, but to others, like the queen and princess of England, very dearly, in the opinion of the world, with great adversity and tribulation.

The executorials of the principal cause have been granted with all the necessary clauses, which were refused in Clement's time. They can be despatched at any time, but nearly a year must pass before the deprivation. As the King's sins are sufficiently notorious for him to be deprived *ipso facto* of the kingdom, the Pope will declare him so. Thinks a draft of the bull

* Mary Basset. † Interlined.

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has already been prepared and shown to many cardinals. Thinks it comes from the hand of God, that this is done *motu proprio* by the See Apostolic and not at the instance of the Queen, that the King may have no cause of anger against her or the Princess. Rome, 4 Nov. 1535.
Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

5 Nov. R. O.

771. E. Earl of Derby to Cromwell.

As by your late letters to my servant Alex. Standyshe, you desire the delivery of such goods as are in his hands belonging to the late bishop of St. Asaph, I desire you to hear what he has to say, and that he may have the preferment of such things as he is minded, doing for the same as largely as any other would. Lathom, 5 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

5 Nov. Cleop. E. iv., 120. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 85.

772. John ap Rice to Cromwell.

Supposing that, ere they return, suit will be made to Cromwell touching Burie, sends account of their proceedings there. As for the abbot, "it was detected that he lay much forth in his granges" and spent money at dice and cards and in building; also that he did not preach and had converted farms into copyholds. He seems addict also to superstitious ceremonies.

As for the convent, believes they had compacted to disclose nothing. In no place were there more women resorting to the monastery. Amongst the relics found much superstition, "as the coals that Saint Lawrence was toasted withal, the paring of St. Edmund's nails, S. Thomas of Canterbury penknife and his boots and divers skulls for the headache, pieces of the Holy Cross able to make a whole cross of, other relics for rain," &c. Of those under age, about eight depart, and about five of those above age would depart if they might. The whole number of the convent before we came was 60 saving one, besides three at Oxford. Of Ely I have written to you by my fellow Ric. a Lee. Bury, 5 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

5 Nov. Vatican Archives.

773. The Bishop of Faenza to [M. Ambrogio].

The news of England is that Cromwell goes visiting all the monasteries of friars and monks, dismissing and even expelling those under 24 years of age; and already it was proposed to take away the images from the churches, although it was not done. Hears that a German has come to that King from Strasburg (*Argentina*), sent by some great persons there, who declares that the king of the Romans has secured the obedience of Saxony, Wittemberg, and the Landgrave, on condition that Lutherans be allowed not only to live unmolested in the lands of those lords but to preach as they please in that King's countries until the Council meet. But this *V. Signoria* will know better by other ways.
Ital., from a modern copy, p. 1. *The original is endorsed:* "1535. De Mons. de Faenza de li 5 de Novembre, da Digiun."

5 Nov. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 42. B. M.

774. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Wrote last to the Emperor on the 2nd, and on the 3rd and 4th to Idiaquez. The bearer is a servant of the ambassador in England who came with letters from the Queen to the Pope, asking him to provide a speedy remedy for what was taking place in that country.

As the Pope has ordered with all fury (*con toda furia*) the privation of the King to be concluded, thought it unsuitable that it should appear to be

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774. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

done at the Queen's desire. Has therefore kept the letter and ordered the messenger to go first to the Emperor and give him an account of the Queen's wishes. It will not be much delay as his Majesty is so near. Has been promised a copy of the bull of privation, and will send it to the Emperor. * * * Rome, 5 Nov. 1535.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

5 Nov. Add. MS. 28,588 f. 44. B. M.

775. Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Hears from a Parisian doctor who has come here, that an English doctor in theology named Master Haius (Hains) has arrived in Paris to ask the doctors there secretly and separately, if they think it can be established that the royal power is above (*sobre*) the power of the Pope. This doctor has signified to the faculty that no one should give an answer without letting the whole faculty know. When the Englishman knew this, he gave up his request. It is to be wondered at if such a thing should be done without the consent of the French king.

The French doctor told him also that the French king had written to the faculty of theology bidding them dispute with Philip Melanton on certain propositions which he sent to the faculty. They replied that they were forbidden to dispute publicly with heretics on matters of faith. The King answered that he thought they were only matters of ceremony and not of faith. The faculty then showed the heresies contained in these propositions, and said that if Melanton came it should not be to dispute about the faith, but to show him how he was deceived and make him understand the causes of his error. He should first be asked whether he believed the article of the faith, that there is one Holy Church, and that the Universal Council cannot err; and then what Councils he receives as Catholic, and what Catholic doctors he believes. The King sent this answer back to Germany, and Melanton's visit is deferred till summer. Rome, 5 Nov. 1535.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

6 Nov. Vienna Archives.

776. Chapuys to Charles V.

The marchioness of Exeter has sent to inform me that the King has lately said to some of his most confidential councillors that he would no longer remain in the trouble, fear, and suspense he had so long endured on account of the Queen and Princess, and that they should see, at the coming Parliament, to get him released therefrom, swearing most obstinately that he would wait no longer. The Marchioness declares this is as true as the Gospel, and begs me to inform your Majesty and pray you to have pity upon the ladies, and for the honour of God and the bond of kin to find a remedy. Since my letters of the 1st inst., the merchandize of the Germans has been released except that belonging to the men of Dantzic, who are suspected to have been the cause of the capture of the English ships and are regarded as secret enemies of the Lubeckers and friends of the king of Sweden and duke of Prussia. London, 6 Nov. 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy. P. 1.

6 Nov. Vienna Archives.

777. Chapuys to Anthony Perrenin, Secretary of State to the Emperor.

Since writing on the 1st, something else has happened, as he will see in the letters to the Emperor. Cannot write more on account of the courier's haste. "Cette diablesse de concubine" will never be satisfied till she is

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freed from these poor ladies, for which she works by all possible means. Desires to be recommended to the Secretary Martyrano. London, 6 Nov. 1535.
Fr. From a modern copy. P. 1.

6 Nov. **778.** NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.
R. O. St. P. v. 34. Offers him 1,000 marks for the captainship of Berwick, which is likely soon to fall vacant, as Sir Thos. Clifford is now speechless. Reminds him of the kindness he showed the Earl when they parted in his garden at Camberye. Topclyff, 6 Nov.
Hol. Add: Mr. Secretary.

6 Nov. **779.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to CROMWELL.
R. O. I have granted to my servant Anth. Driland the keepership of the park of Coliweston in reversion. But as the King desires that the Queen should have it, Driland is in doubt whether he shall enjoy the same. As he has heretofore received no other recompense, I request your favour in his behalf. Windsor, 6 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

6 Nov. **780.** ROLAND BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD to HENRY VIII.
R. O. By the aid of Sir Thos. Englefyld I have brought the parts about Shrewsbury to a reasonable stay touching robbery, intending to remain in your town of Ludlow, of which we have partly repaired the castle, during the winter. I beseech you that Sir Thomas may have your thanks when he attends you. I am right desirous of his return. Since he left the Marches 12 days since, the business has been great, and he will be loth to return except at your command. For reformation here we have devised a new book of instructions, which, with the old, I have sent to Mr. Secretary. Ludlow, 6 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 Nov. **781.** JOHN ABBOT OF BURY to CROMWELL.
R. O. Begs a licence, notwithstanding the injunctions left by the late visitors, to go abroad with a chaplain or two on the business of the monastery. Bury, 6 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Nov. **782.** NICH. ABBOT OF REWLEY to CROMWELL.
R. O. My brethren, considering the services of my natural brother Will. Austen done to their monastery, have granted him the surveyorship and receivership of their lands, with a fee of 4*l.* stg. I beg your favor herein. Rewley, 6 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Nov. **783.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, Canterbury, to CROMWELL.
R. O. I have received your letter dated Windsor, 2 Nov., desiring to have the advowson of the parsonage of Newington in Surrey. We are not the patrons. There is a benefice of the same name in Oxfordshire belonging to the abp. of Canterbury. Were it ours, and worth 100*l.* a year, you should have it. Canterbury, 7 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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784. CHRISTCHURCH, Canterbury.

R. O. Petition of the prior and convent to Mr. Secretary for the modification of some of the injunctions lately sent to them by Dr. Layton.

1. That the prior may be allowed for his health, at certain times, to walk outside the walls and lodge at some of the houses built for recreation out of the monastery, and also such number of the convent as Mr. Secretary will assign. 2. To rescind the article commanding them to keep three or four more of the convent at study at Oxford besides the five whom they have been accustomed to maintain there. Their charges are so great that they cannot find any more. 3. That the brethren after their profession "may render their stories without book" as hitherto. 4. That their matins and stories in the night time may still be sung or said without candlelight, except by the reader of collects and the legend, lest it induce them to sleep. 5. Remonstrating against the prohibition of the fairs granted to the priory by king Richard II. and of temporal men keeping shops within the gates of the monastery. 6. That six of the convent who have taken the order of deacon or subdeacon desire to leave the monastery. 7. That the sextons, keepers of the shrine, and other church officers may continue to lie in the church and not in the dorter. 8. That they may still have, as hitherto, two gates to the monastery, one for general resort and processions, the other for carriage of fuel, &c. 9. To desire explanations of Mr. Visitor and Mr. Bartlet touching the article about dining together.

Pp 4. *Endd.*

7 Nov. **785.** RIC. WHARTON to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. iv. 122. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 86. The prior and convent of Ingham in Norfolk, not far from St. Benet's Abbey, have sold their abbey and lands to one Wm. Wodhowse there, without the knowledge of their founder, Sir Francis Calthrope, and contrary to their promise to Edward Calthrope, nephew and heir to Sir Francis, who has married a near kinswoman of the writer, to give him the first offer of it. Woodhowse is now in London to sue out the recovery. Begs Cromwell to stay it. Edward Calthrop will give Cromwell 100*l.* for his favor. Begs to know his pleasure by bearer. Bungeye, 7 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Nov. **786.** WILL. OXENBREGGE to CROMWELL.

R. O. This Sunday, 7 Nov., Will. Lawles, knowing that I was the Queen's grace's servant, showed me that he and other men of the parish of Rolvynden, Kent, heard the vicar preach openly that day fortnight, saying, "Ye shall not follow the saying of evil princes, nor evil rulers, but rather put on your harness and fight against them." Winchilsea, 7 Nov. *Signed*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Nov. **787.** [LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I have received your letter dated 4th inst. Though its contents are no little grief to my heart I will accomplish your commandment, though it touch mine oath and ordinance. I would not have done so for any within the realm of England, except at the King's commandment. This man never served the King, and for his duty done here I am sure he kept not his watch three nights since I came to Calais. For my scrupulosity of conscience, I would ye knew it as well as I do. I would be loth to lose the honor that God and the King hath called me unto, to be perjured. I never did anything to Tourney for malice, and he would not deny it if we were both before you. I trust the King will be good lord to me, and next him my trust is in you to maintain me in execution of justice, to keep the retinue in

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obedience, causing them to do their duty with circumspection, with the advice of the Council, and as much charity as in me lieth. "Where it pleased you to write to me of matiers more to be banished, and that men have winked at it, I know not what you mean in it." As to the long delay of him, your own letters will save me, for you commanded me to be good to Clifford, and that it was the King's pleasure he should have Tourneis room, which encouraged me in doing what I have done. Clifford is the King's sworn servant, and it becomes me not to take him to my service. I pray you to be good master to him, for I have no room void yet. "Written with the hand of him that had never a heavier heart at your commandment." 7 Nov.

Draft, p. 1. *Begins:* Sir.

7 Nov. **788.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 137b. B.M.

* * * The Scotch ambassadors are going to Paris to wait for news from their King, and for the time for taking away the bride, if the marriage is concluded. Dijon, 7 Nov.

Ital., pp. 3. *Copy headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio, &c.

8 Nov. **789.** Freer John Artur to ——— Prows.

R. O.

Was appointed Warden of the Grey Friars of Canterbury by the King, against the heart of the provincial. Kept the observance somewhat strict, because they rebelled against the King and held so stiffly with the bishop of Rome, for which he daily reproved them. Intended to punish one Henry Bocheer, a naughty knave, who would not preach after the archbishop of Canterbury sent down a commission to all preachers to preach the truth, and extol the King as Supreme Head, under God, of the Church in England. His excuse was that he would not displease his friends, before whom he had previously preached. Another reason for punishing him was that he called a Dutch friar, whom Artur appointed to blot the bishop of Rome's name out of the books, a heretic, and spit in his face. This caused the Dutch friar, who was an Observant, to steal over the sea with another friar. He caused a friar to go to London, whom Artur had ordered to stay and rule the house in his absence. He stole certain things, and gave them to folks in the town. He intended to ravish an honest wife of the town. All these faults he refused to confess, though Friar Artur threatened if he did not to put him in prison or send him to the ordinary, and he postponed his confession from day to day by pretending sickness. Finally, he accused the writer of speaking against the King, and has been set free, while Freer Artur was put in prison, and an Observant, who was his mortal enemy, made his keeper. No one was allowed to come to him or bring him food. Escaped to France, and tarries there till Mr. Secretary takes pity on him. Offended the provincial by refusing to attend a Convocation at Oxford last Candlemas twelvemonth, because he had no other authority but by the bishop of Rome. Has imprisoned certain Observants, and brought others before Dr. George for rebelling against the King's commandments. Desires the favor of "your master" that he may come home safe. Would not have fled, but they intended to famish him, and vaunted that they had set Mr. Secretary against him, so that he should not come to his answer for a twelvemonth, but rot ir prison. Believed this, because the King's attorney and baron Hale favor the Observants. Asks him, if he can do anything, to inform one Prowd, a Grey Friar, who will send him word at Dieppe or Rouen. Prowd can tell your master the truth of all this. He is to be found at the Grey Friars at Newgate. Henry Bocher, who accused him, preached at Rye about two years ago, and had to escape privily, for the men of Rye would have put him

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789. Freer John Artur to ——— Prows—*cont.*

by the heels for his outrageous speaking against the truth and the King's statutes. He is a naughty knave and a crafty, and doth much harm privily. Dieppe, 8 Nov.

ii. The Same to Dr. Browne, Provincial of the Austin Friars.

As soon as the minister heard that Artur was put in prison he deposed him, and instituted one that cannot construe his paternoster, because he was his mortal enemy. He slandered him in the town and cherished his enemies, the Observants, giving them leave to go into the town, after the King's officers had ordered them to keep to their convent. While in prison the minister handled him as if he had been a paynim, and extorted from him an account which will cost him 4*l.* He accuses him of robbing the convent, to disgrace him with the people. Asks Browne to answer for him in his absence. Has written more fully to Prows, Mr. Secretary's servant. Dieppe, 8 Nov.

Copies, pp. 3. *Probably in Friar Arthur's hand. Endd.:* Concernyng Frere Arthure.

R. O. 2. Notes of texts and extracts from the Fathers and others in favor of the Papal jurisdiction.

Lat., pp. 8. *Apparently in the same hand as the preceding.*

8 Nov. **790.** William Dovell Abbot of Clyffe to Cromwell.

R. O. Dr. Tregonwell has visited our house by authority of the King, as Supreme Head, and has commanded me and all my convent to keep within the precincts of our monastery. Unless I am able to visit the lands belonging to the house as formerly, will not be able to maintain hospitality or pay the King's tenth. Desires licence for the purpose, and also leave of the bishop of Bath to preach at certain places within the diocese. Clyffe Abbey, 8 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Nov. **791.** Treasonable Words.

R. O. Examination of John Nesfelde, bailiff of Lounsburgh, 8 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. at Skypton Castle before Henry, earl of Northumberland.

About the Invention of Holy Cross last, Sir Will. Thwates, parson of Lounsburgh, with Nesfeld, Will. Saunderson, John Chapleyn, and others, were making merry in Chapleyn's house, when he told them he had been at Malton and heard news from London that by a grant made in Parliament every temporal man with 20*l.* in goods or lands should pay the King 20*s.*; on which the parson openly said, "I am very glad to hear these news; for now shall ye temporal men be pylled and polled as well as the spiritual men be. And said further that all realms christened had forsaken us, but only the Lutheryens. And now shall this money thus granted serve them to the intent that they shall take our part in bringing about our (the King's)* false purpose. And said the realm of England was enterdite, with other violent words, as well then as at other times;† and the interdiction lay at Calais and at other ports without the realm; and if it were conveyed in, we should have no more Christian burial than dogs: howbeit the King will not obey it."

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* Interlined in another hand.

† The remainder of the sentence is added in the same hand as the interlineation before mentioned.

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ii. Will. Saunderson of Lounsburgh examined on St. Nicholas even, 27 Hen. VIII. before John Aske, justice of the peace in the East Riding, confirms the above, and adds that the parson said the King would be destroyed by the most vile people in the world, "and that he should be glad to take a boat for safeguard of his life and flee into the sea and so forsake his own realm ;* and, masters, there hangs a cloud over us, what as it means I know not."

iii. John Symson confirms all the above statements, adding that the parson did not say these things once or twice, but whenever he could get any convenient audience, and because his neighbours refused his company, he blamed them unreasonably.

iv. John Chapleyn deposes to the same effect, and has heard him speak much of prophecies of fields that were to come.

v. Additional deposition by Nesfelde that Master Magnus sat at Warter Abbey, about two miles from Lounsburgh, about the feast of Peter and Paul last, and had before him all the curates of the deanery of Herthill except the parson of Lounsburgh, who refused to appear; that Magnus delivered every curate a brief to be declared every Sunday, and the parson of Lounsburgh alone refused to publish it till the Sunday before Holyrood day, when men began to murmur against him, as all the parish knows.

Pp. 2.

8 Nov. R. O. **792.** First Fruits and Tenths.

Receipt dated 8 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. by John Gostwyke, treasurer of the King's first fruits and tenths, from Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary, of the following documents.

Obligations dated 20 May 27 Hen. VIII. of Nic. Fytton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, John Willyams and Thos. Wykes, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Wm. Colley and John Halfehyde, 5*l.*, Thos. Wykes and John Willyams, 5*l.*, Wm. Birriton and John Burghyll, 5*l.*, the same, 5*l.*, John Halfehyde and Wm. Colley, 3*l.*, Edw. Walwyn and John FitzRusse, 3*l.*, the same, 3*l.*, John Chamberleyn and Ric. Heyward, 40*s.*, the same, 40*s.* An obligation upon the new statute dated 8 June 27 Hen. VIII., wherein Edw. North is bound in 500*l.* for the payment of 466*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

P. 1.

9 Nov. R. O. **793.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Thank you for your gentleness to my surveyor. When I was last at Court you were pleased to move the King for a warrant of 100*l.* for the repairs of Ludlow Castle, which you sent to Sir Edw. Croft, receiver of the Marches; on which I bought 8 fother of lead and bestowed it on the castle, and repaired it as it has not been repaired this 100 years. I would have continued to do so if I might have had my money, which is near 60*l.* I am told by Crofte and Turner, the auditor, that the whole receipts are assigned to the King's household and the lady Dowager, so that I am compelled to borrow the money, and if I have not your help I am at no little afterdeal. Please direct your letter to Crofte to pay me the 100*l.* My lord of Norfolk will report our diligence here. I told him what I wrote to you concerning the thieves in these parts, at which time Geffrey Harley put up his supplication, and his Grace called Mr. Englefield and me, and said if he were a thief he should be hanged, which is not unlike, if grace come not from you.

* The remainder of this sentence is added in the same hand as the previous insertions.

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793. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell—*cont.*

Commend Mr. Englefield, and encourage him to repair here after Christmas, as Mr. Vernon must be absent. Ludlow, 9 Nov. *Signed.*

Paragraph added in his own hand, stating that the repairs would have cost the King 500*l.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

[9] Nov. R. O. **794.** The Mayor and Aldermen of Chester to Cromwell.

Touching the imprisonment of Fernando de Ibarra, a Spanish merchant, by Ralph Rogerson, their late mayor, for the sale of certain cloths in the open market. He has been married and settled at Chester for 15 years. He rides about the country and buys up cloth for foreign merchants, which has been usually bought by the merchants in the city, contravening the city charters. Chester, Tuesday before the feast of St. Martin. *Signed by* Thomas Smyth, mayor, and eight aldermen.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

9 Nov. R. O. **795.** John Tregonwell to Cromwell.

At Barlynche in Somersetshire, belonging to the Canons Austins, the prior will resign if Sir John Barwyke, the subprior, may succeed. He is a man of discretion. And though you have given me authority to receive resignations and order the elections of abbots and priors, without your special pleasure I will attempt nothing of the same. The lands are 100*l.* yearly, the house is 60*l.* in debt and in some decay. This day I ride to Barnstaple and other parts of Devonshire. Barlynche, 9 Nov.

The ordinary would have elected Barwyke, as the house is not of the King's foundation. Mr. Phetypace of Beselles Lyghe is the founder. I have showed the parties that the whole matter is in your hands, and that they must sue to you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Nov. R. O. **796.** Sir William Courtenay to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his manifold goodness, which he desires him to continue towards his cousin Stowell. The obligations in which he and my lord Souche were bound are expired. Desires him to continue the matter that new obligations may be made. Mr. Controller agrees to be bound that Stowell shall abide the award of Cromwell and my lord Chancellor next term. Powderham, 9 Nov. *Signed:* By your brother, W. Courtenay.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Nov. R. O. **797.** Pages of the Chamber.

Warrant to the treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer for the usual payment of 100*l.*, against Christmas, to the grooms and pages of the Chamber.

Endorsed: "A warrant for the grooms of the King's chamber for their hundred pounds."—"Apud Westm. 10mo Nov. a° r. r. H. VIII. 27.—per Wriothesley."

10 Nov. R. O. **798.** Priory of Holy Cross, Reigate.

Deed by John Lynden, prior of Holy Cross, Reygatt, Surrey, and the convent, acknowledging a loan made to them by Thos. Stydolff of 16*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, which they will repay by remitting to him for two years a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.*,

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due by the said Thos. Stydolff and his son John for the manor of Westhumble and lands in Mykelham, Dorkyng, and Lethered, and by authorising him to receive to his own use for two years a rent of 58*s.* 8*d.*, due to them by Roger Atwell for a tenement in Hedley. Chapter house, 10 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by the prior and dan Robert Ayers. *Sealed.*

R. O. 2. Depositions taken — June, 38 Hen. VIII.* of John Lymden, clk., "concerning a covent seal exhibited by John Sydolf (*sic*) of the priory of Rygate" bearing date 10 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.

1. When the deed was sealed he was prior and had three canons there. 2. He delivered it to Thos. and Jo. Stydolf 4 Nov., one whole year and 7 [corrected from 8] months before the Commissioners came to suppress the house. 3. Which they did in the feast of St. Anne [corrected from "before 27 July"], 28 Hen. VIII. 4. Does not remember in whose presence or where it was delivered, but it was with the assent of the convent. 5. The said John and Thos. received and retained the rents granted to them while the house stood. 6. He borrowed 16*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* of the said Thomas and spent it about the suits of the house. 7. The said Thos. and John had none other recompence. *Signed.*

ii. Depositions of John Stydolff, 18 June 38 Hen. VIII.

1. Was not present when the deed was delivered to his father, but his father delivered it to him in the parish of Chertsey. 2. He and his father became bound to Barnard Jenyns for the sum lent to the prior, and afterwards paid him. 3. He had no other recompence but the deed.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

10 Nov. **799.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

R. O. Wrote 10 days past that he would discharge half the workmen, and so did. And while the Master of the Masondewe was in London—Whalley thought he was only at Canterbury—has done more work with 120 men than was done before with 180, because he discharged the old and idle. The Master has now taken 20 or 30 of them back, saying he does it by Cromwell's authority. Last pay day Whalley discharged the "draggers of peobles" and some "peonars" with shovels and set them to work breaking rock and filling up the jetty, because the pebbles have come over the works and half filled the entrance of the channel within the pier head. Has set on drags again to let certain ships, which went out "this other daye" and are at Sandewiche, come in again. When he spoke to the King at Wyndsore, "Mr. Sadler standing by," and his Grace made him paymaster of his works at Dover, he was to look to the King's profit. If, however, the said Master is to take upon him Whalley's charge and suffer the King's money to be spent in vain, he were worthy to be punished. Begs Cromwell to aid him; is willing that anyone should keep the books, between himself and the King, except the said Master, who would triumph over him. The person who keeps the books between himself and the King was recommended by Mr. Gonson, who may be examined as to his character. The Master of the Maysondewe has asked for many drags; has let him have two or three till Cromwell's pleasure be known. Dover, 10 Nov.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* "chyff Secretaury." *Endd.*

10 Nov. **800.** J.† Prior of Bokenham and Convent to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends him his poor fee of 26*s.* 8*d.*, "beseeching that we may obtain your favorable licence for the keeping of one cure and one chapel with four masses in the week day, with two honest religious priests" for maintaining

* Although this document is so much later than the preceding it has been preserved along with it, and its interest belongs entirely to the earlier period.

† John Milgate.

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800. J. Prior of Bokenham and Convent to Cromwell—*cont.*

their poor house;—also that they may put some of the laymen of their house in trust for employing their pastures and receiving their rents; else they are afraid great men who could not be resisted will require them to do as they like; also that they may receive members and observe Cromwell's injunctions for maintaining God's service. Some of the younger members of their company are not godly disposed, and rather desire liberty than to be "strytyd" (straitened?) with others. "Blottyd the 10th day of November."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 Nov. R. O. **801.** George Colt to Cromwell.

I send you five pieces of arras bequeathed to you by Dr. Shorton, late dean of Stoke. I have also sent you two "dooes of my pore gardyn," and as many pheasants as my hawks could take. Cavendish, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

10 Nov. R. O. **802.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell].

Yesterday, Henry Palmer, man-at-arms here, came and desired of me licence to go into England on business of his own and of yours, by your commandment as he alleges. For certain misdemeanours committed when the Admiral* was here, I refused to let him go, and committed him to the walls, according to the ordinance of this town, as the Council here well know. I beg you not to be displeased till we can certify you more at large of his conduct. After this punishment I trust he will be more conformable. He misconducted himself to Sir Thos. Palmer, knight porter; but if the fault be not in himself, I and the Council will take such direction that we need not trouble you further. Calais, 10 Nov.

Corrected draft, p. 1.

10 Nov. R. O. **803.** Sir Ric. Whettehyll to Cromwell.

After the marriage of my eldest daughter to Mr. SaintJhon I drew hither because I understood that when my lord of Norfolk was here, Mr. Rokewod, bailly of Marke, and Thos. Fowlar were trying to get two warren of coneys put down, the one in Marke and the other in Oye, that my grandfather, my father, and I, have held by patent since Henry VI.'s days. I also desired to be in readiness to show my grants I had to the Commissioners, while they were here. I beg you to consider my great losses by the wars "with great charge of children, both sons and daughters." Calais, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* as Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Nov. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 46. B. M. **804.** Hannaert to Charles V.

The French king and the duke and duchess of Orleans have been ill. The marriage of the king of Scotland with the daughter of the duke of Vendôme has not been concluded, in consequence of some difficulty. The Scotch ambassadors have sent to consult their master, and are waiting for his answer. Complains of the nonpayment of his salary. Dijon, 10 Nov. 1535.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

* Apparently the French Admiral, Brion.

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10 Nov. **805.** LUTHER to JUSTUS JONAS.

Luther's Briefe, (ed. Berlin, 1825–8). IV. 648.

The legate has made his appearance suddenly enough and in this city. He is now with the marquis. He is supposed to fly rather than to ride. He asked me and Pomeranus to breakfast when I declined supper at evening in the bath. I came and ate with him in the castle (*in arce*). But our conversation I cannot write. I acted Luther himself before the whole table, and I also acted as the deputy of Antonius Anglicus, whom he had likewise invited (as he writes to you) with very ill tempered words.† * * * * * Vigilia Martini, 1535.

Lat.

11 Nov. **806.** ADAM BECANSAW, priest, and JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

On the 11th Nov., at the visitation of the cathedral of Llandaff, we found the bishop and his archdeacon named Quarre guilty, not only of great ruin and decay in their mansions, but of other great faults, as you will see by our registry of visitation. We have sequestered the fruits of the bishopric and archdeaconry into the King's hands and yours, and have assigned substantial men to make account for repairing the mansions. In the negligence of the bishop to declare to the people the word of God, we have assigned preachers there till we come again, for on the 20th we enter the diocese of St. David's, intending afterwards to visit you in London. Cardiff, 11 Nov.

In Vaughan's hand, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 Nov. **807.** ROGER NECKHAM, monk of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

At the date of your letter on St. Martin's Day at Worcester, a brother of the monastery, dan Hugh Bromysgrove, made a motion to me and the seniors to obtain a capacity on such suggestions as shall be made to you. He desires a benefice by our monastery, and as he leaves without any fault we shall be glad to assist him, if it seem good to you. Worcester, *ut supra.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

11 Nov. **808.** DR. THOS. LEGH and JOHN AP RICE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Having been now at West Dereham, we send you the nomination of the abbot there, Roger Forman, late subprior, as the most fit in the opinion of the house and the gentry thereabouts. We send him unto you. We have put in execution your pleasure touching St. Faith's. At many places where we go they have sold lands and goods before we came, and prepared to go away and utterly relinquish their houses; as at a lewd nunnery hereby, called Crabhouse, where they sold lands to Mr. Conysbie, which we have sequestered and stayed the prioress from further alienation. At the greatest houses they are so confederate by reason of their heads being mere Pharisees that we can get little or no compertes. It will please you to send a commission to certain houses *ad melius inquirendum*, and give them that go somewhat more leisure. "We send you an abridgment of the comperts from the last ye had unto Crabhouse, which we pray you to note well, specially that at West Dereham." Westacre, 11 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

† "Egi Lutherum ipsum tota mensa, et Antonii Anglici quem pariter invitarat legatum egi verbis (ut ille tibi scribit) *verdriesslicissimis*, de quo coram."

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11 Nov. **809.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 138 b. B. M.

Cosimo Pallavicino, brother of Father (*Pre*) Pallavicino, who is here out of prison, went to England after his brother's liberation, and has returned. He was taken prisoner in Flanders, near Boulogne and Calais, and sent to the king of England (*quel Re*), who, he says, received him well. Knows that he had 300 cr. from him.

Hears that [the other ?] is going to England to do as much harm as a wretched fool like he can do, and that his brother left for Rome three days ago. Thinks it would be well to have him arrested.

Ital., pp. 3. *Copy. Headed:* Al Sig M. Ambrogio, da Digiun, li 11 Novembre 1535.

12 Nov. **810.** Richard Cromwell.

See Grants in November, No. 5.

12 Nov. **811.** Sir Matthew Browne to Cromwell.

R. O.

Thanks him for writing to the prior of St. Mary Overay for him for the parsonage he has farmed of him. Mr. Carew makes labor for the same. Begs he will call the prior before him and stay his proceedings. 12 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

12 Nov. **812.** Antony Waite to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Received two letters from her when last at Chichester. Excuses his not answering, as in the country "messengers be none or very geyson," especially of those occupying any trade to Calais. Came to London but late, and "though all too rathe," the sickness was long among the Londoners, but now it is well assuaged. In the matter of which he has so often written, asks her to let the first payment be made now while he is in London. If not, it may be laid to his rebuke, as he has always been a solicitor between "my lord" (bishop Sherburn) and lady Lisle.

It is preached here that priests must have wives, and that the sacrament of the altar must be received in both kinds. Some preach that purgatory is tribulations of this world, others punishment in another world, and some say there is none. Yesterday there was a great and solemn procession at Powle's, at which there were five wearing mitres,—bishops and abbots. The sacrament was borne under a canopy. They say it was for the recovery of the French king from his sickness. The Inner Temple, 12 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

ii. [Lord Lisle to Anthony Waytte.]

Has read his letter to lady Lisle. Thanks him for his news concerning priests, "which I would a been gladder of 20 year agone, that I might a made some priest cuckold." As to the other matter, concerning payment, has never had such charges in two years. It has cost him 300*l.* more than it did the first year, by reason of the ambassadors coming and going, and the last interview of the duke of Norfolk and the Admiral and Grand Ecuyer of France, who had 50 gentlemen with them. Knows the good heart of "my lord," but rather than it should redound to Waytte's displeasure, he and his wife would take great pains. Hopes to see him this summer. "The duke of Milan is dead, which I trust shall cause us to live in rest, for they intend to have it both, or it will cost many a man his life." The Swiss had been like to have taken the French king three leagues from Dijon if he had not removed thither on horseback. Sir Fras. Bryan is gone in post this day.

Draft, on the same sheet.

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12 Nov. **813.** CARDINAL DU BELLAY and BISHOP OF MACON to FRANCIS I.

MS. 5499, f. 244. Bibl. Nat. Paris

Rome, 12 Nov. 1535 * * * * *

The Pope having heard that the kingdom of England is troubled with famine and pestilence, has determined to take prompt action. At the last Consistory one of the cardinals deputed for this purpose wished to read the sentence, which they had conceived with the intention of giving it unexpectedly. In this it appeared that there was great deceit, for, as they ultimately confessed, three months ago they were charged by the Pope to communicate it to the whole College, but they had only done it to those whom they pleased. Du Bellay remonstrated that it was not reasonable to determine the matter off-hand, and it was suspended; at which the malcontents were much abashed. "Sire, la matiere court et chacun reguarda les livres." Urgent suit will be made, and the Pope is incredibly excited. I speak of it when called on as a cardinal, not as an interested person. I, the bishop of Macon, say nothing, and will not, unless commanded. We await your orders, "là où vous vouldriez, Sire, que le sort tombast;" for though it will be difficult and almost impossible to set things right, we will do our best to mitigate the evil (*d'en rabattre*), and to show the king of England that your servants have done their best to serve him also.

Send a copy of the said sentence. Nothing like it ever was seen. It is evident that some articles are inserted for the purpose of making Francis give up either the Pope or the king of England. Francis will consider them not only malicious but unjust, "et terriblement enormes."

Wish to know his intentions as soon as possible.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 3.

13 Nov. **814.** WALTER WALSH, Sheriff of Worcester.

See GRANTS in NOVEMBER, No. 13.

13 Nov. **815.** GEO. AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Had moved for his favor for the poor abbey of Hilton, which is in great decay. The King's commissioners have been there to elect an abbot, but have not done so. Begs his favor in the matter as promised, and that it may be stayed till the King's pleasure be known. One of his servants, as he has written, has been hurt by Broke, who has been struck in return. Heliecastell, 13 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

13 Nov. **816.** MONASTERIES SURRENDERED.

Close Roll 27 Hen. VIII. m. 11d. Rym. XIV. 555.

Surrender to the King of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, Langdon, Kent, by Will. Dayer, abbot and the convent. Chapter-house, 13 Nov. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII. [The original signed by the abbot, sub-prior, and nine others.] Acknowledged before Thos. Bedyll, one of the clerks of Chancery in the Chapter house, 19 Nov.

Close Roll 27 Hen. VIII. p. 1. m. 11d. Rym. XIV. 557.

ii. Surrenders, similar in form to the above, by—

1. The priory of St. Mary and St. Eanswith, Folkstone, Thos. Barret prior, 15 Nov. 1535. [Orig. signed by the prior in the name of the convent.] Acknowledged before Bedyll, 16 Nov.
2. The priory of St. Mary and St. Martin *Novi Operis*, Dover, John Lambert *alias* Folkeston, prior, 16 Nov. 1535. [Orig. signed by the prior and eight others.] Acknowledged before Bedyll the same day.

1535.

816. Monasteries Surrendered—*cont.*

3. The priory of Merton, York dioc., Thos. Yodson, prior, 9 Feb. 1535[–6], 27 Hen. VIII. [Orig. signed by the prior and five others.] Acknowledged before Ric. Layton, one of the clerks of Chancery, the same day.
4. The priory of Horneby, York dioc., Will. Halleday, prior, 23 Feb. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.; made in the presence of the visitors Layton and Legh, and acknowledged before Layton the same day. [Orig. signed by the prior and two others.]
5. Priory of St. Mary, Bilsyngton, Kent, John Moyse *alias* Tenterden, prior, 28 Feb. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII. [Orig. signed by the prior and two others.] Acknowledged, 10 March, before Ric. Southwell, the King's commissioner.
6. Abbey of Tiltey, Essex, John Palmer, abbot, 28 Feb. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII. [Orig. signed by the abbot and five others.] Acknowledged, 3 March, before Ric. William, the King's commissioner.

*** *The originals of all these surrenders are in the R. O. See the Alphabetical list in Report VIII. of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. II., pp. 7–51, where the signatures are printed in full, and the condition of the seals is stated.*

13 Nov. **817.** Calais.

R. O. Warrant of the King to the deputy of Calais, the Vice-Treasurer, and Surveyor, and Mayor of the Staple of the town, to deliver to Hen. Johnson, one of the gunners of the Tower of London, such iron, brick, and old iron pieces as he requires from the house of the Staplers in Calais, to be employed on the ordnance of Calais, Rysebank Castle, Newenham Bridge, Hampnes, and Guisnes. Windsor Castle, 13 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

Vellum. Endd.

14 Nov. **818.** Corneille Bogart to Cromwell.

R. O. Has lately written to him for a licence to export corn out of England. Brings to his remembrance the kind promises he made to the writer when he was in that country. Would be glad of a favorable answer by the bearer. If he can do any service for Cromwell, or the "bonne nation d'Angleterre," Cromwell may command him. Berghes, 14 Nov. '35.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

14 Nov. **819.** Bernardino Sandro to Starkey.

Nero, B. vii. 99. B. M. Il Signore* and all are well, at the house of M. Donato. M. Edmondo† has not yet come, having gone to Sicily to buy corn. The duke of Milan died on the 2nd inst.‡ Ant. da Leva has taken possession of the duchy for the Emperor. It is said that 40,000 French are at Lyons. The French king is ill with flux and tertian fever, and more likely to die than be cured. A great war is expected shortly. Venice, 14 Nov. 1535.

Ital. Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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* Reginald Pole. † Harvel.

‡ "Agli doi di questo." There appears to be no doubt that he died in October, though November is given as the month by some historians.

1535.

14 Nov. **820.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. My Lord Chancellor rode to the Court on Saturday last, when, the King being at Windsor, I moved his Lordship for your denizens. He said he was willing to gratify you, but the King was informed there were many strangers inhabited in Calais. If, however, you will send them to London I trust to speed them, if it pass not two or three; or if you send their names, and where they were born, I doubt not they will have a *dedimus potestatem* to your Lordship to swear them what they are worth and take their allegiance. If they be little worth the whole charge comes to 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the patent, but if they be rich they must give a third of their goods. My lord wishes to know if you wish to have his house at Calais, either for yourself or your friend. He has redeemed all claims upon it. He says the master of Stannyngfyld "was favored of paying his dismes" only because you did not certify him. Commendations to my lady. Thanks Lisle for his goodness to his brother, Sir Richard Graynfyld. Hopes he may prosper in that country. London, 14 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 Nov. **821.** RIC. NIX, Bishop of Norwich, to RIC. HILL, Keeper of his Palace at Norwich.

R. O. As to the wax and other stuff of the Bishop's in his custody in the palace at Norwich, he shall do as the Chancellor and Mr. Godsalve shall instruct him. The latter is to have 20 oaks out of the Bishop's wood at Thorpe. Hoxne, 15 Nov. 1535.
Copy, p. 1. *Endd.*

15 Nov. **822.** SIR WILL. PARRE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sir Thos. Clifford, captain of Berwick, is sore sick. If he should die, will you move the King that I may have the reversion of that office? My whole comfort rests on you. When the visitors were lately in these parts, they visited the monastery of Pipwell, where the abbot and his brethren observed the injunctions. But this house being of a very small revenue, keeping continual hospitality, relieving the poor, maintaining divine service in as virtuous and laudable a manner as any I know, by the virtuous provision of the abbot and two or three of his brethren who cannot now have access to make necessary provision for their house, I beg you will have pity on them in this behalf, and grant them a dispensation at my request. Brigstok, 15 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

15 Nov. **823.** The SUBDEAN AND CHAPTER OF WELLS to CROMWELL.

R. O. We thank you for the treatment of our brother canons, who were lately with you at Thornbury, certifying you that we have received your letters dated Windsor, 1 Nov., on the 7th inst., desiring us to prefer your old friend, Sir Hugh Veysie, one of our vicars choral, to the first vicarage that falls. According to ancient custom the nomination of the benefices of our presentation has been "by sorte" allotted in balls of wax to the canons residentiaries. By such "sorte" Sir Hugh obtained his present vicarage, and because when that custom was broken great contention arose, we resumed it, and are in great quietness. No one knows of his allotment, and therefore it is impossible for us to perform your desire. Wells, 15 Nov. *Signed by* William Boureman, the subdean.
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1535.

15 Nov. **824.** George Wollenwever.

Waitz, III. 469.

News sent from Lubeck of the capture of Wullenwever, 15 Nov. 1535. Wollenweber rode out here alone without the knowledge of the Council, and came to Hamburg, from which he rode on to Buchssthehode. There he took two servants with him, and went on to Rodenborch, which belongs to the bp. of Bremen, and remained there overnight. He got drunk in the inn, "hoth hier aussgeschlagen die Luebschen geschulden, undt wolth in korcz einen backmeisther brengen." He let out that he had been a powerful burgomaster of Lubeck, and would be so again in a few days. The Bishop thus discovered that he had got the bird that he had endeavourcd to catch, and shut him up in a tower 9 fathoms deep, with irons about his neck, arms, and feet. He found on his person, in melted gold, 3,000 gulden, and his outfit. When questioned about the money, it was found that he was to have gone with a company of men against Holstein and with duke Albert into Denmark, but his real purpose was to have thrown himself with them into Lubeck or before it, indulged his caprice with us, and treated us after the fashion of Münster (*undt auff Monstersch mith uns gehandelt haben*). He has also confessed some alliances he has had with the king of Munster, and other dreadful things. He has done great damage to the bp. of Bremen, twice breaking into his land with armed bands, so that this Bishop is much incensed against him. The duke of Lauwenborch, with his Princess in person, has visited her brother, the Bishop,* and is strongly against him (*vorfolget in starck*) on their account, and also on account of their daughter the princess of Holstein ; and so are the town of Bremen and the duke of Luneberg ; also count Eric von der Hoehe, on account of his brother, whom he most scandalously brought to the slaughterhouse.

German.

15 Nov. **825.** Pontanus to John Frederick Duke of Saxony.

Corpus Ref. II. 967.

Has asked Dr. Antonius what was the object of the commission to Duke George about Cochlæus (*was der befehl des Cochlei halben an Herzog G. vermochte*). He told him in Philip's presence that these ambassadors and the doctor wish to discuss Cochlæus' book against the King, and, if he refuses, they have other books to publish in the King's favor in answer to him. Sends a memorandum of the style of address to the king of England, translated into Latin by Philip. Antonius, Philip, and the writer talked yesterday of how and where this discussion (*Beredung*) of the learned men ought to be held, and advised the Duke to write to them urging its being held either at Wittenberg or Torgau. Sends a clear copy of the Duke's answer to Antonius at Jena. He has gone today to Wittenberg. Jena, Monday after Martinmas, anno xxxv.

German.

15 Nov. **826.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 141 b. B. M.

Account of a conversation with the Admiral about the Pope's arranging a peace in Christendom. They would always let him know what was going on, and Gardiner was expected in three or four days from the king of England, against whom they heard that the Pope was proceeding. He did not mean to deny that the King had committed the greatest errors in the world, and that the Pope ought to take notice of them ; but, though they did not wish to defend him against a determination of the Pope, they would

* Christopher, archbishop of Bremen, a son of Henry Senior, duke of Brunswick, was the brother of Katharine, wife of Magnus I., duke of Saxe-Lauenburg.

1535.

gladly take his part against the Emperor, because it would be to their injury to allow the Emperor to aggrandise himself, and he had spoken of this clearly to the Imperial ambassador here. Replied that they considered that the king of England had God for an enemy, and could expect nothing but total ruin, and also he was the natural enemy of the French king, and all he did to please him was by constraint, and he (the Bishop) hoped that Francis would yet think it right to be the first to avenge the Church's injuries. The Admiral said he certainly thought the king of England must return to the right road, and that the Pope might do him great harm in the future; but that the French king, in a matter of so much importance, ought not to act against his own interests, and, moreover, that the Emperor was the man to take charge of the affair.

Ital., pp. 1. *Copy. Headed:* Al Signor M. Ambrogio, da Digiun li 15 Novembre 1535.

Nov. **827.** CHARLES V. to CIFUENTES.

Vienna Archives.

Wrote, on leaving Messina.

A long account of the interview of Don Pedro Loys Farnedyo with the Emperor.

The matters first touched on were the expedition against the Turk and the Council. Don Pedro also spoke of the king of England; his Holiness's proceedings against him for having withdrawn from obedience to the Church of Rome; the shameful death of the cardinal of Rochester and other churchmen; and the King's chastisement, in which the French king had offered to assist if the Emperor would do the same. Replied that the Pope might be sure that he would not fail in his duty, as he has often said to the Nuncio, and as Cifuentes had already said to the Pope. There is no reason to doubt the Emperor, as there is the French king, considering the favor he has always shown to the king of England. At the negotiations at Calais he made no difficulty on account of the renunciation of obedience, but only about the marriage of the Princess with the Dauphin. Ever since Fisher's death he has kept up the same friendship, so that the Pope should have something more to trust to than general words,—an authentic writing, and such good security that he could not change or back out. Otherwise the Pope must not think that Francis would ever declare himself, considering how he has supported Henry through his divorce, and shown tacitly and expressly that he wanted his help. It is certain that if the French king would leave the king of England, the latter would at once submit to the Pope's mercy, for he is in great fear, both of his neighbours and of his subjects. The Pope must remember that the general expressions of Francis as to giving help conditionally are only to gain time and to make the Emperor declare war openly against England so as to get better terms himself.

The other subjects on which Don Pedro spoke were the Pope's offer to endeavour to procure a better understanding between the Emperor and the French king (in answering which the Emperor referred to his proposal to procure the marriage of the princess Mary with the duke of Angoulême, if the French king would resign Italy); the affair of Camerino; the papal provision for the bishopric of Jahen; matches proposed between the prince of Piedmont and Don Pedro's daughter, and between the daughter of Savoy and Don Pedro's son; the government of Sienna, and other matters not connected with England.

Fr. Headed: "Copie de la copie de la lettre de l'empereur au Conte de Cifuentes son ambassadeur a Rome ecrite a Morano en Calabre a la mi Nov. 1535.

From a modern copy, pp. 14.

1535.

16 Nov. R. O. **828.** JOHN ANTHONY to CROMWELL.

Received Cromwell's letter to Mr. Bedell, Henry Polsted, and himself, this Tuesday evening, at Dover; whereupon carried it to Canterbury to Bedell and Polsted. Is informed that the archbishop of Canterbury has written, or intends to write, to Cromwell, that Dr. Thorenden may be restored to his wardenship of the manors of Christchurch. Could show strong reasons against this if he were with Cromwell. Canterbury, Tuesday, 16 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

16 Nov. Cleop. E. IV. 219. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 88. **829.** THOS. BEDYLL, HEN. POLSTED, and JOHN ANTHONY to CROMWELL.

We received your letter this Tuesday about 7 p.m., by John Antony your servant; before its receipt we had taken surrenders of Langdon, Dover and Folkestone under their convent seals. We have received into your hands their convent seals and their evidences.

We have left the canons and monks, without any clear discharge, at liberty to abide or go. Most of them desire capacities, and they are "(as we trust and think)" still in their houses. The inventories were taken already. The house of Langdon is in decay, the abbot unthrifty, and his convent ignorant. Dover is well repaired, and the prior has reduced the debt from 180*l.* to 100*l.*, "of whose nowe case divers of the honest inhabitants of Dover show themselves very sorry." Folkestone is a little house, well repaired, and the prior a good husband and beloved by his neighbours. Harry Polsted, John Antony, and Antony Ager shall accomplish your letter with speed. Canterbury, 16 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Nov. R. O. **830.** RICHARD SPERY to MR. VALENTYN.

I send you by the bearer the obligations and discharges for victuals and billets for the year past, from port to port within the realm.

May.—Obligations for discharge: From London, John van Lare, 27 May anno 27, and 13 May, and Walter Sandwyche, 27 May.

June.—Obligations for discharge: From Lyne, John Pyke, 18 June. From London, Ric. Wade for Wm. Nelson, 24 June, and John van Lare, 24 June.

July.—Obligations for discharge: From London, John van Spayn, 15th; Wm. Nelson, 17th and 29th; Ric. Tye, 13th; Thomas Bekynsall, 11th; Ric. Thomson for John Kyng, 16th; Robt. Assheman, 11th; John Rolfe for John Grene, 23rd; and James Quyke, 11th. From Feversham, Wm. Nelson for Bekensal, 29th; and John Bone, 28th. From Sandwyche, John Ambrose, 28th. From Yarmouth, John Pyke for Rob. Pyke, 28th.

August.—Obligations for discharge: From London, Wm. Nelson, 18th, 15th, and 18th; Thomas Bekynsall, 13th and 17th; John Bone, 31 Aug.; Thomas Leper, 15th; Edmond Welman, 19th and 30th; and Ric. Fowler, 30th.

September.—Obligations for discharge: From London, Wm. van Tongham, servant of Jakes due Priour, 5th; Herry Johnson for Thomas Braye, 14th; John Assheman for Jakes due Pryour, 14th; and John Assheman for John Grene, 14th. From Sittingbourne, John Bone, on the 18th.

October.—Obligations for discharge: From London, Wm. Nelson, 15th. From Gravesend, John Bone, 8th; and Humphrey Parlaby, on the 9th.

1535.

Calais (*in another hand*).—Discharges for Oliver Est: 19 Jan. 26 H. 8., 20 Ap., 26 H. 8. 6 March 26 H. 8. (John Dovace), 12 July a° 26 (*sic*) (Herry Drory), and 26 June 27 H. 8.

I have yet a hundred obligations of the same kind remaining, which you may send for if you require. I would all persons in Essex who have taken bonds had to answer for them as I have. "Remember me to Mr. Stokfysshe for the matter ye wot of." Colchester, 16 Nov. 27 Hen. 8.

Hol., pp. 2. *Narrow paper.*

16 Nov. **831.** Christiern [III.] Elect of Denmark to Henry VIII.

Nero, B. III. 132. B. M.

Has received his letter complaining of the taking of 13 English merchant ships. During Christiern's absence in Swevenlande certain ships came into the hands of his mariners. Was not contented therewith, but what was done could not be changed. Henry must not think this was done from evil will, for he is not so oblivious of benefits that he would lose the amity late begun between them. On boldness of this amity has reserved three ships for his use against his enemies. Henry knows what wars he has had for two years, chiefly with Lubeck, which was most regarded among the cities confederate with Frederick king of Denmark, his parent, who was wont to remit his own right to it, and gladly granted anything they required. This gentleness they acquit by trying to expel Christiern and his young brethren from their country. Has retained the ships to prevent this their purpose. Doubts not the King will allow the acts. Our castle of Gottorp, 16 Nov. 1535.

English translation, pp. 2.

17 Nov. **832.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Thanks him for his great goodness towards himself and his brethren, especially for the letter touching the injunctions left by Dr. Layton. Till it arrived the brethren were in doubt where they should dine and take their refection; but now they are content to follow Cromwell's commands. Begs credence for the bearer. Canterbury, Wednesday, 17 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

[17] Nov. **833.** Degory Graynfyld to Lord and Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Was with Master Cortney on Wednesday after St. Martin's Day, and desired him that your "werres" (weirs) of Ombarly might stand before Christmas; which he said could not be, as he had received privy letters from the King, and when he was in the Court "he dar say nowother (no other) bott all the werres wer doun in Devonsherar (Devonshire)." On being requested not to pull them down entirely, but to leave a small hole in them, in the event of Lisle obtaining a licence from the King to let them stand, he refused. Supposes they have been put down, as he gave short command to the constable to that effect. Hears that my lord of Daubeney does as much as he may to put away my cousin Bassett's inheritance; "therfore your consell a bow most looke wysly to, but now he ys desayssyd." His bailiffs in the West are also to blame; also Ric. Harres, as no repairs have been made these three years. If he leaves the paling of the park of Ombarly to the writer and Sir John and John Davy, it shall be well done. Sir John is still in bed. He and Master Basset's friends "tacked bye" the putting down of the weirs. Exsatter, Wednesday after St. Martin's Day.

1535.

833. Degory Graynfyld to Lord and Lady Lisle—*cont.*

"Newys there ys noyn, but only Mayster Cortne ys soon shalbe bushop off Exsatter, and mayster, hys father, shall occopy the roym wyell he ys with yn age.* Allso the hawcke that my lorde gayff me ys departett to my lorde of Suffeack."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Lord and Lady Lysle.

[17 Nov.] **834.** Duke of Saxony to the English Ambassadors.

Corpus Ref., II. 968.

"Responsum dandum legatis Regis Angliæ, 1535."

The Princes and orders of the empire allied in the cause of religion thank the king of England for having sent the embassy. They consider the retention and propagation of the pure Gospel their duty to God and the Church, as they seek nothing but to glorify Christ and restore pious and sound doctrine in accordance with Holy Scripture. Though they have suffered much from those who hate the Gospel, they have always been resolved by no means to forsake the true doctrine of religion, but rather to defend and extend it to the utmost of their power. They have given no occasion for such injuries and insults, except by their disapproval of the impious rites and opinions defended by the Pope. The King may be assured that they will take every care to defend and spread this doctrine, and that they will never depart from the truth. They are pleased to hear that the King intends to aid this cause, and has uprooted in his kingdom the authority and tyranny of the Pope, and they pray him to continue in this opinion. As to the King's exhortation to them to preserve concord, and not to give a handle to their adversaries by disagreement about doctrine, they do not know of any difference of opinion among the confederates, and intend to adhere to the Confession of Augsburg. Though the impious faction of the Anabaptists arose in Germany, the confederates have never tolerated it in their dominions, and have severely punished those who will not give up their madness.

They take in good part the King's warning against the craft of the Pope, who, by the pretence of a Council, will excite more than civil war among Christians. They do not wish to conceal from the ambassadors that Paul III. sent ambassadors to the king of the Romans and the princes of Germany to propose a Council at Mantua. The ambassador spoke to the elector of Saxony, and promised that the Council should be general, Christian, and free. To this the Elector only replied that he would consult his confederates, and inform him of their opinion. They send by the ambassadors to the king of England copies of the proposals of the papal ambassador, and the replies of the electors and other confederates. The papal ambassador urged that the whole right of summoning and holding a Council belonged to the Pope; but they do not think that kings have ever granted this right to him. They suggest that the King should notify other sovereigns of this. They thank the King for his offers of assistance, and express their readiness to assist him. The ambassador asks for an opportunity for talking freely with certain persons, and spoke about it to the elector of Saxony and the Landgrave, both to them and to their councillors. The said Princes give him to understand that he [the Elector] has forbidden his councillors to send anyone to talk with the ambassadors at their inn about these matters.

They request the ambassadors to deliver this answer to the King, and to confirm the King's friendship for them, and to commend to him the cause of the confederates.

Lat.

* This is country news. The see of Exeter never was vacant during Lord Lisle's time.

1535.

17 Nov. **835.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 145b.

* * * Tomorrow Langey departs for Germany to treat with others than Melanchthon, who, he hears, complains that the King has published the articles that he sent here (*li capitoli ch'ei mando qui*), especially that *de potestate Pontificis.* In fact they are confirmed heretics. Is told he has lately published a book on theology, and dedicated it to the king of England. This is a pretty good symptom of his mind.

Ital., pp. 3. *Copy. Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio da Digiun li 17 Nov. 1535.

836. Cromwell's "Remembrances."

R. O.

"First, to remember Bastyan Pynto for the signature of his letters.—Item, to show the King the instructions for Master Bryan, with the letter to my lord of Winchester.—Item, to procure the signature of the letters to my lord of Hereford.—Item, letters to Frederyke Palentyne.—Item, letters to Laurence Staber.—Item, letters of answer to my lord of Cumberland.—Item, letters of answer to Mr. Skevyngton.—Item, letters of answer to Brabazon.—Item, Master Nores' bills to be assigned.—Item, the bills for sheriffs to be assigned.—Item, Gostwyke's warrant to be assigned.—Item, a letter to be devised, to be written by the King's own hand, to the French king.—Item, to remember Dr. Layton and the treasurer of York for the deanery.—Item, the letters for the under-sheriff of London.—Item, the bill for Brakenbury.—Item, the bill for the Northernman for Heron's farm.—Item, the depeche of the duke of Gueldres' man.—Item, touching the provision for ropes to be made by Gonstone.—Item, for the depeche of Christopher Mounte."

In Cromwell's hand. Endd.: "Remembrances."

837. Henry VIII. to James Mendiz Benvenisti.

R. O

Has felt great satisfaction in being assured by Sebastyan Roderico Pynto, knight, that Benvenisti has not only escaped but broken the mischievous snares "pretended" to him, and has repurged his innocency. As we have interceded for you and declared your integrity, "we now must much more love you than we did before." Assures him that if he come to England, or send thither his goods or factors to trade, they shall be as safe as if he had them there.

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* "Minutes of letters to the king of Portugal;"—to which is added in a more modern hand, "and his answer."

18 Nov. **838.** Henry VIII. to [Gardiner and Wallop].

Add MS. 25,114, f. 104. B. M.

Is sending Sir Francis Brian, gentleman of the Chamber, to the French king, to set forth certain practices with the queen of Navarre, which he thinks convenient should be declared to him after Brian has travailed with the Queen and found her inclinable. After some communication Gardiner shall take occasion to inquire of Francis whether he be earnestly resolved to make war upon the Emperor, and, if so, tell the King a stipulation Henry desires to have kept secret. He shall then say unto him that "being advertised out of France that this his disease grew partly at this time unto him of melancholy and displeasure for that he could not yet meet with the Emperor," who unjustly detains his inheritance of Milan, remembering by what means the said Emperor prevails, Henry is enforced to signify the same and suggest the remedy. He is told that the causes of the Emperor's victory are the Admiral and the Great Master, who have gathered abundance of riches, are resolved against war, and advise the King to practise with the Almains, the Italians, and the Swiss, rather than attempt to recover his own. Matters cannot long remain in this state. The duke of

1535.

838. [HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP]—*cont.*

Wittemberg, who has lately been restored, is now feodary to his enemy Fernando duke of Austria. The landgrave of Hesse is captain-general. He has spent his money for no purpose on the duke of Bavaria, and has thus put a sword into his enemy's hand. Gardiner shall urge him to stop these practices, and not allow a foreign usurper to rob him of his due. If he would mark Henry's proceedings he would see how kings have been deluded, and how easy it should be for him, with the inestimable treasure he should receive, to recover his own, maugre his enemies; but this will not be accomplished by those who are set on their own pleasure, or be else members of the papistical kingdom. Gardiner shall proceed as he sees the King inclined, "ever interlacing that as this matter touching the Admiral and the Great Master has been reported, so we in no wise can believe it," egging him on to follow Henry's example towards the bishop of Rome and the clergy.

As he is tender and sickly, Gardiner shall, if he sees a likelihood, "require, in consideration of our good brother's debility and weakness, to have the Dauphin bound for the performance of this treaty," so that he may be bound in honor at least, however God dispose of his father, though the law be ineffectual. He is to communicate with Sir Francis Brian on his arrival at the French Court as if he were in joint commission, that he may be able to make his answers conformable to the King's wishes, "though he shall dissimule the notice of that matter."

Has received by Sir John Wallop news of Almain, written to Langey, touching the Emperor's declaration of the invalidity of the gift of Constantine to the Pope, declared in the Council at Spires, which, as card. Du Bellay writes, has put the Pope into such fear, not without cause, that he will be glad to be reconciled with England if it will join with France in his defence against the Emperor. However it falls, the result will be favorable to Henry's proceedings; for if the Emperor declare the Pope to be only the vassal of the Empire, all his censures against the King are of no effect; and if the bishop of Rome stand on his defence, and revoke such censures as he and his predecessor have spit out against us, it will appear how much the King has been slandered. They shall take occasion to speak of this news to Francis, urging the danger if the Emperor establish himself as a monarch in Rome, and that no injury can be done to Francis but Henry must and will accept it as done to himself. They are to proceed so slowly that the French may esteem this business as "done altogether for their benefit, and no whit for ours." Windsor, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 9. *In Wriothesley's hand. Marked,* "K. K." *in modern hand.*

839. The DONATION of CONSTANTINE.

R. O. A copy of the supposed donation by Constantine to Pope Sylvester, with several blanks.

Pp. 7. *In Sadler's hand.*

18 Nov. **840.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 317. Being at Christchurch, Canterbury, this last week, I was desired to interpret that injunction in the King's visitation which concerns the dismissal of such as were professed under 20 years, &c. Though it seemed to me so plain as to need no interpretation, I would give none but such as you authorised. The article is as follows:—*Quod nullus deinceps*, &c. States doubt the first; and the second doubt, whether the prior in dismissing them in secular habits had taken from them their wages, &c. Canterbury, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.; Master Secretary. *Endd.*

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18 Nov. R. O. **841.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

I beg you to remember my letters for the repairs at Ludlow, and encourage Mr. Englefield by your good words to return shortly after Christmas. I hear that ill reports have been made to you of Dr. Ellis. I beg you will hear him, as he is young, and no tree grows to be an oak at the first day. The scarceness of grain arises daily, and causes more robberies. We shall have on Monday a gaol delivery. Packington and Vernon are here. Ludlow, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Nov. R. O. **842.** RIC. PAGE, Prior of Ivychurch, to CROMWELL.

Whereas the priory of Ivychurch, of which the King is founder, has long been without a high steward, not for want of applicants but from our desire that you should take pains therein, which you should have perceived if you had been at Sarum with the King;—with the assent of my brothers I send you a patent for the same, and one year's fee. We request you to nominate the bearer, Will. Grene, to execute the office under you, as he has long taken pains with the same. Ivechurch, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Nov. R. O. **843.** ELYS PRICE to CROMWELL.

I received your letter commanding me to [cease] visiting within the limits of Wales; which I have done. The reason for this was my youth and "progeny," as you were informed by some who were not my friends. I am sorry I ever meddled with the office, especially if you are displeased, and I am brought into ridicule. Ludlow, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

18 Nov. R. O. **844.** SIR WILLIAM MUSGRAVE to CROMWELL.

Has continued 16 weeks upon his office, during which time there has been no redress, nor a good while before. Though he has always been ready to answer for the inhabitants within his rule, the days of meeting have been always broken by lord Maxwell. My lord of Cumberland has therefore come to the Borders to demand redress. Lord Maxwell has twice come to burn the Batable Land, but has done little harm. Last time he had all the rebels of England in his company. 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary to the King's Highness.

18 Nov. R. O. **845.** JOHN GEDGE to MR. SOULEMOUNT.

Hopes he remembers that he did not give Gedge the fees of the privy seal for the perpetuity of All Hallows in Dublin, which the recorder there sued out before our going forth, amounting to 26*s.* 8*d.* He paid Gedge the fees of the signet two or three days before our coming forth, but said that he would keep the fees of the privy seal for the clerk of the privy seal. Asks if he remembers this. Hopes he will be soon dispatched of his enemy. Favour (?) is in great jeopardy of his life with a cough and fever. Brussels, 18 Nov.

Asks him to look in his casket for the tailles of reward, and deliver them to Mr. Clere.

The warning was so short that Gedge is not to blame if there is anything lacking.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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18 Nov. **846.** Treason.

R. O. "The saying of Mr. John Maydwell to Jasper Fyloll," 18 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.

On Wednesday next before Corpus Christi Day last past, at his first coming to England, the vicar of Rye showed him a little book, called Eckyus' *Enchiridyon*, against the King's being head of the Church. Peter Cokerem, of Rye, physician, can give more information.

Also, when he stopped at the Black Friars here of London, friar Dr. Maydland said he would like to see the head of every maintainer of the New Learning upon a stake,—that of his principal among them,—and to see the King die a "vyolent and a shamefull" death; also "to see that myschevous hore the quene to be brent." He knew by his science of necromancy that the New Learning should be suppressed, and the Old restored by the King's enemies from beyond sea. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* "Treason of malicious persons."

18 Nov. **847.** Bishop of Faenza to the Prothonotary Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 147. B. M. Gardiner (*Vincestra*) is expected every day. The Imperial ambassador says he comes with a most ample commission to conclude at once, and as he pleases;—a thing which the ambassador thinks a great deal of, as it has never been the custom of England to give commissions of this sort, but always strict and limited. Knows that the ambassador has shown the Venetian ambassador that he firmly believes there will be war. The king of England waits for nothing but to begin the ball, and in fact says that unless the Emperor make some agreement with these people about Milan, he will stick at nothing come what may.

There is news from Flanders that the Lubeckers have declared that they will not have the count Frederic palatine in Denmark, but the duke of Holstein; a thing which will please England much.

Hol., pp. 2. *Copy. Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio, da Digiun, li 18 Novembre 1535.

19 Nov. **848.** Cromwell to Gardiner.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 110. B. M. Will receive by Brian, with whom he is to communicate, the King's letters touching matters of importance. Is to act with such dexterity and "stomach" touching the delivery of the ships, as not only to obtain them but to show how "ingrately" the king of England is handled by them. Is to remember the declarations of the French king of the articles sent by Melancthon, Luther's epistle in the same, with other circumstances. Sends a dozen of Gardiner's orations, and another dozen of the dean's, which by the advice of Brian and Wallop, he shall distribute to such persons as he thinks fit. He shall also state "what joy the subjects here conceived for his recovery in the procession, and how they be again sithens stayed upon this stay of the ships, which hath indeed so contrary a countenance to our doings as it is no marvel though they be abashed at it." The Rolls, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 2. *Add.:* "To, &c., my lord of Winchester, the King's highness' ambassador at this time to the French king." *Endd.*

19 Nov **849.** Dr. Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

R. O. I have had three examinations of the prior of St. Faith's and the convent, and find nothing of what you wrote to me, but the contrary. Moreover, as the prior received it of you, he is content to leave it in your hands. The house may spend 300 marks a year. It is a commodious one. There are but five monks with the prior, and two wish to be dismissed. The

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prior of Ingham has made no sale of their lands to Wm. Wodhouse, as reported, but only conditionally in the event of his procuring the King's licence. There are many pretty houses here in Norfolk, both of monks and canons, which have only a prior and one with him. I desire to know your pleasure touching them. The profession you had from the university of Oxford wants the clause of the King's succession. It were well you had it amended. Norwich, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

19 Nov. **850.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. On receipt of his letter went to Windsor, where the King was, and delivered Mr. Norres the letter signed by Mr. Mayor and Mr. Wingfield. He wondered at so simple a suit to be made by you. Adrian Skell's pardon has been obtained with difficulty. I explained to the King that it was a drunken fray. Requires the papers respecting it, what sanctuary he is in, and what portion the King had of his goods. No doubt he will pay well for it, and the King thinks it will be worth 100*l.* to you, as many have asked for the same and been denied. Unless Lisle may have a good reward he should not meddle with it. The King is very well pleased with you. Mr. Norres would not part with your falcon for 100 marks. Thinks there is nothing Lisle can ask the King which shall not be granted him, so long as it does not come out of the King's coffers. Is waiting for nothing but Lisle's answer respecting Skelle before coming over. Leonard Smythe lies at Clement's Inn, and is this year sheriff of Middlesex. Clyfford, who brought Lisle's letter, says he is to have 8*d.* a day extraordinary. Wyndsor is here. Mr. Saymour has not brought in his statute; the money is ready for it. Has received by Wyndsor the statute, in which Lisle and Storton were bound in 700*l.* As the King sends all suits touching weirs to Mr. Secretary, has not spoken to him of my Lady's. The King is very earnest in it, for he has lost more than 500 marks yearly by such weirs and mills as have been pulled down. Mr. Secretary also will show no favor. Various suits have been made for the bp. of Winchester's weirs in Hampton and those in Christchurch; but all shall be pulled down, although the said weirs have stood since 500 years before the Conquest. Sends the words of the Commission. When the King proceeds in dealing with the abbeys you shall have one of them *in commendam.* London, 19 Nov.

Edw. Lovell is here, and says he is not married.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd. Below the last page is written:* "The copy of this sent along seas by Hary Drywry."

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.:* 19th of November 1535.

Below the last page of the letter is written: "The original of this sent by Mr. Bryan's servant Bery."

[19 Nov.] **851.** DEGORY GRAYNFYLD to SIR JOHN BOND.

R. O. Thanks Bond and John Davy for their good cheer when Graynfyld was with them. Was with Master Cortne on Wednesday, and heard that the constable of Molton had strait commandment to put down the weirs. Requested Cortne to be so good to my Lord and to "Mayster Basset errs" (Mr. B.'s heirs), that the weirs might stand, &c., as in No. 833. Roger Gefford was present. Advises him to send for John Davy and Berry, and get Rob. Stowforth to see the other constable of Molton; also to labor to some of the country "that they dow not spoell hett to moche," for Master Cortne has bid them take the timber for their labor. Let them break it by Master Colbye's side, for Master Cortne says if the fish may pass it is well.

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851. Degory Graynfyld to Sir John Bond—*cont.*

But I assure you they must make a shameful hole, or it will not satisfy him. If the weirs are not down they will be put down on Saturday or Monday without fail. Mr. Cortne would not agree even to let us save the timber, saying he sent you word to do so long ago. I said the waters were so big we could not come to them. Tavystocke, Friday.

Master Foscew's weirs go down this week too.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To my frend Sir John Bonde, vycar off Ernscom.*

852. [Sir] Peter Philpot to Cromwell.

R. O. Your commandment for the weirs of Kyrchechet shall be accomplished as soon as possible. Mills, weirs, and fishgarths are being plucked down, and by Whitsuntide next every man that hath any ground adjoining to the river shall cut the trees away, "and the shelpis to score," so that a boat may have free passage.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

19 Nov. **853.** Bishop of Faenza to [M. Ambrogio].

Vatican Archives. Since his arrival here in Dijon has written on the 5th, 7th, and 13th. The King has been ill for five or six days of two tertians, which, though slight, may detain us here longer than was expected. He is two leagues from this, but the Queen, the daughters, the Admiral, and the greater part of the Court, are here. Winchester has not yet come. The Scotch ambassadors are here; but M. de Vendôme and his daughter, who is to be queen of Scotland, have not yet arrived. Many, however, say that there is some hitch as to the espousals. Orleans, who remained behind unwell, has since had some terms of tertian, but is expected soon to be quite free of it. Dijon, 19 Nov. 1535.

Ital. From a modern copy, p. 1.

20 Nov. **854.** Cromwell.

R. O. Grant by John Smith, remembrancer of the Treasury of the Exchequer, to Thos. Cromwell, secretary, of the wardship and marriage of John, son and heir of Thos. Denny; which wardship, &c., were granted to Smith by patent 10 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. *Dated* 20 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.

Draft, p. 1, *large paper. Endd.:* "Copy of a grant made to my master."

20 Nov. **855.** Sir Giles Capell to Cromwell.

Writes only to tell him that his goshawk has killed a few pheasants and partridges, of which he requests Cromwell's acceptance. Would have seen him ere this but for a humor in his left foot. His wife also is ill. Begs a word of comfort touching her annuity, of which two and a half years' arrears, amounting to 100 marks, were due at Michaelmas. "This is all we look for, for we be at the last cast." At Rayne, Saturday, 20 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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* Yarnescombe, in Devonshire. *See* Valor Eccl. II. 357.
† Christchurch, Hants.

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20 Nov. R. O. **856.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

Whereas in your visitation the poor prior of Lempster, through the provocation of his abbot, was enjoined to keep the cloister as a conventual monk of small reputation; I advertise you that the said prior is of as good reputation as the abbot of Reading, and as a proof of this the abbot had intended to resign in behalf of the prior if the statute of abatement of pensions had not passed. I beg, therefore, that he may have your lawful favor, and be at liberty as other heads of religious houses are. Ludlow, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Nov. R. O. **857.** ANTONY BARKAR to LADY LISLE.

Commendations to lord Lisle. I send a girdle of the best fashion and best "aymell" (enamel) of any I can find. If you do not like it, return it, and it shall be changed. I could find none that would less hurt your sleeves, and the wreaths upon the enamel will keep it long. My lord of Winchester pays for the overplus, which comes to 20*s.* st. Your son, Mr. James, is merry. I have bought him a gown, and made less his velvet bonnet. I will see that he lacks nothing till Mons. President comes. Paris, 20 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

R. O. **858.** ——— to Mr. BARKAR.

Sends certain articles of jewelry, viz., a flower with four diamonds and one ruby, and three pearls hanging, a brooch of the Salutation of Our Lady, &c. Concerning which the writer gives some instructions. Among other things, a flower like a gilliflower is mentioned, which it is desired shall be made of more substance, for it breaketh ofttimes because the branches be slender. There is also a cross of gold to be changed into a brooch of coarser gold; the remainder of the material being used for the substance of the flower. Desires "that it may be rich and goodly, and of the best and newest fashion that you can devise, though it were some person being under a cloth of estate."

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.:* A remembrance unto my singular good friend Mr. Barkar.

20 Nov. R. O. **859.** SIR ANTONY WYNDESORE to LORD LISLE.

I have delivered to Mr. Leonard Smith 88*l.* 3*s.* 11¾*d.* of your Lordship's revenues due at Michaelmas to convey to your Lordship. I am sorry the sum is not greater. The reason your money has been so long delayed is that I could not obtain your statute out of Sir Edw. Seymour's hands till 19 Nov. last. I desire a warrant to whom to deliver it. Whatever report was made that your Lordship was in danger against Mr. Seymour, Mr. Smith and I took care that you should be in none. I had such business by the King's letters about the Commission of Sewers that I could not be there at the feast of All Saints, but I desired Mr. Smythe, the Queen's surveyor, to tender Mr. Seymour the money two days before the day, which he did. I have sent my lady the true parcels of the receipt of your rents of Subberton, with a sum of money that I received which remained after payment of your Lordship's rent to Myllare. The cellarer asks for wages in arrear. He keeps your house honestly and clean. London, 20 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

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20 Nov. **860.** Sir Antony Wyndesore to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has delivered to Leonard Smyth the revenues of my Lord's lands due at Michaelmas last. The accounts will be sent by Mr. Smyth, the Queen's Surveyor. Is sorry the sum is so small. Has caused persons having my Lord's warrants to bear with him at this time. Advises that he should not direct any more till these be paid. Sends the money he has received from Subberton for the last half-year. Has paid Mr. Donamysse rent. There is rent remaining in Selarer's hand, by the gift of my Lord, as he saith, and some he stays for his "uagysse" and his wife's being behind. Sends his bill. He uses himself very honestly in the house. There are other rents behind in Russell's hands, and Bell's, which they say they hold by my Lord's grant. She will see what sums are paid by the rental, in which they are marked. Lord Lisle had no loss nor hindrance against Sir Edward [Seymour], whatever report was made, by reason of Wyndesore's not being in London at the feast of All Saints. London, 20 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

21 Nov. **861.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. Since I wrote that Cromwell had talked to me about sending a notable embassy to your Majesty there has been no appearance of any such intention, so that it seems they only wish to entertain people with words, and gain as much time as possible.

On Friday, the 12th, a procession was held here, the most solemn ever seen in this kingdom, at least within the memory of man. Three bishops and four mitred abbots in pontifical habit, and innumerable monks and priests in rich vestments, took part in it. As to the people, the crowd was enormous, and there were numbers of musical instruments; the Sacrament of the Altar was carried almost the whole length of the town by the bishop of London;—all to give thanks to God for the recovery of the king of France. Many expected that the French ambassador and some of the lords of that court ("et aucunes de ces (*qu.* ses) seigneurs de cour") would have assisted, but they did not. As I understand, the King, at the time when the said procession was proposed, and since also, showed himself very ill satisfied with the king of France; and, as to the procession itself, it was a very convenient opportunity to gratify the French, and at the same time give this people to understand that there was most fraternal love between the two Kings;—an impression which it is very necessary to convey to make the levying of the tax which the King has imposed more easy. And to make the people incline to their perverse and damnable errors they have spread reports that the said procession has been made to render thanks to God because He had been pleased to inspire the king of France to take the true way, and make himself head of the Gallican Church.

The personage who informed me of what I wrote to your Majesty on the 6th about the Queen and Princess, viz., that the King meant to have them dispatched at this next Parliament, came yesterday into this city in disguise to confirm what she had sent to me to say, and conjure me to warn your Majesty, and beg you most urgently to see to a remedy. She added that the King, seeing some of those to whom he used this language shed tears, said that tears and wry faces were of no avail, because even if he lost his crown he would not forbear to carry his purpose into effect. These are things too monstrous to be believed; but, considering what has passed and goes on daily, —the long continuance of these menaces—and moreover that the concubine, who long ago conspired the death of the said ladies and thinks of nothing but getting rid of them, is the person who governs everything, and whom the King is unable to contradict,—the matter is very dangerous. The King would fain, as I have already written, make his Parliament participators

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and even authors of such crimes, in order that, losing all hope of the clemency of your Majesty, the whole people should be the more determined to defend themselves when necessary.

Tomorrow Mr. Bryan leaves in post to visit the French king. I suspect under this pretext he will have charge to solicit the release of some English ships which have been arrested at Bordeaux by virtue of an edict made about a year and a half ago in opposition to one which was published against not only the French but all foreigners. Of the 12 English ships taken in Denmark by the king of Sweden, eight have arrived here without having sustained any material injury in their merchandize; only some artillery and other apparel was borrowed from them for the said King's army; the other ships being well adapted for war, are detained both for their own use, and to keep them out of the hands of the Lubeckers.

The merchandize of the men of Dantzic is still sequestrated here. Some of the owners tell me they don't care to solicit its release, feeling assured they will find means enough to repay themselves double both principal and interest. London, 21 Nov.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 3.

21 Nov. **862.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].*

Vienna Archives.

Received four days ago his letters of 26 Sept. Thanks him for certain hints about his personal enemies.

The King will become worse and worse till he is utterly ruined, from which the provision of harquebuses which he is making will not save him. Thinks he will get them from somewhere else than Flanders. His desire to procure them shows that he means to take some new step, wishing, on the one hand, to put his people in fear, and, on the other, to defend himself from invasion.

In answer to the question of M. Anthoine, the secretary, Cromwell is the son of a poor farrier, who lived in a little village a league and a half from here, and is buried in the parish graveyard. His uncle, father of the cousin whom he has already made rich, was cook (*cousinier*) of the late archbishop of Canterbury. Cromwell was illbehaved when young, and after an imprisonment was forced to leave the country. He went to Flanders, Rome, and elsewhere in Italy. When he returned he married the daughter of a shearman, and served in his house; he then became a solicitor. The cardinal of York, seeing his vigilance and diligence, his ability and promptitude, both in evil and good, took him into his service, and employed him principally in demolishing five or six good monasteries. At the Cardinal's fall no one behaved better to him than Cromwell. After the Cardinal's death Wallop attacked him with insults and threats, and for protection he procured an audience of the King, and promised to make him the richest king that ever was in England. The King immediately retained him on his Council but told no one for four months. Now he stands above every one but the Lady, and every one considers he has more credit with his master than Wolsey had,—in whose time there were others who shared his credit, as Maistre Conton (Compton), the duke of Suffolk, and others, but now there is no one else who does anything. The Chancellor is only his minister. Cromwell would not accept the office hitherto, but it is thought that soon he will allow himself to be persuaded to take it. He speaks well in his own language, and tolerably in Latin, French, and Italian; is hospitable, liberal both with his property and with gracious words, magnificent in his household and in building.

* Extracts from this letter are printed in translation by Froude in "the Pilgrim," p. 106, from a copy in the Brussels Archives.

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862. Chapuys to [Granvelle]—*cont.*

Is surprised that Mons. de Praet has no acquaintance with him, for they were near neighbours in London.

Tuke (*Brianturcq*) lives 20 miles off in the country, and does not come to court. He is still treasurer, a servant acting for him. Understands that he would gladly be "hors berghe saulves."

Refers to his letter to the Emperor. London, xxxi. (*sic.*) Nov. 1535.

The person* before mentioned has sent to say that, four or five days ago, the King, talking about the Princess, said that he should provide that soon she would not want any company, and that she would be an example to show that no one ought to disobey the laws, and he meant to fulfil what had been foretold of him,—that is, that at the beginning of his reign he would be gentle as a lamb, and at the end worse than a lion. He said also that he would despatch those at the Tower and some who were not there. Chapuys' informant begged him not to dissemble any longer with the ladies, but to inform them, so that they might take counsel, and send some one to the Emperor.

Thanks him for his attention to his interest, of which he has heard from the secretary Perrenot.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

21 Nov. R. O. **863.** ——— to Cromwell.

"My duty of recommendation [premised, these] shall be to ascertain your mast[ership that on the] 19th day of November I [received your letter] dated at Windsor the . . . . . and by the continue o[f the same perceive your] mastership believeth . . . . . the licence for the exer[cise] . . . . . which of truth I r . . . . . [Mathewe] Grefton, registre v[nto my lord of London a] seven night before th . . . . . unto him again by t[he] . . . . . for his diligence. A[nd] . . . . . chester's named Willi[am] . . . . . the same Mr. Mathewe . . . . . the said licence and r . . . . . the registre would fain . . . . . thought him no conveni[ent] . . . . . he would work such m[arvels] . . . . . among the plain and u[nlearned people] as should have been to some . . . . . though that these and other . . . . . to have done in the premises, as . . . . . herted subject. Yet neverthel[ess] . . . . . your mastership for your good[ness] . . . . . at this time. By the which . . . . . remiss behaviour or neglige[nce] . . . . . mought yet, (saving your . . . . . as you be) repair and . . . . . For the which your good . . . . . times before showed, v . . . . . during my life . . . . . preserve your good m[astership]. 21ti day of November . . . . ."

(*Signature lost*).

Add.: To the Right Honourable and his singular go[od] master, Master C[rom]wel, secretary unt[o the] King's Highness, be [this] delivered.

21 Nov. R. O. **864.** Sir Walter Stonore to Cromwell.

This present Sunday last past, the mayor of Wallingford has sent me the two constables, and his examination of John Perse, surgeon, for words spoken by him in the house of John Ivell, constable, in the presence of Sir John Mychell, priest, touching the King. I send you the examination and the priest, and Perse I have sent to the castle at Wallingford. The

* The Marchioness of Exeter.

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constables and others taken to record by the priest are honest poor men, and, before the mayor, have denied hearing the words with which the priest charged them. Stonore, Sunday, 21 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Nov. R. O. **865.** John Sarysburie, Prior of St. Faith's, to Cromwell.

Your visitor has sequestrated the possessions and moveables of this house without any just cause. Being of your advancement, I should be sorry to use myself unbecomingly. The sinister report of my enemies has brought this about. I beseech you therefore to release the sequestration in discharge of my sureties, Sir Thos. Straunge, Thos. Godsalve, John Wotton, Augustyn Stewarde, and Will. Rogers. St. Faith's, 21 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Nov. R. O. **866.** Sir Richard Bulkeley to Cromwell.

Received, but only on the 18th Nov., the King's commands and yours, dated the 28th Oct. touching the ship the "*Katharine*" of Bristow, the master, Thomas Carter, and John Yong, with other pirates. The ship was arrested by me, and in Sept. I received the King's commands (of which I send copy) to deliver it to Lord Leonard Grey and others appointed by him. I accordingly delivered it to his servant Matthew King. Carter and Yong will not confess what has become of the goods. Sends an inventory. Has had much trouble about them. Begs his favor to a poor religious man, John Godfrey, prior of Prestolme or Penmon, in diocese of Bangor, shut up in his house by Dr. Elys Price and Will. Glyn, the King's commissioners and yours. He was enjoined to show the foundation of his house to you or the said commissioners by Christmas next, with all the writings, which were in my possession, which I now send. For your goodness to the said prior you shall receive by the bearer from him 20 nobles, and at the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul 20 marks more, for which I will be surety, that the prior may have his liberty, and not be troubled by the commissioners. His house is of small living, and cannot dispend in temporalities above 14*l.*, and in spiritualties more than 26*l.*, by which he supports two canons, a priest, and 12 or 16 persons besides. Has no interest in speaking for him, except that he and his ancestors have been stewards to the house time out of mind and have a yearly fee of 40*s.* Beaumaris, 21 Nov.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary.

ii. The King's commandment above referred to, dated Winchester, 17 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1.

21 Nov. Nero, B. vi. 20. B. M. **867.** Florentius Voluzenus to Starkey.

Informing him of his being appointed by Ja. Sadolet to a professorship (or tutorship ?) at Carpentras, with 70 crowns per annum. Starkey had advised him last summer at London, while walking with him in the garden of Anth. Bonvisius, to choose Carpentras for his studies; which advice, though he had not followed when he visited Italy, occurred to him when he met Bonvisius at Lyons. The Emperor is believed to have reached Naples. Nothing is said of the Turk. The French king has recovered from a serious illness, and is believed to meditate an expedition to Milan, the Duke being lately dead. The talk of a General Council is almost at an end. Sends remembrances to Cromwell, the King's secretary, and to the bishop of Hereford, Edward Fox. Lyons, at the house of Bonvisius, xi. cal. Dec.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* "Eruditissimo viro et amico suo Jo. Starcheo, Londini, aut in Aula."

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21 Nov. **868.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. M.S. 8715, f. 148. B. M.

Particulars about the illness and recovery of the French king. The Imperial ambassador came to see the Bishop, with some proposals for peace more efficacious than the former ones. He says the Pope ought to do and can do more in this matter than any other, especially now that the Emperor will be with him. The Emperor being thoroughly hostile to the king of England, might be induced to yield to the French about the duchy of Milan, to have better means of revenging himself. Expects a war, which will not finish without the ruin of either the Emperor or Francis. The French are enlisting infantry in Germany, and England will do all that the French wish to light the fire, thinking, if it begin in Italy and Flanders, they may escape the trouble which they might reasonably expect. The king of England is forced to help the French with money at least, so that he seeks nothing but to drive them to war.

Has been today with the Admiral. Expressed a great desire for peace, to which he thought the Imperialists were not so averse as they had been; but as the French are busy intriguing, awaiting infantry from Germany, and Winchester has come and been with the Council, added that the (Imperial) ambassador had expressed great confidence that the Pope could bring it about, as the Bishop has already told Francis. Wished to know whether the Admiral desired anything to be said to the Pope on the subject. He replied that the Emperor hoped to put the world to sleep, and have his way with the French king about Milan; but he was mistaken, for the French king did not think of having that state in the way they thought; the Emperor might be sure that the French would help the king of England, or anyone else he fought with, so as not to allow him to become more powerful; however, he thanked the Pope for his good will, by whom and none other they wished to arrive at peace. He said that Gardiner would soon be able to speak with the King, who would not permit the Emperor to attack England, although they never would defend it against the Pope and the Holy See, because the King and his predecessors have gained the title of Most Christian by shedding their blood in the service of the Church, and not by hindering it. He wished the Bishop to understand clearly that they would never desert the king of England in any composition with the Emperor, but if peace was made by means of the Pope, and he then excommunicated the king of England and deprived him of commerce, and assembled the princes against him, in that case Francis would be one of the first to show resentment against him in the service of the Church. He said that if the Pope showed resentment against Henry no one could condemn it, but it ought rather to be praised; and that he had said to Gardiner, who asked whether the Pope was proceeding against his King, that he did not know, but that he heard he intended to canonize Fisher (*il Roffense*), because if S. Thomas of Canterbury (*Conturbiense*) was canonized and venerated through all England for losing his life in defence of his own Church, Fisher, being willing to die in defence of the universal Church, ought to be placed in the same position and venerated by all the world. Thinks, therefore, if the Pope proceed boldly against that King, they will take care to make him comply with their wishes, so as to be all the stronger in case of war, or to have the better occasion in case of peace to abandon him and act against him. For, as to peace, the writer still holds as he did at first, that, supposing the matter of Milan can be adjusted (though they may assert the contrary a thousand times), his Holiness could not do them a greater pleasure than to enter into the practice (*nella prattica*). But here they profess that they mean quite otherwise, and will go with a leaden foot, as the Admiral says. * * * *

Ital., pp. 10. *Copy. Headed:* Al Signor Prot. Ambrogio, da Digiun, li 21 Novembre 1535.

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22 Nov. **869.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. C.'s Letters, 317.

My servant Kylligrewe told me that he wished me to send you one of my servants whom I trusted as myself. I have sent you my chaplain Champion, whom you may trust equally with myself. Ford, 22 Nov.

Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Nov. **870.** WM. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

This poor woman, the bearer, has an injunction to vacate a farm with 800 sheep, or appear before my Lord Chancellor. I beseech your favor for her, as she is a widow, having been wedded to her husband by the assent and advice of me and my wife. Her husband had the farm by lease of one Weller for a term of years in survivorship. The husband died intestate, and the woman sued the administration of the ordinary, and hath ministered and paid her husband's debts. Excuse me to the King for this Christmas, as I am not very well. The Vine, 22 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Lord Sandes.

22 Nov. **871.** PHILIP PARYS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have lately received letters from the King commanding me to pay George Warenar his fees, which are withheld by my Lord's* command, as you well know. Let me know what is best to be done in my Lord's absence. Would be sorry to serve anyone if the King is dissatisfied. Farnam, 22 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Nov. **872.** MARY OUDALL to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Asks lady Lisle to repay money which she had laid out for her ladyship and lord Lisle. Has great need of it, as she must buy brown cloth against Easter. 22 Nov. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

22 Nov. **873.** DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 47. B. M.

Wrote on Sept. 1 and 8 and Oct. 24. The Ambassador in England wrote on the 14th Oct. that the Queen and Princess were well, and sent a servant of his here, who left on the 5th to go to the Emperor. He brought letters from the Queen, which she said she sent as her last testament, because, considering her present state and the orders made in the Parliament of this November, it appears likely that she and the Princess will be sentenced to martyrdom, which she was ready to receive in testimony of the Holy Faith, as the cardinal of Rochester and other holy martyrs had done. She only grieves that her life has not been as holy as theirs, and she is in great sorrow for the multitude of souls who are daily condemned.

The Princess with only three women is in the same house as the daughter of the Wench ("la Manceba"), under the charge of the Wench's aunt. Formerly the Ambassador was allowed to send to her two days a week, but now this leave has been taken away. When she asked to be allowed to live with her mother she was refused, because it would make her more obstinate in disobeying the statutes, which was not safe in consequence of the penalty imposed by them. The King told his mistress that while he lived (*viniere*, error for *viviere?*) the Princess should not marry. She has told the King several times that it is the Princess who causes war, and that it will be necessary to treat her as the cardinal of Rochester has been treated. She

* The bishop of Winchester

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873. Dr. Ortiz to the Empress—*cont.*

has often said of the Princess "She is my death and I am hers; so I will take care that she shall not laugh at me after my death." When the Ambassador asked for certain money due to the Queen from the time she held the lands "de sus arras," it was refused, and he was told that he should see if the Queen would consent to live at less expense, and that the King bore her expenses.

After the earl of Kildare had been hunting for a fortnight with the King, he was put into the Tower, where his father died, and whence no one comes out except to execution.

The French king has sent to England, in addition to the Ambassador now there, a relative of the Grand Master, called the bailiff of Troyes. He visited Anne Boleyn's daughter as if she were princess, and told the French ambassador afterwards that he did it to comply with her mother's request. The king of England has sent the bishop of "Excestre" * to France. Formerly he was counted among the good, who disapproved of the King's deeds, but now he is one of the worst.

They have taken the able persons out of some monasteries, and left the infirm (*inhabiles*) with so little to maintain them that they are constrained to leave their religion. They have taken all the nuns under twenty-five years from the monastery. One of the commissaries spoke improperly to the nuns, who rebuked him, saying that their Apostolic privileges were broken. The commissary replied that he had more power on behalf of the King than the whole Apostolic See. When the nuns referred their complaint to Cromwell, the King's secretary, by whom these ill deeds are done, he replied that this was only the prologue (*que esto no era el introito*).†

The sons of knights are made abbots, even though they are young, that they may collect the rents. The heads of the holy cardinal of Rochester, the holy Thomas More, and another holy Carthusian Martyr were set up at the gate of London. Rochester's head was always fresher, although the others were turning black. Seeing that the people noticed it, the heads have been thrown into the river.

The cardinals who are commissioned to attend to the English cause have published that they wish at once to declare the King deprived of his kingdom, and his subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance. However, the minute which they have drawn up is only monitory.

Asks the Empress to have continual prayer made for the Queen and Princess. Rome, 22 Nov. 1535.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

23 Nov. **874.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 152 b. B. M.

Hears that a dispatch was sent (*essendosi spacciato*) to England after the death of the duke of Milan, and that an answer is expected, so that it appears that Gardiner is not working as was supposed.

Ital., pp. 2. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Amb. da Digiun, 23 Nov. 1535.

23 Nov. **875.** Sir Francis Bryan to Cromwell.

R. O.

Arriving at Callys at nine this morning, "as syke a see man as ever passed see," I met the bearer, Gylbard, coming from his master. He tells me the duke of Myllan is departed, and that a brother of the duke of Wertynbarge is about to be dispatched from the French court to Germany

* This is an error for Winchester.

† No doubt there is an error in the copy. "Only the prologue" is evidently meant.

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for Almains to go to Milan, which the French king intends to have. You shall see more by Wallop's letters, which I would have opened, had I not thought I should speak with my lord of Winchester and Sir John Wallop, before seeing the French king. Callys, this "Thusday" (Tuesday), Sent Clementes day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

876. Search for Plate.

R. O. Petition to the King and Council of John Walle, appointed in conjunction with Harry Atwyll to search for plate among the goldsmiths in counties Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, seizing such as is under weight, with the privity of Sir Will. Courtney,* Sir Thos. Denyes, and Sir Jo. Fulford, to be tried in the Star Chamber. Had seized 580 oz., and been at the charge of 40 marks. Begs a moiety of the plate so seized according to the Act of Parliament.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[24 Nov.] **877.** William Lyte to Cromwell.

R. O. Master Courtyney has departed this life. He had Petherton park in Somersetshire, a profitable office, from the King. If you please to have it, you may, and you will find it profitable and worshipful. If so, I beg to have it under you. I desire your pardon because I did not do my duty to you when you were in the country, for I was not within 100 miles of my house.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

24 Nov. **878.** "Bills for transporting the King's Ambassadors."

R. O. 1. For transporting the bishops of Winchester and Hereford from Dover to Calais, 40*s.* Their horses and baggage, to John Campes, 60*s.* To John Lame, for transporting Sir Francis Brian, 53*s.* 4*d.*

2. Bill, signed by Sir Francis Brian, acknowledging that 53*s.* 4*d.* is due to John Lame for transport, 24 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.

3. Similar bill for 60*s.*, signed by the bishop of Winchester, to John Campes, for transport of baggage, 21 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

4. Similar bill for 40*s.*, signed by the bishops of Winchester and Hereford, to Wm. Tailor, for transport, 21 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII.

A file of four bills.

25 Nov. **879.** The Monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

R. O. A "supplication" in reply to "the uncharitable, false, feigned, and unjust suggestions" made by the prior against his convent, taxing them with disobedience; whereas he himself disobeys the King's injunctions in regulating their diet, and used great dissimulation to Cromwell's surrogate, though he is backed up by the subprior and six or seven others, who would affirm the crow was white if he said so. Since the injunctions they meet, without grudging, four and four to a mess, in the convent hall, and give attendance to the reading of Scripture. A larger quantity of bread and meat is "erogate" to the prior in one week than formerly in seven. But in the Frater, "thorow the contynuall and ynportable borden . . . . . young men coartyng

* It appears by the Inquisitions p. m. 28 Hen. VIII. that Sir William Courtenay died on the 23rd or 24th Nov. 1535. How much earlier this petition is, it is difficult to say.

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879. The Monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell—*cont.*

them to use prescrypt meates, nother savery nor holsom," there is continual murmuring and great hypocrisy in showing abstinence by the use of such a diet. In reply to the third article, it is not true that the worship of God is diminished; for since the visitation, both collation and compline have been attended by a greater company of the brethren, for the most part by 60, sometimes 40, or 30 at least, "more joyously, melodiously, and devoutly" than it ever was, or will be hereafter unless the said injunction take again effect, for now it is only maintained by 10 or 11 at most. 4. They desired the prior to make laws for the correction of evil-doers, and not hold them in suspicion; which he took very well at the time. He retains six persons under 24 years of age in the monastery against their will, &c. He is avaricious, and pretends to be poor; but of late, as God would, his treasure was disclosed besides that which was consumed by fire. 25 Nov.

Large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.*

25 Nov. R. O.

880. John Dunston, Subprior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

I received last night from your mastership, by our servant Alyn Frognall, certain dispensations given me by your goodness, both touching the oversight of the hospital of St. Jacob's, and for keeping my chamber certain times at my meals. For this I thank you heartily, and we are all your beadmen. Canterbury, 25 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

881. Christopher Levyns to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 124. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 90.

On Sunday week delivered to his servant, Master Filoll, a bill of complaint against the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, stating on the authority of divers brethren that the prior had taken a collette for the bishop of Rome by name of Pope, contrary to his oath and to a law made in that behalf. Gave him also a copy of an inventory of jewels and plate belonging to the monastery, with a remembrance of articles to the value of thousands of pounds, which were wilfully left out, contrary to an injunction of Dr. Leyghton, visitor there.

The prior is gone to his house. Thinks that the monks who opened this matter will never come forth after his coming home to depose further, but will be poisoned or murdered in prison, as it is reported that he has murdered others. It is not to be doubted that, knowing himself guilty, he will "eloyne" out of the house to his secret friends thousands of pounds, to the great hindrance of the King, who is justly entitled upon this offence to have the whole moveable goods of the house. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Nov. Harl. MS. 308, f. 89. B. M.

882. Thomas and Gregory Cromwell.

Grant by John, abbot, and the convent of Bury St. Edmunds to Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary, and his son Gregory, of an annual pension of 10*l.* from the manor of Harlowe, in Essex. In the Chapter House, 26 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

26 Nov. R. O.

883. Coventry.

Depositions taken before Robt. Kirvyne, mayor of Coventry, Roger Wigston, recorder, Wm. Smyth, Julyne Nethermyll, Richard Herryng,

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Thomas Dodd, Thomas Asteleyn, Roger Wales, Hugh Lawton, and Roger Palmer, aldermen of Coventry, 26 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.

George Wakefielde deposes to hearing from John Robynse how he and three others had pulled down certain Acts of Parliament and proclamations from the cross in the market-place on the night of St. Martin's Day. John Robynse, of Coventry, Wm. Apreston, of Wynsore, Henry Heynes, of Allesley, Warw., and Robt. Knottesforde, of Lutterworth, Leic., confess to having done so while drunk. They had been drinking at Roger's tavern, and went, by St John's, through Bishop's Street, to their inn, the Panyer. *Signed by* the mayor, recorder, and Nethermyll, Herryng, and Wylleys, aldermen.

P. 1. *Large paper. Endd.:* "Depositions taken at Coventry."

26 Nov. **884.** JOHN COMPTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your kindness at Winchester, when I required a letter to my lord Sturton. My son Thomas desires to be in your service; and when you were riding to Waltom (Bishop's Waltham) I desired you to take him, and offered to settle on him after my decease 20*l.* a year; at which time you begged him to resort to you in London. Evill (Ewell), 26 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 Nov. **885.** JOHN THOMPSON, Master of the Maison Dieu, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Reminds her of the bullocks he lately sent her. They stand him in eight marks for the first penny, beside all charges of keeping. Dover, 26 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

[26 Nov.] **886.** SIR JOHN DUDLEY to LORD LISLE.

Vesp. F. XIII. 141. B. M. Commendations to Lady Lisle. Asks Lord Lisle to buy him a horse, as he can get none here, and the King would have every man get him horse and harness. Would be loath to be behind, and therefore asks him to send the horse that he thinks would serve best for the tilt, by the next one of his servants coming hither. Friday after St. Katharine's Day. "Your assuryd son during his liffe."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

26 Nov. **887.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 153b. B. M. Negotiations are still going on here, and preparations are being made for war. Does not think, therefore, that they have come to any conclusion with Gardiner. The duke of Albany is starting today for Lyons. Hears that he has taken 56,000 francs. Does not know if he is going to be in a better place to serve the King in Italy if he unexpectedly gains some places in those parts. * * * Yesterday the English ambassadors were summoned to be with the King for a long time. Gardiner had not yet spoken with him since he came. Today also they were again summoned, and were busy for a long time.

Ital., pp. 4. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Sig. M. Ambrogio da Digiun li 26 Nov. 1535.

27 Nov. **888.** JOHN RESKEMER.

See GRANTS in NOVEMBER, No. 30.

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27 Nov. **889.** Dr. Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

R. O. The bishop of Norwich has distributed to his servants the most part of his goods, and intends to make a letter of attorney to Mr. Rydman for the rest to be distributed as he will. I have sent you notice thereof, that if you wish to have any saying or interest there you may excogitate what you think convenient. Ipswich, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

27 Nov. **890.** Sir Thomas Audeley, Lord Chancellor, to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Desires him to send a just declaration of the value of all his lands goods, plate, and jewels, with the view of being assessed for the same. As Lisle is desirous to have certain lands formerly belonging to lord Barnes, and purchased by the writer of Sir Gilbert Talbot, begs to know his pleasure in that behalf. Wishes to have his rent for the past year. Marvels not a little that Lisle objects to the King's writs being served by the Chancellor on two soldiers in his retinue, named William Burdon and Anthony Pikering. The matter for which they were subpœnaed was commenced in England; therefore equity requires that they should be tried here.

Many of the soldiers abide in England for the space of a quarter of a year. Requires that they shall appear in Chancery without further delay. If he refuses, will be compelled to move the King herein for maintenance of his prerogative. London, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.:* 1535.

27 Nov. **891.** William Lelegrave to Cromwell.

R. O. Since the departure of the King's commissioners, a new tower, "with a vawte and splayed loopes in the vaunde mewre thereof," and a counter mure behind, leading towards Pryinceyn Bulwarke, has been made on the south side of the town. Also, by order of the Commissioners, the arches in the wall between Kyrbie tower and the Bollayne gate have been bricked up, and a new sluice made at Newenham Bridge. Cost of the above, more than 350*l.*

The main bank, ordered, from Dyckelonde towards Sandegate, will cost 40*l.*

The "banckes, juttyes, and wharffes" require repair, "for the see hathe ben so rigorous, by reason of grete intempestious wynddes." If the decay is allowed to go further it will cost double; at present it will cost 300*l.* at least.

The King's "tennantreys" by the Exchequer, and those belonging to the Staple Inne, require repair. As the payments for the above works have not yet been fully made, "to the greate domage and hurte of poore men that be artificers, labourers, and carters," asks for money to do this, and also to lay in provisions for the next year. Caleys, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

27 Nov. **892.** Geo. Rolle to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letters by your servant John Borough, by which I perceive that you would have been long since contented to have gone through with Lord Daubeney, but for fear that men should think your son's title the weaker, and because of the great sum to be given for the redemption of the whole inheritance. The title of your son will not be any weaker, but everything will be put out of doubt, and he that will win perpetual peace and possession of such an inheritance must take pain in his purse and his bodily study. Considering the unstableness of him who is in possession, I would advise you to take some pains and prepare some reasonable sum

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against next term, when Parliament will be held, that lord Daubeney may have 200*l.* in hand, and the rest according to agreement. I mean that you should have the whole possession of the lands and casualties, and pay him the rents of assize. Lord Lisle should write a gentle letter to Mr. Chomley, sergeant, to help you forward.

Concerning your weir at Umberleigh, as your Ladyship writes, many will repent it. The water is now so high that no man can pull it down without danger of life. I should advise you to write to the Queen, saying that your weir "doth not let the coming up of boats nor barges, nor yet the drowning of the country," and asking that it may stand, and that she will move the King, the Chancellor, or Mr. Secretary to have some indifferent commission appointed to view it. I doubt whether Mr. Courtenay be your friend or nay. I have sent your commendation to Mr. Hacche and Mr. Monke. I should be glad to see my Lord dwelling at Umberlegh. I think showing of the grant of your waters in king John's days, by John Davy to Mr. Courtenay, would have done little good. My wife desires to be recommended. London, 27 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

27 Nov. **893.** JEAN DU BELLAY to MONTMORENCY.

Paris, Bibl. Nat. Fr. 5499, fo. 248.

"L'affaire du roy d'Angleterre est sur les rangs, et pense que au premier ou deuxieme consistoire nous en verrons voler les fouz (*qu.* feux ?). J'en ay cydevant escript ma fantasie comme scavez et y fait tout ce que je puis et que je vois estre pour le mieux; toutte fois pour ce quil ne ma rien ete mande de la volunte du Roy sur ce, je y voys un peu plus retenu."

Fr. Copy by Mr. Friedmann.

28 Nov. **894.** JOHN BAKER to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Thanks him and my lady for the great cheer he had with them at Calais, and also for the hawk. Advises Lisle to call before him the bakers and brewers who threaten to leave their occupations because they may not provide their grain in the country. He is to take their examination, making them set their hands to the same, and then send them to the King. Is surprised he writes nothing of this to Master Treasurer,* as he had already written to him respecting the proclamation. London, 28 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* Mr. Baker, attorney of the duchy.

28 Nov. **895.** SIR REYNOLD CARNABY to STAPLETON and WHITERASON.

R. O.

Received by his cousin Chr. Wharton a letter from Whiterason, dated 22 Nov. Although he cannot bring my lord Mordaunt lower than 665*l.*, considering the decay of his land, directs him to conclude the bargain. If Mr. Say desires to buy any of his lands in Kent he shall have the preference. There are no lands in these parts, except Beaumont's lands, that Carnaby would take in exchange. Whatever Mr. Say intends let me not forego the bargain of my lord Mordaunt and lord Borowe. Has heard so much of Mr. Wyat's lands of late that he doubts to meddle withal. Toplif, 28 Nov. 1535.

Large paper, p. 1. *Add.:* To my especial friends, Mr. Stapleton, my lord's attorney, and to Master Whiterason, and to every of them, at London.

29 Nov. **896.** HENRY NORRIS.

See GRANTS in NOVEMBER, No. 34.

* Fitzwilliam.

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29 Nov. **897.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has received his letter by Wallop's servant, and with it the indictment of Adrian Skell, which is so made that all your learned counsel cannot draw a bill of the same to be signed; but Husee has done his best with the aid of the best practitioners in the Chancery. Begs some money, for the charges for this journey have beggared him. If the weir be not already down, doubts not it will stay for a time; for Sir Wm. Cortney, who was the only commissioner in Devonshire, died on Wednesday last at Powdram. "Some be sorry, and the most part make little moan." Can get little grace in this cause at Mr. Secretary's hands. Will not fail to solicit with Mr. Nores for the "vouscyns" (advowsons) of Calkwell and Nelle for Mr. James. Mr. Wyndsore refused to deliver me your money as he promised, saying your letter to me was no discharge to him. He is not content with me, because I complained of his slackness about Mr. Saymer. Mr. Wentford, knight-marshal, is anxious to know my lord Howard's mind about the comptrollership, as he would rather give large money to my Lord than be put beside it. Begs to know if Lisle would like any quarryers or torches from hence, for if this pardon were dispatched he would not tarry one hour. The King comes to Richmond on Wednesday, and says he will keep Christmas at Eltham. London, 29 Nov.

Mr. Graynfyld desires you to send my Lord Chancellor his half year's rent, and if you will not buy the house to get him a good purchaser.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

29 Nov. **898.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I have solicited concerning your weir, and so has Mr. Popley, but we get small comfort from Mr. Secretary. Still, if it be not down already, it is like now to be staid for a time, because Sir Will. Courtney, who was commissioner in Devonshire, is dead and buried. If it be down, one Jefford is the causer of it. The action against the hunters cannot be had till you send the feoffees' names in the indenture. My Lord's name will not do, as the lands are put in feoffment. You should send Mr. Basset 100*s.* at least. You owe the draper the contents of the enclosed bill, for he has delivered, since my last coming over, a coat for Bremelcom, and a cloak for Mr. Basset. I owe the pewterer money "for making and changing your vessel." Mr. Lock and the broiderer want money. The grocer is unpaid, "whereby I have lost a friend." I shall not forget your kirtle. I have given one of Mr. Brian Tywke's clerks a piece of money to search whether your sureties be in suit; and they are not. Please, therefore, to write him a letter of thanks, and send "some gentle pleasure besides." Smythe says the debt of your receipt is 88*l.*; which, if it had been delivered to me according to my Lord's letter, would have been with your ladyship long ago. London, 29 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

29 Nov. **899.** HANNAERT to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 51. B. M. * * * The king of England has sent the bishop of Winchester here to strengthen his alliance with France, for fear of the Pope and the Emperor. * * * Dijon in Burgundy, 29 Nov. 1535.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

30 Nov. **900.** MARGARET CALYWERY (?) and JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Requesting his favor for John Reignold, one of the Princess's footmen, who desires a farm of the priory of Bethekelert, co. Carnarvon, lately

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suppressed. The favor will be agreeable to her Grace. Knolle, 30 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To our right loving friend Mr. Cromwell.

901. Dover and Calais Passage.

R. O. Draft private Act of Parliament confirming to John Bartlet and Adrian Doggan, in survivorship, the grant made to them during pleasure by Patent 13 May, 25 Hen. VIII.,* of the passage between Dover and Calais; which Edward III. granted to the town of Calais, but the Corporation have for a long time abused their privileges and allowed the harbour to be impaired.

Large paper, pp. 3.

30 Nov. **902.** Beverley.

Lansdowne MS. 896, f. 141. B. M. Articles of an order taken in the Sterre Chamber, 30 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII., concerning the yearly election of the twelve governors of the town of Beverley, and for the quietness, good order, and peace within the said town.

Pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

30 Nov. **903.** Peter Paul Vergerius to [the Elector of Saxony].†

Vit. B. xiv. 154. B. M. "I will briefly write certa[in] . . . . . I did presently speak of before [the princes of Germany] of the General Council. First I [told them how his Holiness] hath determined to keep a General Council [for the composing] of such dissensions as are in our Faith, and [averting the dangers that] are like to ensue of the same.

"I said also that he doth reckon the city of M[antua meet] for that purpose, and that he would shortly . . . . . to it of the same.

"And, further, I said that he would send no arti[cles to the] princes of Germany or any other princes, for [he thought] it better to entreat of those things which conc[ern the] accomplishment of the Council after that it wer[e] . . . . . gathered, and now the treatise only toucheth th[e indiction] or calling of the same.

"And besides this, I rehearsed that at the begynn[ing] . . . . . after that he was elected he sent ambassador[s to divers] Christian princes, and me to the most noble king [Ferdinand] of Hungary and Bohem, the electors and other [princes, to] show those things which I have now touched; [that is] to say, that he might command and order th[e Council by] his only authority as a thing which ever h[ath and] doth appertain to the Papacy, and yet that [he would act] like a father with all men, and specially with th[e princes of] Germany, which he loveth entirely and w[ith all his] heart. And if any would speak against th[e place] I should then declare the causes wherefore it [should be in no] other place than in Italy, and speci[ally the reasons why it] might not be in Germany . . . . . and now it needeth not to be repeated.

". . . . . this that I did take my journey with these commandments to the king of the Romans, the electors and other princes, and that his Majesty and the other princes with whom I have been would not fail to further this cause."

Of the Emperor I spoke more plainly that he was contented to have it at Mantua. And there is good cause why he is thus minded, especially for

* *See* vol. vi. 478, though the Patent is not enrolled.

† *See* an abstract of this address in Sleidan, Bk. xi.

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903. PETER PAUL VERGERIUS to [the ELECTOR OF SAXONY]—*cont.*

the pernicious sects of the Sacramentaries and Anabaptists, from whose rage and madness it would be very hard to defend the unarmed company of such good men as should assemble to convince their follies.

Said also that your Highness should do well to conform to his purpose, and that you could not well do otherwise, for when Clement VII. offered you certain articles you answered that you were very desirous to have a Council, but you would not have it with articles;—which answer of yours is now in every man's hand. Now that a sincere Council is offered you without any articles, it will be open to all the world that you refuse all judgment and order, if you would assent neither then nor now. "And in this place I said they were deceived [w]hich did look that the Pope, before any Council called [or] examination had, should send abroad any articles against himself th . . . . . time past had been e . . . . . they were more deceived wh . . . . against the Pope's mind would call on . . . . . Germany.

"And, last of all, I said that the Council . . . . . quiet and also the more fruit shall ensue [of the] same if your Highness will come to Mant[ua. But if] you refuse to come, yet his Holiness, trusting [to the favor] of God, and of those men which he knoweth [agreeable] to this matter, will not relinquish this his g[ood purpose].

"These be the sums of those things which we[re said] of me; and because ye promised to send me [an answer, I] will tarry with the most noble king of the Ro[mans for]the same.

"And, finally, because your Highness asked me [what] security ye should have, and of whom, if [ye went] into Italy, and that ye would not require [that only], but also, perchance, pledges for your security [this was] my answer to the same:—If this Council be h[eld at] Mantua, which is feodall to the empire and all[most on the] borders of Germany, and the other cities nigh unt[o it are] the Emperor's or the Venetians', which are str[icken] with the Emperor, there shall then be no peril not[her need] of any security, and also that the Emperor's m[ind] is to give this security, if any man will ask [for it]. And touching the Pope he will not re[fuse to give such] security as should be necessary, and . . . . . by him. I pray God your noblen[ess] . . . . . nde as we trust you do for then this . . . . . dy at a point. And this matter of . . . . . ll stay it nothing." Prague, 30 Nov. 1535.

"Petrus Paulus Vergerius, ambassador to the most high bishop Paulus the Third."

English translation, pp. 4. *Mutilated.*

30 Nov. **904.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

* * * * *

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 53. B. M.

As to the help which the Pope asks for proceeding against the king of England, the Pope agreed with your Majesty's answer as to the danger of executing the privation of the king of England without sufficient pledges from the French king for his assistance; and the reasons there are to think that Francis will offer help, for his own ends only, to make the Emperor declare himself, and not to bring the matter to pass. He said, however, that they might be sure of the king of France because of his ancient enmity with England, which would be renewed after this business, and moreover it would be more to his profit. He meant to prove that this was security enough without taking other pledges. Was obliged to answer that the future must be judged by the past, and that the French king had always shown more hankering after Italy than anything else, and that all

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his friendships, enmities, treaties, &c. had been directed to this end more than any other. This shows his passion for Italy, so that everything else seems small in comparison, and beside the purpose. Repeated what the Emperor said about the probable object of his offers of assistance. The Pope replied that the French said that the Emperor was treating with England. Denied this with more earnestness than on previous occasions, because then it seemed not inconvenient that there should be a little jealousy, but now it was well to draw him to do what the Emperor wishes, and take some pledges from the French king. His Holiness concluded by saying that he was certain of the Emperor's favor and help in this business, on account of what he had said, and because the matter touched the Holy See and the Queen and Princess; that it was necessary to take some security from the French king, and he would write to his Nuncio, and speak to the French ambassador to write to his master. Said that this writing and speaking must be done so that the king of England should not be irritated by knowing of the Emperor's offers to the Pope, lest harm might happen to the Queen and Princess. The French would be sure to make use of it for their own purposes, and to make the king of England angry with the Pope. He approved of this hint, and said that he would write as if on his own account. As to Pier Luis' general proposal for the Pope to act as mediator between the Emperor and French king, his Holiness was pleased with the Emperor's answer about preserving what had been already agreed to (*conservar lo capitulado*); about finding out the French king's inclination towards the marriage of his third son and the English princess; about the 50,000 ducats upon Milan; about the affairs of the Faith, the celebration of a Council, the Turk and the general peace. He would write on these points to his Nuncio, and speak to the French ambassadors * * * Rome, 30 Nov. 1535.

Sp., pp. 17. *Modern copy.*

905. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam to Wriothesley.

R. O. I return your letters, which I like right well. Please let Mr. Secretary see them or hear them read, and return them to me by bearer, or else sent from him by Ralph Sadler at his next coming to Court to be signed. Windsor,† Thursday night. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Wrethesley, one of the clerks of the King's signet. *Endd.:* Mr. Treasurer of the King's house.

906. French News.

* * * * *

Cal. D. x. 295.
B. M.

. . . . jours . . . . . .
. . . . de ventre et un . . . . . .
. . . . quel il a cuyde mou . . . . . .
. . . . il dymynue de jour . . . . . .
sa litiere maiz il ne tro . . . . . .
place ou il puisse avoir . . . . . .
qu'il a le plus ayme il ne . . . . . .
ce sont les fames il dict q . . . . . .
la teste.

The marginal notes are in a later hand.

. . . . sicknesse is
. . . . . est
. . . . . [g]reate
. . . of his servant

La cause de sa malladie cest . . . . . .
de la Forest, lequel il avoit en . . . . . .
le Turc renvoyoit son home a . . . . . .

† The Court was at Windsor during November 1535, and no later date will suit this letter. It may, however, have been written in August 1534 or in June 1535.

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906. French News—*cont.*

. . . . . and despaiche qu il avoit faict avec . . . . . .
. . . . . Italie was a esté prins en Itallie du d . . . . . .
. . . . . uc of et a este congnu le tout et ma . . . . . .
. . . [b]roken the l'Empereur lequel a tout sceu et . . . . . .
. . . . . it to the qu'il a faict movoir celluy qu . . . . . .
. . . . . ered all ledit pacquet.
. . . have poisoned Le Roy a les Suyces et sy a for . . . . . .
. . . . . Germanes que luy baille le duc de Wyste[mberg] . . . . . .
. . . . . Wirtem lesdits Suyces sont ja dedans g[eneve qui est la]
. . . . . d also principalle ville de Scavoye . . . . . .
[a]rmee du Roy la quelle . . . . . .
. . . . rer pour commence[r] * * * * *
. . . . par toutes les . . . . . .
. . . . la subjection dudit . . . . . .
. . . . faict preparer son armée par . . . . . .
. . . pour faire ledit voyage contre . . . . . .
. . . y tient Millenc et Gennes et l . . . . . .
. . . se ont tient pour verite que jamais . . . . . .
. . . veu une si belle armée passer . . . . . .
. . . ons ne sy bien munye et garnye . . . . . .
. . . zes le Roy a intention de deffaire . . . . . .
[l]Empereur s'il s'y treuve.
[L]e Roy est bien adverty que ledit Emper[eur
a p]erdu les plus vaillans gens et cap[itaines
d]e son armée tant par mer que par te[rre] . . . . .
. . . est ledit Empereur destruyt.
Le mariage du roy d'Escosse et la fille [du duc
de] Vendosme n'est point encore faict ou a . . . . . .
. . . au Roy, que les Angloys ont rompu . . . . . .
a]ffaire et que la dite fille estoit bossue et c[ontrefaite]
. . . nt que le Roy a envoyé ung gentilhomme . . . . . .
[de sa]maison en Escosse le quel a ramené . . . . . .
. . . ung des gentilzhommes dudit Roy d . . . . . .
. . . . ladite demoyselle et pour congnoistre . . . . . .
. . . . loys ne estre veritables . . . . . .
. . . . . que sa fille * * * * *
. . . . . fust p . . . . . .
. . . . ons roys de F[rance] . . . . . .
. . . . feu roy de France . . . . . .
. . . . eu de responce du Roy. Ilz . . . . .
. . . . . municated Le pappe a privé le roy dengle[terre] . . . .
. . . . . deale et inhabille de tenir royaul[me] . . . . . .
et interdict la bulle en est en fo[rce contre]
[The Po]pe hath ceulx qui communicqueront avec [ledit Roy]
. . . . . Engl. sy ce ne'st par le congé dudit pappe . . . . . .
. . . . . princes on dict que le pappe a donné s . . . . . .
. . . . . but tis not à quelque ung des Allemaignes ma[is il n'y a]
point encore de certificacion.
. . . . . t an Le Roy a envoyé ung ambassade[ur] . . . . . .
. . . . . e. es of aulx Allemaignes vers le conte . . . . . .
. . . . . e Prince et au duc de Saxonne. Celluy qu . . . . . .
. . . . . cheefe chef et seigneur de ladite maison dep . . . . . .
. . . . . e would vouldront bien avoir la fille ais[née] . . . . . .
. . . ng's daughter.
. . . . . ensie Le Roy avoit envoyé Mons. de Mo[ntmorency] Grant
. . . . . s to see Maistre de France en le . . . . . à Marcellez pour veoir
. . . . [re]adinesse les gall[eres et les mettre] en ordre et toutes aultres chozes

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. . had commanded [pour la g]uerre maiz depuis l . . . . . ne retourne
. . . . . ill he * * *
. . . . Madame de
. . . dame de Rey . . . . . [l] adite Royne . . . . . .
. . . . . oman . . . . yt et nul ne parle . . . . . .
. . . . the Queene. . . . sans le vouloir d'icelle . . . . . .
. . . . ames ont voulut scavoir . . . . . .
. . . . on les mettoit ainssy dehors . . . . . .
. . . . et que ce elles ne vuydent . . . . . .
. . . a les causes en leurs grandes c . . . . . .
. . . . e pareillement ledit Grant Maistre . . . . . .
. . . . l viendroit scavoir au Roy la ca[use] . . . .
. . . . pour quoy il luy avoit mandé qu . . . . . .
. . . . . retournast vers ledit Seigneur on a . . . .
. . . mettre les parentes et parens dudit Gr[ant]
Maistre hors de la maison dudit Roy [et] de la Royne.
La royne de Navarre a faict faire . . . . . .
ceste despaiche, la quelle gouverne [le Roy]
son frere.
Les causes pour lesquelles ledit Grant [Maistre] et sa cognation sont jettes hors d[e la] maison du Roy, on en dict plusieurs . . . . ees que le feu Chancellier et luy d . . .
. . . . au pappe cinquante mille d . . . . . .
. . . . . Mons. d'Orleans a la . . . . . .
. . . . . et aussy le R * * * *
. . . avarice a deu . . . . . .
. . . luy a faict demander . . . . . .
et mesmes jusques au Roy la . . . . . .
que le dit Grant Maistre luy p . . . . . .
porte a parlé au Roy et s'en . . . . . .
contente avec cela que ledit G[rant Maistre]
a solicité les Angloys en da . . . . . .
plus qu'il ne debvoit.
Il y a une aultre cause la [quelle]
je ne oseroye mettre sans vost . . . . . .
Mons. je me recommande tres humble[ment à]
vostre bonne grace, vous suppliant . . . . . .
seigneur me despaicher bien tost. Il . . . .
de deulx moys que je ne fus a . . . . . .
et puis voecy le bon jour de Noel . . . . . .
ce fault retirer.
Mons. ce vous aves vouloir . . . . . .
vous serve il fauldroit aler . . . . . .
le Roy va sy tost qu'il pourra . . . . . .
. . puis aler la et suyvir . . . . . .
. . . nse car. . . . * * * *
Mutilated.

907. Nic. Wyse to [Cromwell].

R. O. At the first time of my coming to seek your mastership's service at Midsummer you spake very comfortable words to me and my friends, and, according to your commands, I resorted to you shortly after Mich., when you appointed me to wait further till All Hallowtide, which I have done, and am certified by my master your nephew and your steward that you would take no more servants. I beg you will not now refuse me, for I have written to my friends that you had already accepted me, as you gave me licence to do. Need will compel me shortly to get me home again, having no other refuge, and this will be a great loss to me.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1535.

908. THOMAS PRIOR OF BODMYN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Through your wisdom I am in quietness with my brethren, and trust they will be conformable. Roger Arundell continues in his rancor, having no ground for his displeasure against me and my poor house. He hath of late fetched one of my canons out of my house with violence, and is yet out in apostacy, as Dr. Tregonwell can inform you. He has issued a commission to pluck down a weir belonging to this house, and will do so unless we obtain a *supersedeas* from you. He maintains a number of disorderly persons, who boast in taverns "that it is not Cromwell that shall rule their master." I send you a judgment of the said weir by Mr. Doctor, by which you will perceive there is no need of reformation. From Bodmyn.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

— Nov. **909.** THE JEWEL HOUSE.

R. O. Gold plate delivered by Thos. Cromwell, the King's Chief Secretary, to the Jewel House, Nov. a° 27.

Two gold pots with a double rose, white and red, and the billets or garnets being antike faces, 121¾ oz. A gold standing bowl with a cover, having branches with blue flowers and red berries, 90 oz. A gold cup with a cover, with red and white roses and pomegranates, 51¾ oz. A gold cup, with gold rails about the cup and cover, 47½ oz. A gold cup, with a cover being a rose, garnished with white Margarets, enamelled, and H. and E. knit together between them; some letters wanting, 50 oz. ½ q. A gold collar of Esses, garnished with white and red roses enamelled, set with rubies, diamonds, and pearls, and a lion hanging at a great rose, 39 oz. 1½ q.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

— Nov. **910.** SIR CLEMENT WEST to MABLESTEYN.

Otho, C. IX. 108. B. M. Reports the death of the Great Master, Pyryn de Pount, and the election, on the 22nd, of the prior of Toulouse,* in France, as Great Master. "[It] wantyd but a lytyll that I had byn pryor. Sir Jy . . . ser Broke was off the 16, and I unworthy co'mo'dy . . . . the elexsyon and regent that tyme duryng." It is not known where the Turk is. Barbarossa has done much destruction at Mynorke, "and wa . . . . [Mar]seylles. After they went to a place callyd Dezsert [in] Barbary, and the Emperor sent thedyr 80 seyll, or they . . . . [h]e went towardes Lavant passyd be Trypoll.

"[Th]e Emperor from Myssyn ys to Naplys."

Begs his help in recovering his old debts in Wales.

Malta, . . Nov. . . . .

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* [To] the ryght worschypfull . . . . . ur Mablesteyn, subbe [prior] at S. John's Jerusallem [in In]glond."

— Nov. **911.** MELANCTHON to CONRAD HERESBACH.

Corpus Reform. II. 976. The articles in circulation are mutilated extracts from the advice he wrote to Langeais, brother of the bishop of Paris, about composing these dissensions, at his request, when he said that the French king would treat with the Pope for peace. Did not wish to publish it. The French king has signified his approval of it, and has sent to Rome. He invited Melancthon to France, but the duke of Saxony would not let him go. Now the king of England (*Anglus*) invites him. Would wish to help those who are zealous for harmony in the Church. "Ex Tyrigetis mense Novembris."

Lat.

* Didier de St. Jaille.

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[Nov.] **912.** MILAN.

Granvelle, Papiers d'Etats, 395.

Memoir by Granvelle on the disposition of the state of Milan; made after the death of Francisco Maria Sforza.

Discusses the advantages of the Emperor keeping the duchy in his own possession, or handing it over to an Italian or to the children of the king of France.

If the last course be adopted, the French king and his children must ratify the treaties of Madrid and Cambray, agree to the Council, assist in obtaining justice for the Queen and Princess of England in the execution thereof, and in reducing the kingdom to obedience to the Roman Church, by treating, among other things, of some marriage which may be advantageous to the Queen and Princess and also to the kingdom and its neighbours. As the French king would wish to be secured from English quarrels, so Calais should be employed to the profit of the Emperor.

Many other conditions are enumerated,—among others, that the French king must engage never to trade with the Indies.

Fr.

— Nov. **913.** RICHARD GYLHAM to MR. PORTER.*

R. O.

I have buried four persons of pestilence since Saturday, and I have one more to bury today. Yesterday I was in the house where the plague is very sore, and therefore dare not come to Mr. Auditor. I send a copy of my patent from the prior and convent of Moche Malverne for him to see. Whatever way he takes with the lease I will stand to it.

The charges which the prior and convent should pay out of the vicarage of Moche Malverne are as follows:—To the vicar of Malverne, all manner of charges discharged to the King and the ordinary, 8*l.* To the archdeacon, for proxy at Easter, 9*s.* 5½*d.*, and for synnage money, 12*d.* To the bishop of Worcester:—for the Communion at Easter, six gallons of wine 6*s.*, bread 5*d.*; for the Communion through the whole year, 8*s.* 2*d.* These are all the charges which I as yet pay, except the archdeacon, for he is unpaid for five years.

Some years the vicarage is not worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The prior should pay me 8*l.* yearly, and discharge me of 16*s.* to the King for my tenths. "I was not very well since I was in the house where the plague was." Moch Malverne, this present day of November.

The whole sum that goeth out with the vicar's wages is 9*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* There is 16*s.* more which the King should pay for the prior to me.

Hol., pp. 2.

914. GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1535.

Nov. GRANTS.

1. Thos. Runcorn, clk. Licence to keep and enjoy such benefices as he now has or shall have, not exceeding in number four, and to be non-resident. *Del.* Westm., 4 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

2. *Lincolnshire:* Sir Will. Ascugh, John Bothe, Rob. Ustwayt, and Rob. Ayscugh. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of John Beysby deceased. Westm., 6 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 2, *m.* 18 *d.*

3. Edw. lord Clynton and Say. Livery of lands as son and heir of Thos. Clynton, late lord Clynton and Say, and kinsman and heir of John, late lord Clynton and Saye, viz., son and heir of the said Thomas, son and heir of the said John; with reversions

* There is no clear indication of the date of this document except that it was written in a plague year. From the reference to the bishop of Worcester, however, it was probably not during the time Ghinucci held that bishopric. Gylham was "curate" (*i.e.*, vicar of Much Malvern,) in 1535. *See* Valor Eccl. III. 246.

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914. GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1535—*cont.*

Nov.

GRANTS.

on the deaths of Anne Clynton, widow of the said John and Joan, now wife of Sir Rob. Wyngfeld, and late wife of the said Thomas, and mother of the said Edward. To apply to lands in England, Wales, Calais, Ireland, and the Marches thereof. Windsor, 7 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* . . . . . 9 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 43 (*undated*).

4. Anth. Hawmond. Appointment as feodary of crown lands in the West Riding of Yorkshire; with power to take into the King's hands the persons of heirs under age, and deliver them to Sir Will. Poulet, warden or master of such heirs. Westm., 10 Nov. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

5. Ric. Gresham, Will. Gresham, John Gresham, citizens of London, and Thos. Gresham, clk. Licence to alienate the manor of Towysland, Hunts, to John Gostwik, Gregory Crumwell, Ralph Sadler, Oliver Leder, Walter Crumwell, Will. Gostwyk, Hen. Polsted and John Hales, to the use of Ric. Crumwell. Westm., 12 Nov. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

6. Thos. Holcroft, clk. To have the pension which the next abbot of the monastery of Vale Roiall is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination. Windsor Castle, 7 July 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov. —P.S.

7. Michael Pukering, chaplain. Grant of the free chapel of St. George in the castle of Southampton, *vice* John Clerc, deceased, and the chaplainship of the same, with 10*l.* a year out of the customs of the port of Southampton. Bisshopps Wal[t]ham, 24 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov. —P.S.

8. John Cyvergaak and Isabella his wife. Grant, in survivorship, of a messuage and garden, late in the tenure of Jocosa Wever, in Hertstrete, St. Olave's, near the church of Cruched Friars, London, between the tenements belonging to the church of St. Olave's, in which Geo. Woldrop now dwells, on the east, and those of Thos. Burnell on the west, and abutting on the highway called Hertstrete on the south; which messuage and garden belonged to the late prior and monastery of Holy Trinity, London, commonly called Christchurche. Salisbury, 10 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

9. Rob. Porter. Licence to import 100 tuns of Gascon wines in vessels of France, Flanders, Spain, or Britanny. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

10. John Harrys *alias* John Bowshe, mason, a native of St. Thomas in Flanders in the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 12 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 19.

11. James Kene, baker, a native of Lubryngham, in the lordship of Sandyngfeld, Picardy, in the dominions of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 12 Nov. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

12. Thos. Carter of Dorlaston, Staff. Pardon for having in self-defence assaulted and killed John Greffyn at Dorlaston, as appears by the records of Barnaby Clerke, one of the coroners, and of Hen. lord Stafford, Sir Will. Basset, Thos. Skrymsher, and Thos. Moreton, justices of the peace in said co.; the said Thomas having surrendered to the Marshalsea prison, as certified by Sir John Fitzjames, C. J. of King's Bench. Westm., 12 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

13. Walter Walsshe, a page of the Privy Chamber. To be sheriff of co. Worc., with the custody of the castle and county of Worcester, as enjoyed by Sir Will. Compton or Sir John Savage, deceased. Del. Westm., 13 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

14. John Holand, yeoman usher of the Chamber. Lease of a pasture called the meadow of the vill of Trefriwe, Carnarvon, the water-mill of the said vill with the weir, &c., thereto belonging, the fishery of Nancoy, and all lands escheated in the vill of Trebrith, Dynbegh, formerly of Eliz. Holand, and all the "Eschete londes" of Gledan, in the commote of Ughalet, and in the lordship of Dynbigh, N. Wales, and the farm of Llanrose, in the lordship of Dynbigh, in the earldom of March; for 40 years, at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 13 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

15. Sir Rob. Constable. Wardship and marriage of Rob. Rudston, son and heir of Sir John Rudston, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 15 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

16. Roger Radcliff, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Privy Chamber. Next presentation to the parish church or rectory of Cottesmore, Rutland, Linc. dioc. Winchester, 25 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Nov. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

17. Ric. Tyll of Postlynge, Kent, yeoman keeper of the park there. Licence to keep cross-bows for the defence of his house and to shoot in the said park. *Del.* Westm., 16 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

18. Martin Garrard of London, goldsmith, a native of Holland, and born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 18 Nov.— *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

19. Michael Lovet of London, tailor, a native of Rouen in Normandy. Denization. Westm., 19 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

20. Will. Saunder. Custody of the person and lands of Edw. More, an idiot, s. and h. of Eliz. More, from 26 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

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21. Rob. Puttenham. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Geo. Puttenham, deceased, and of Alice, late wife of the said Sir George, likewise deceased. Westm., 23 Jan. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 20 Nov. 27 Hen.VIII. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

22. Sheriff roll.
Cumb.: *Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir John Lamplew, John Lee.
Northumb.: Hen. earl of Northumberland.
York: *Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Chr. Hyllyard, Sir John Melton.
Notts and Derby: *Sir Ralph Langford, Sir John Wylloughby, Sir Will. Bassett.
Lincoln: John Halle, Sir John Thymbylby, *Edw. Dymmok.
Warw. and Leic.: Sir Walter Smyth, John Grevyle, *Will. Boghton.
Salop: Will. Gattagre, Thos. Newporte, *Rob. Nedam.
Staff.: Geo. Gresley, *Will. Chetwyn, Thos. Grey.
Heref.: *Will. Clynton, Thos. Bodenham, John Scudamore.
Worc.: Walter Walssh.
Glouc.: *Sir John Walssh, Thos. Whyttyngton, Sir Nic. Poyntz.
Oxon and Berks: *Sir Thos. Carter, Sir Anth. Hungerford, Sir Will. Essex.
Northt.: *Sir John Clerk, John Elmes, John Hasylwood.
Camb. and Hunts: *Sir Rob. Payton, Sir Laurence Taylar, Anth. Megges.
Beds and Bucks: Sir Will. Gascoign, Sir Michael Fyssher, *Roger Corbett.
Norf. and Suffolk: John Sprynge, Sir Will. Drury, *Walter Hubberd.
Essex and Herts: *Thos. Peryent, John Tyrrell, Sir John Raynesford.
Kent: Sir Hen. Isley, Sir Thos. Cheyne, *Sir Edw. Wotton.
Surrey and Sussex: Nic. Tufton, John Sakvyle, *Sir Will. Goryng.
Hants: Ric. Norton, Rob. Bulkley, *Sir Peter Phylpott.
Wilts: Will. Thornhyll, Thos. York, Edw. Mountpeson.
Somers. and Dorset: *Francis Dawtry, Sir Edw. Wylloughby, Sir Will. Courtney.
Devon: Andrew Illersdon, *Hugh Pollard, Sir Philip Champernon.
Cornw.: Thos. Seyntabyn, Sir Thos. Chamond, *John Resk[ymer].
Rutland: Thos. B . . . . . , —— (*blank*) S . . . . . , *Edw. . . . . .
Westmor.: Hen. . . . . .
Cheshire: Edw. . . . . , John Massy, Sir Will. S . . . . , †Sir Piers Dotton.
Del. . . . . . 22 Nov. 27 [Hen. VIII.] —S.B.
Signed by the King at top and bottom.
The names marked with an asterisk were chosen sheriffs by the King.
† *Inserted by the King.*

23. Thos. Gudolphyn *alias* Godolphyn *or* Godolghan, of London, *alias* of Briaca *alias* of Godolphyn, in the parish of St. Briaca, Cornwall, *alias* of Horseley, Surrey. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 22 Nov. 27 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

24. Ric. Jervys, citizen and mercer, London. Custody for 20 years of a messuage in the parish of Clyfton-super-Tempde (Clifton-upon-Teame), Woc' Catterley, Worc., which was acquired by David Howell, born a Welshman by both parents, and lately belonged to Thos. Oldebury, at the annual rent of 2*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*d.* of increase. Westm., 23 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

25. Rob. Jenour. Lease of the manor of Bernes in Brencheley, and the advowson of the church or rectory of Bernes in Brencheley, with all tithes thereto belonging, for 31 years, at the annual rent of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Del.* Westm., 23 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23, 3 Nov.

26. John Redyshe. Custody of the possessions of Ric. Redyshe, deceased, in Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, during the minority of John Redisshe, son and heir of the said Richard; with the wardship and marriage of the said John. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

27. John Barton of Quenby, esquire of the Body. Annuity of 20 marks out of the issues of 1 messuage, 4 bovates of land, 5 a. of wood, 3 a. of pasture in Faysby, 1 bovate of land in Staynton, 1 messuage, 2 bovates of land in Yar', 1 messuage, 8 bovates of land, 20 a. of pasture in Pykton, 1 messuage, 2 bovates of land in Kylvyngton, 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 8 bovates, 30 a. of pasture in Stanesby, 1 cottage, 2 a. of land in Borough, York, the manor of Magna Wursell in the bishopric of Durham, which lately belonged to John Sayre, deceased, during the minority of John Sayre, son and heir of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said John. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

28. John Denys. Presentation to the parish church of Rendecombe, Worc. dioc., void by death and at the King's disposal by the attainder of Edward late duke of Buckingham. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

29. Rob. Shether, bachelor in Theology. Licence to receive and hold, along with the perpetual vicarages of Hendon and Waltham Magna, London dioc., a third cure, and without them any three other incompatible benefices. *Del.* Westm., 25 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33. *Rym.* XIV. 558.

30. John Reskemer, esquire of the Body. Licence to import 30 tuns of French wine. *Del.* Westm., 27 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

31. Will. Yewan, of Colyton, Devon, groom. Pardon for filing and clipping coin. Wolfall, 7 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Nov.—P.S.

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914. Grants in November 1535—*cont.*

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Grants.

32. Rob. Fynder, one of the sewers *pro ore*. Licence to shoot with cross bows at all marks and game except herons, in all parts of the kingdom, except the King's forests, parks, and chases, notwithstanding the statute 25 Hen. VIII. Windsor Castle, 20 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

33. Andrew Nowell. Appointment as feodary of Crown lands in co. Linc., with power to take into the King's hands the persons of heirs under age and deliver them to Sir Will. Poulet, warden or master of such heirs. Westm., 27 Nov. — *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

34. Hen. Norres. To be constable of Walyngforde castle, and steward of the honor of Walyngforde and St. Walric, and of the four hundreds there, and the half hundred of Chiltern; with the usual fees and an annual rent of 50*l.* *Del.* Westm., 29 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

35. Bedeford (Bideford) Bridge, Devon. License to the wardens and keepers to collect alms in any part of England, for the repair and maintenance of the said "great and long bridge" of 24 arches. *Del.* Westm., 29 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

36. John Hanson *alias* Hensher *alias* Hensha of Gloucester *alias* of Campden, Glouc., "sheryngman," *alias* laborer. Pardon. Windsor Castle, 15 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

37. Rob. Fyndern. Reversion of the offices of bailiff of the lordship or manor of Henley in Ardern, Warw., and keeper of the two parks there, now held by John Dyngley by virtue of patent 25 May 9 Hen. VIII. Windsor Castle, 19 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

38. *Middlesex.* Francis Goodyere, and Thos. Hemmyng. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Edw. Norres. Westm., 29 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18, *d.*

39. Chr. Mytford. Appointment as feodary of Crown lands in co. Northumb.; with power to take into the King's hands the persons of heirs under age, and deliver them to Sir Will. Poulet, warden or master of such heirs. Westm., 29 Nov.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

40. John Fitzherbert, the King's chaplain. Licence to receive and hold, along with the parish churches of Waltham and Mapersall, Linc. dioc., which he now, as he asserts, lawfully holds, a third benefice, or, without them or one of them, two or three incompatible benefices. *Del.* Westm., 30 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

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1 Dec. **915.** James V. to Christian King of Denmark and Norway.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 47 b. B. M.

Received on Nov. 1., by Alexander Mure, his letters dated at Copenhagen. Sent to desire the king of England not to assist the people of Lubeck against Christian. To this he replied that they were his allies, and he was bound to assist them; but he heard that both parties were anxious for peace, and he was willing to assist in settling the affairs of Denmark.

Just as James's ambassador was about to start for Lubeck news came of the Danish victory, and he recalled the ambassador, not thinking it honorable that now Lubeck should be asked to make peace. Assures him of his goodwill and assistance. Stirling, 1 Dec. 1535.

Lat., copy, pp. 2. *Another copy at f.* 195 *b.*

1 Dec. **916.** James V. to the Lord of Vere.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 47. B. M.

Received on the 25th Nov. the apostolic brief, which he sent. Thanks him for his services. Stirling, 1 Dec. 1535.

Lat., copy, p. 1. *Another copy at f.* 195 *b.*

1 Dec. **917.** John Friar to Starkey.

R. O.

You wrote that my Mæcenas (Foxe) had determined to send for me into Saxony, and that he would write to me accordingly. I have hitherto received nothing from him, and supposed he must have changed his mind. For there is nothing so difficult or perilous that I would not attempt

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willingly on his account. I beg you to write about it, or at least give me information about my own affairs, which you may learn from Chamberlain, as he is often in Court, and I think not unknown to you. I regard you as I regarded the lamented Bigg, than whom no one was ever more faithful or diligent, and I write to you not knowing to whom else to apply. I think [my patron] has gone into other countries, so that without intelligence from you I am undone. The Emperor is coming to Naples to remain there till Christmas, when he will go to Rome. The duke of Milan is dead. None of his physicians could do him any good. Ant. de Leyva holds Milan in the Emperor's name. The people is delighted to be freed from such tyranny. At Padua there is bitter strife between Antonio and Maggio of Brescia. Gives other news about the university there, and the study of physics. "Lazarus noster vivet et valet." Pole is studying divinity and μετεωρολογίζει, despising things merely human and terrestrial. He is undergoing a great change, exchanging man for God (ὦ θαυμασιας συνεθείας δι' ἣν εἰς τον θεὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μεταβάλλεται). Padua, 1 Dec.

Hol. Lat. and Greek. P. 1. *Add.*

1 Dec. **918.** MELANCTHON to HENRY VIII.

Melanc. Ep. I. 27. Corpus Reform., II. 995.

Thanks the King for his letter and his present. They in Germany are rejoiced at the former.. Has written on other matters to the Chief Secretary. Recommends Alex. Alesius. Wittemberg, 1 Dec. 1535.

Lat.

2 Dec. **919.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to M. AMBROGIO.

Vatican Archives.

Francis rides now about two hours every day. His recovery is such that nothing more need be said. The English ambassadors, who have been twice in Council, have declared that their King could not be more closely united to the French king than he is, so that either would risk his crown and what he has for the other. Thinks they have confirmed a close union, but cannot yet learn the particulars. Hears that the king of England, having heard of the death of the duke of Milan, is sending Brian here to make new offers to the King, but he has not yet come. The Imperial ambassador, by his conversation, shows clearly that his master means to keep Milan. * * * * Sora (Seurre), 2 December 1535.

Ital. From a modern copy, pp. 3. *Another modern copy is in Add. MS.* 8715, *f.* 155 *b., B. M.*

3 Dec. **920.** SIR CLEMENT WEST to [CROMWELL].

Otho, C. IX. 110. B. M.

"Ryght worschypfull Sir, aftyr all berty and . . . . . yt may be your plezsure to undyrstond the . . . . . whych ys the xvii. off the last past departyd [this] lyff the good lord Mastyr Pyryn de Pount. I . . . . . the xxii. off the same be elecsyon was sch[osen the] pryor off Tholozse yn France great masty[r of the] relygyon, and that elexcyon duryng yt plezsyd [those that] be her to schozse me ffor Regent, whych onor hat[h not been] syn gyffyn to an Inglyschman. Sir, I wryght thy[s to your] mastyrschyp becawzse sum hath reportyd yn [time past] that my relygyon stemyd me nothyng beca[use that my] condyschsyons wer so yll, wher on to yt pl[eased your] good mastyrschyp to answer yn my favyr . . . . . was knowyn, as my feythfull fryndes w . . . . . wherfor my lyff duryng ye have bond [me to do you all the] servys or pleszure I may, all wey rydy a . . . . . to cummonde.

"As be othyr former I wrot how the Em[peror had] restoryd the king of Tonys yn to hys sta[te and] possessyon off dyvers holdes upon the se

1535.

920. Sir Clement West to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

co[ast] . . . syns Barba Rowce scapyd from hym ha . . . . . dystrocsyon yn the towne off Mynorke . . . . . over to Barbary to a hold called Dezse[rt] . . . . . afftyr the Emperor sent lxxx. seyll, bu[t when they] cam he was gon towardes the Levan[t, which was] knowyn be a schyp off hys takyn lad[en] . . . . . zsent the Torkes son, whych ys yn Constantyn[ople] . . . . . truth off hys fathyr, no man can sey, sum sey he . . . . . [f]rom Palarme and Myssyne partyd the Emperor thorw . . . . . for Naplys, and ys seyd to Rome and Florens, as w[ell as] to Myleyn, wher the Dywke ys ded, aftyr to Je[noa], and so to Spayne."

Asks his favor for Sir Oswold Marsyngberd, who sues to his high Grace for the restoration of his "ro[om] yn auncyanyte," which the cruel Master Lil Ada[m] maliciously took from him for maintaining the honor of his Highness and the nation.

Understands that the King has advanced him to the room of principal secretary, at which he is rejoiced. Malta, 1535, Dec. 3.

Hol., pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

3 Dec. **921.** Bryon to Cardinal Du Bellay.

Bibl. Nat., Paris, MSS. Fr. 19,577.

Has received Du Bellay's letter of the 21st, with the sentence against England, and afterwards the despatch of the 19th, which came by Flanders.

Copy, Fr. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

3 Dec.* **922.** The Bishop of Ermeland to Albert Duke of Prussia.

Waitz, III.471.

It is reported the king of England has made a league with the French against the Emperor; but the league he made with Wullenwever, by which he hoped to have got the towns of Lubeck, Wismar, Rostock, and Sund (Stralsund) into his power, has failed. Letters from Lubeck state that when Wullenwever was taken by the bp. of Bremen, 30,000 gulden were found on him. He was ordered to be tortured, and confessed that he would have engaged soldiers with the money to go into Westphalia, and taken them to Lubeck, where he would soon have recovered ground and brought the best citizens to ruin. He also confessed that he had an alliance with the king of Münster and all the Anabaptists in the Netherlands. The king of England had got some stones carved with his arms, which were to have been built in over the gate of the castle of Warburg, where Marx Meyer is. Some say Wullenweber was to have delivered Lubeck and all Denmark, if he had succeeded, with Rostock and Sund, Wismar, &c. into subjection to the king of England. But all that is altered by God's intervention. A diet has just met at Hamburg, where the duke of Holstein will soon be in person, and it is to be hoped all dissensions will be composed. Danzig, Vigilia Barbaræ.

German.

4 Dec. **923.** Johann von Werden, Burgomaster of Dantzig, to Albert Duke of Prussia.

Waitz, III.470.

Sends intelligence touching Wullenwever. Wishes Marcus Meyer were [in prison] along with him. Is convinced for many reasons that there has been a secret intrigue between England, Wollenwefer, and Marcus Meyer. Wishes him to inform the king of Denmark. Dantzyck, 4 Dec. 1535.

German.

* The date "December 13" in Waitz is probably a mere misprint; St. Barbara's day is the 4th December.

1535.

4 Dec. R. O. **924.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Has obtained Skell's pardon. The indictment was "made in English, which hath not been seen." Mr. Norres says he will watch for a time for Mr. James Basset's advowsons,* but he begs you not to ask for things of little value, and to have the "ulrons" in remembrance, "which is 3*l.* 3*s.*" The grocer is discontented that his warrant is not allowed, and I shall thereby lose a friend, from whom, if needed, you might have had spices for 30*l.* or 40*l.* Begs him to remember him to my Lord Chancellor. The whole shall come by Harry Drywry. London, 4 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Slightly mutilated. Add.*

6 Dec. R. O. **925.** WILLIAM RIPON [Abbot of Quarre] to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your letter desiring a farm for your servant, Master Lee. The farms that you and Master Richard your nephew have written of, are the demesnes of the monastery, by which hospitality and household are maintained, and without them the abbot cannot continue the house. Besides the demesne the monastery cannot dispend yearly above 120*l.*; and 50 persons have to be kept, besides such as resort thither from the country. We trust, therefore, that your servant will be contented with the reversion of any farms he may have to let; and for your favor I will give the fine to you and your nephew. If I granted the demesnes my convent would make exclamation upon me; and some who are not my best friends, who first moved these suits, would be very glad to see and make business between other and me about the same. Let me know your pleasure by Master Myllis of Hampton. Quarre, 6 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Prior de Quarre.

6 Dec. **926.** HENRY VIII. to SIR GREGORY DA CASALE.

The letter printed as of this date in State Paper, VII. 636, is certainly several years earlier. Probably the true date is 1530.

6 Dec. Nero, B. VII. 106. B. M. **927.** EDMUND HARWEL to STARKEY.

From Ancona, I went to Sicily, where I was longer than I intended, because, meaning to go to England this summer, it was necessary to clear all my business everywhere. I was glad to hear of your good health by Mr. Mason at Messina. I learnt first from him of Lord Montague's dangerous peril. Master Pole is in vehement study of writing to satisfy the King. I hear also that you are planning some great work. The Emperor was at Naples, intending after Christmas to go to Rome to speak with the Pope. The duchy of Milan is peaceably in the Emperor's hands. It is thought he will keep it in his own dominion. The Turk is occupied in the Persian wars, and there is no mention of his return. The Emperor begins to make biscuit for the navy against this summer. Venice, 6 Dec. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

6 Dec. Corpus Reform., II. 1007. **928.** JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF SAXONY, to LUTHER.

When the king of England's embassy arrived at Erfurt, sent them on to Weimar, for the reasons you have doubtless heard from Antonio, who has now been for some time at Wittenberg. The embassy will consult with Luther and other theologians to conclude matters. Thinks Jena the best place. Desires him to go thither and consult with Melancthon and the theologians and the Duke's representatives. Has desired Antonius to go thither also, and has ordered the "Landvoigt zu Sachsen," Hans Metschen, to provide horses, &c. Schneeberge. "Montagk Nicolai, 1535."

German.

* Of Calkwell and Nelle. *See* No. 897.

1535.

929. LUTHER to MELANCTHON.

Luther's Briefe, IV. 655.

Need write nothing as Dr. Antonius will explain all that is doing. Desires him to be a worthy comrade and disputer to both the ambassadors (*legatis ambobus*) for the honor of their King and our Prince. Is glad Dr. Antonius is released from his anxieties (*a curis*, or, perhaps *curiis?*), for Luther also was beginning to suspect something wrong from the delay of the ambassadors. Any one might well be anxious who knew what sort of men are cardinals, popes, and their legates, traitors, thieves, and devils! I wish they had more kings of England to kill them! For Vergerius replied to me in these words, "Alas, I know the king of England kills cardinals and bishops; but ———"; and biting his lips he with a movement of his hand (though without express words) threatened the King with worse things than any Emperor had suffered. * * * We expect your return. * * * Anno 1536.†

Lat.

6 Dec. **930.** MELANCTHON to LUTHER.

Corpus Reform., II. 1005.

Hopes the business of the Prince (duke of Saxony) with Ferdinand is happily finished, for the last letters of Franciscus are more cheerful. The Prince is expected today. Antony the Englishman (Barnes) has come hither, but Melancthon has not yet saluted him. Has been discussing original sin, &c., with the Anabaptists. Jena, Die Nicolai, 1535.

Lat.

6 Dec. **931.** DU BELLAY and the BISHOP OF MÂCON to FRANCIS I.

Bibl. Nat., Paris, MSS. Fr. 5499, f. 265.

We have heretofore written to you what he (the Pope) had shown us touching the coming of Winchester, of which he has again desired us to remind you, saying what a man can say who is so much incensed against the king of England, and who sees, as he says, new intrigues daily stirred up against himself, and enormities against the Holy See. Nevertheless, we managed to get the day of hearing appointed for yesterday, and as there is no further consistory till Monday week, we hope meanwhile to have instructions from you how we are to act.

Fr. From a copy by Mr. Friedmann.

7 Dec. **932.** WILLIAM LELEGRAVE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has moved Master Treasurer for wages for the months ending 30 Nov. and 26 Dec. The amount is about 200*l.*, which he can "scantely furnyshe." Will begin no new works, but only carry on those which are necessary.

The three "heddes" for defence of the Braye walls are finished.

Has been moved by Mr. Treasurer to let Mr. Chyney have his house in Blakke Friars "afore any other." Is loth to give a lease of it, being assured that Chyney does not want it for himself, since when he comes up to Court he lodges at Court. Is much bounden to Chyney, but more so to Cromwell. Knows he will never get the 100*l.* the house has cost him, but will do as Cromwell wishes. Caleis, 7 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

7 Dec. **933.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for stopping "some sharpe letters" which Mr. Tresham had procured from the King, because he had not got a prebend in Southwell, "whiche was my late stuardes Maister Byrtons." The King's letters

† The year, as the Editor notes, is wrong.

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came to me on Monday or Tuesday, whereas on the Saturday preceding, Mr. Byrton's servant came to my house to a brother of Mr. Byrton, and "told that the phizicions had forsaken him, and that he could not bee than in liefe"; so I gave the prebend to Dr. Downes, my confessor, taking from him a vicarage and giving it to one Mr. Cole, "for so ame I constraigned to make shifte." Has now sent the King the advowson of Warthill. Asks Cromwell's favor for his "poore chapleignes." Thorpe, 7 Dec. 1535. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

7 Dec. R. O. **934.** Richard Abbot of Winchcombe to Cromwell.

On Thursday in the first week of Advent two of my brethren, dan Walter Aldelme and dan Hugh Egwyne, ate flesh, contrary to custom. I called them before me and my brethren in the chapter-house, and imposed penance, which they refused to obey, saying they would eat flesh next Friday if they might have it. I told them that imprisonment was the punishment for disobedience; which they little regarded, and I have therefore committed them to custody till I hear further from you. Winchelcombe, 7 Dec.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* of the Council. *Endd.*

7 Dec. R. O. **935.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

Will learn the King's pleasure concerning such persons as have offended against the proclamation mentioned in Lisle's letters. Never gave any order concerning the dues to be paid to the water bailiff, from whom he has received a letter. According to the proclamation all tolls are to be taken as formerly. Richmond, 7 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Dec. R. O. **936.** Henry Earl of Essex to Lord Lisle.

In the summer found no bucks for him. Has sent him now two does and eight pheasants for my lady. Wishes to have the things in the bill enclosed. Will send him six does and some pheasants against Christmas, and will have the money ready for the articles. Conception of Our Lady. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Deputy.

8 Dec. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 71. B. M. **937.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Wrote last on the 5th. Hears that the cardinal of Paris and the bishop of Macon, the French ambassador here, said to the Pope that Juan Henart had told the French admiral, on the part of the Emperor, that if the French king would give up his friendship with the king of England, the Emperor would give him the duchy of Milan; and that Francis replied that he would not give up Henry's friendship on any account; that if the Emperor wished to give him Milan he might do it. They intimated to the Pope the means by which they thought what the Emperor wished could be done, and the French king act in accordance with honor. When the Pope deprived the king of England and excommunicated those who favoured him, the French king could then abandon England. The Pope replied in general terms. Macon rejoined that now was the time for the Pope to bring Christendom to an agreement, and it would be well for him to be quiet (*se desapasionase*) about the affairs of Camarino; and that the French king, if an agreement was come to about Milan, would deal about Camarino with the marquis of Saluz, who had most right thereto, that he might give it to Pier Luis [Farnese?] The Pope was silent about this. Does not believe that

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937. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

Hannart said this, but believe they said it to the Pope as a pure French invention, to provoke the king of England against the Emperor, and cause injury to the Queen and Princess. * * * The legates to the Emperor were to leave today. Rome, 8 Dec. 1535.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

9 Dec. R. O. **938.** Geo. Hewet, soldier of the retinue of Calais, to Lord Lisle and the Council of Calais.

Complaining of the proceedings of Thos. Knyte, pretending, as attorney for Hen. Stokes of Sussex, to 7½ acres of his land, who, without any action taken against him as possessor, has obtained a warrant from the Mayor and Law to distrain his goods and those of Ric. Lendall in the said lands lying in the scunage on the south side of St. Peter's church for three years rent. The warrant is dated 9 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII., but being unsigned and unsealed is invalid. Nevertheless the officer, being unlearned, has acted upon it illegally. It was never seen since the Conquest that any soldier was so entreated; and by the words of the charter they ought to have their goods, but Master Mayor refuses restitution.

Hol., pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding.

P. 1.

9 Dec. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 74. B. M. **939.** Charles V. and Paul III.

The substance of the charge given by the Emperor to Don Pedro Luys Fernez, who is going to the Pope. * * * In order to know the intentions of the French king, both concerning the matters of the Faith and the offence committed by the king of England against the Pope and Apostolic See, and the separation of England from the Roman Church, it would be necessary for the Pope to warn the French king to abandon all practices and intelligence with the king of England, and assure the Pope of the offers he made of assistance in remedying these evils. It is to be feared that the French king will not only not help, but will prevent it, and, what is worse, try to make profit with the king of England out of the process which the Pope intends to use, as it is certain that the two Kings are on the point of making a closer alliance, for which purpose the bishop of Ubicastro (Winchester?) has gone to France. The Pope ought not to be taken in by any deceit, and the Emperor hopes he will consider the importance of speedy action and the danger of delay, and not let the present opportunity slip. If the French king is well disposed, the Pope might act as mediator between him and the Emperor. * * *

Sp., pp. 17. *Endd.:* "Lo que se platico con Pier Luys y se le dio por scripto para que hablase a su Santidad en los negocios de ix. de Deziembre 1535, cuya copia se embio al conde de Cifuentes con la carta que se le scrivio a xiii del dicho mes."

Modern copy.

940. Touching the Bull of Deprivation.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 22. B. M. "Los punctos en que ponian dificultad para ponerlos en los executoriales de la sentencia de Ynglaterra."

The things which they objected to have inserted in the executorials were:—

(1.) That they did not wish censures to be given against Kings, so that they might assist the execution of the executorials.

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(2.) They do not wish to insert that after the intimation of the executorials, and the lapse of the time given for obedience, the King might be declared [excommunicated], and published in the churches on holidays, as is customary in executorials against other persons, unless they come to the Pope "por la declaratoria."

In the bull which has been written there are censures against kings, dukes, marquises, counts, &c., the Emperor only being excepted, yet a faculty goes to declare it (*i.e.*, remove the censures), as is the custom in other executorials.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy, from a copy endorsed as above.*

9 Dec. **941.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 161 b. B. M.

The King and Lords here have shown the Venetian and other ambassadors that the sentence which the Pope wishes to give against the king of England appears strange to them; and that according to the form in the hands of the Cardinals, His Holiness arrogates too much to the See Apostolic. This explains what the King said previously, that the Pope must be careful how he proceeds against the king of England. Francis intends to keep Christmas at Mâcon.

Ital., p. 1. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Medemo, con il duplicato del primo capitulo, a di 9 Dicembre.

10 Dec. **942.** Charles Duke of Suffolk.

See Grants in December, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

10 Dec. **943.** Sir William Fitzwilliam.

See Grants in December, No. 8.

10 Dec. **944.** Consistory at Rome.

Brady's Episc. Succession, II. 280.

"Referente S. D. N. de rebus Ser. Regis Angliæ, cum multa essent dicta, nihil fuit decretum."

Barberini MSS.

10 Dec. **945.** Bryon to Card. du Bellay.

Paris Bibl. Nat. MSS. Fr. 19,577.

Bryan has come to join Winchester. They will not have audience until they have further news from their King. The sentence sent by Du Bellay has been shown to them. From Pargay.

Copy. French. Abstract by Mr. Friedmann.

10 Dec. **946.** Leonard Smyth to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

I have received your letter by Goodale, and am not a little glad, for my brother and I could not tell how to send your money left by Mr. Wyndesore, as your Lordship commanded me not to exchange it by Ric. Tryse or by merchants, unless I was sure it would be repaid to your hands. Hussey would have had it, but Mr. Wyndesore thought it unadvisable. The whole sum is 91*l.* 15*s.* 7¾*d.*, of which 71*s.* 8*d.* is for Soberton. I will move my master about your weir at Womberley within 24 hours after receipt of your letter. "The [Comm]issioners of Sewers have been very highly and streyghtly com[man] dyd; no man within the realm loseth so much therein a[s do]th the King and the Queen for their weirs which a[re in] all countres most commonly best are destroyed." If, however, any good matter may be alleged to save your weir, it must be done in time. I am sorry the revenue

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946. Leonard Smyth to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

you shall now receive is no more. I have received not a penny since my departure from your Lordship. Mr. Wyndesore has Mr. Seymour's statute If I had it I would do something against Goodman. London, 10 Dec.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*

10 Dec. **947.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 156. B. M.

Details about the recovery of Francis I., and an account of a conversation with him about the Pope's desire for peace.

Francis warned the Pope to be cautious in his proceedings against the king of England, lest the Emperor should become stronger; and though he never would praise Henry's actions he could not fail to defend him against the Emperor, not for any affection for him, but because otherwise he would injure himself, and the Emperor only wants to separate England and France. The Pope must see that affairs are well balanced, for the Emperor finally will impute it to the Church if no remedy be applied; and the Pope must therefore take care, lest, in revenging himself on the king of England, he sows a seed of which the fruit will be the ruin of the world; not that he meant that his Holiness should not proceed somehow against him.

Thinks he meant that unless first there was a good agreement made between the Emperor and France, he could not give up the friendship of England, for fear of aggrandising the Emperor and weakening himself.

Brien is here to congratulate the King on his recovery. He started from England as soon as the death of the duke of Milan was known. Does not know whether they have come to any new capitulation by the coming "di quel scoperto ribaldissimo di Vincestra," but discovers that they stand to the old capitulation on one side, and on the other are using more peaceable methods, though it appears clear to him that the old love between them no longer exists, and all the demonstrations are for fear of the Emperor if they are divided. Understands from a good source that their capitulation with the King only extends as far as defending him on account of the marriage he has made, but not to his having put to death a cardinal and others.

P.S.—The Admiral told him the King was resolved to remit his differences with the Emperor to the Pope, and was willing that he should write of it to his Holiness; there might now be expected a good council, just revenge on the king of England, the extinction of heresy, the restoration of the affairs of the Church, and victory over the Infidels.

Ital., pp. 11. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Medesimo, da Sora, li 10 detto (Decembre).

Vatican Archives.

2. Two modern extract copies of the above. Dated 8 Dec. 1535, from Sora.

11 Dec. **948.** Thomas Abbot of Ford to Cromwell.

R. O.

I send my servant John Chudeley to exhibit the muniments of my house. If I have not used me accordingly I am ready to conform to your pleasure. Forde, 11 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 Dec. **949.** John Lambart to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have delivered your letters to my lord of Cumberland, and hope his Lordship will take pains in the matter between my freeholders and tenants and me. I send you a hind baken in rye paste. I wish I could get anything in this barren country acceptable to you. Was with my said lord on the

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borders of Scotland 4 Dec., when my lord and lord Maxwell appointed to meet on Tuesday the morrow of St. Nicholas (7 Dec.), which I hear was prevented by the abundance of waters. The price of corn is daily enhanced. Wheat is at 30*s.* a qr. in Skipton market, albeit the measure is metely great. Skipton, 11 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, chief secretary, &c.

11 Dec. R. O. **950.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Has received his letter by the bearer. Hopes shortly to get Skel's pardon passed, but it is usual for six persons to be bound in Chancery for his good conduct within a month after it is sealed, otherwise it is void. Wishes instructions about it. This pardon is only for his life, for the King had given my lord Howard the goods before. Lisle should ascertain if he has got them and is satisfied; if so, there is no danger. Recommends him to write and thank Nores for his services about this and Leonard Mell's goods. Mell's widow should be informed the King has no property in his lands. His goods are not worth the asking. Sir Edw. Saymer is discharged, and Godealle has the money of your auditor, now with him, who has paid for your hose. Will take an opportunity to inform my Lord Chancellor before Hastings of Lisle's pleasure; also to speak to Mr. Secretary about Lisle's weir when he can get him in a good mood, but he is now much busied with the monks of the Charter House, and lord Dawbney says he is sickly. As far as I can see, Dawbney has not yet made any sale or entanglement of the lands which shall remain to Mr. Bassett. Some of your friends think it would be worth your while paying a large sum to have them in your possession. Sends spices in Philip Crayer's ship, of which John Davy is master, and with them 4 doz. torches and 4 doz. quaryers. The spices amount to 8*l.* 18*s.*, the wax at 7*d.* per lb. to 4*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, for which he is bound to pay before he leaves. Would not have put himself in their danger but for Lisle's and my Lady's letters. You have made me no answer touching Sir Thos. Wenford. London, 11 Dec.

If Daubeney intends mischief it will be when he comes to the Parliament. Has just received Lisle's letter by Horssey. Will do his best about Skell's pardon, but the sureties must be provided, and nothing can be done without money. Is sorry my Lord and Lady take the matter of the weir so earnestly, but there are but two things to be considered:—if the weir was unlawful, there is no remedy; if it was maliciously done, Lisle can get compensation of the doers.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.:* the 11th day of December 1535.

11 Dec. R. O. **951.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I received your letter by Goodalle, and your other by Horsey. As to your weir I am sorry it is done, and still more that you and my Lord take it so heavily; for if they did more than the statute warranted you could claim compensation. The hunters' remedy shall be had when the feoffees' names are known. Harrys will be with Mr. Bassett tomorrow, and deliver him the 4*l.*, and the other gear shall be "fittid" for him and sent him. I have received of Goodall for the making 3*s.* 9*d.*, and for Tong's bill 27*s.* 3*d.*, and have delivered to Harrys 3 yds., price 15*s.*, for his livery. The draper is not paid anything. Campyon and Lock can be paid at your pleasure. I send the spices you wrote for in Philip Crayer's ship, John Davy, master; viz., in a sugar chest 12 sugar loaves, a piece of great raisins, a topnet of figs, 4 doz. quarriers, and 4 doz. staff torches. The wax weighs 159 lb. at 7*d.* per lb. = 4*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The spices amount to 8*l.* 18*s.*, according to the prices of the grocer's own hand, enclosed in my Lord's own letter. I am

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951. JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

bound to pay before I leave. Sugar is very dear, and likely to be dearer. I shall not forget your kirtle if it is to be got. When Mr. Danaster's wine comes I will see to its conveyance by Mr. Skerne, to whom I will send the skantlyn. Arnaut Gylham was not paid 10*l.* What he received is on the back of my Lord's bill. The bowls, trays, pestle, and trenchers will come by the next ship. You may send Mr. Skerne some cloth for kerchers or embroidered sleeves. He that showed you Mr. Basset was at London must have dreamed it by the way. He was not here since Bartholomew tide. He would gladly have been, but I would not consent. Some of your spices are powdered, as cinnamon, &c. London, 11 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

11 Dec. R. O.

952. JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

You will receive of the bearer, Davy, master of Philip Crayer's ship, a chest containing 12 loaves sugar, 4 lb. cinnamon, 2 lb. ginger, 3 lb. "annys," 4 lb. "sawnders," 3 lb. liquorice, 2 lb. currants, and other quantities of nutmegs, mace, cloves, great raisins, almonds, tapnet figs, and quaryers of wax; and in eight separate bundles, four dozen "staft torches." London, 11 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

11 Dec. Corpus Reform. x. 149.

953. MELANCTHON to BUCER.

There is no doubt that the Emperor will summon a council, and our princes must decide what articles should be defended to the utmost, by arms, if necessary. An agreement must also be made about doctrine. Luther has published a correction of Melancthon's articles. Has sent a copy to England, and given away others. Does not approve of Bucer's suggestion to publish a statement of what it is fair to grant them, and in what points they will yield. Are expecting the return of the duke of Saxony in three days. There is hope of pure doctrine being received and propagated in England.

Has not yet saluted the ambassador, who is at Erford. 11 Dec.

Lat.

12 Dec. Cleop. E. IV. 125. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 47.

954. RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

Bishop this day preached, and declared the King's title, to a church full of people. One of the "focares" openly called him false knave: "it was that foolish fellow with the curled head that kneeled in your way when ye came forth of the confessor's chamber." Must set him in prison, to deter others. Learnt yesterday many enormous things against Bishop in examining the lay brethren,—that he had persuaded two of them to have gone away by night along with him, but that they lacked money to buy the secular apparel,—that he tried to induce one of them, a smith, to make a key for the door to receive wenches at night, especially a wife of Uxbridge, dwelling not far from the old lady Derby. He also persuaded a nun, to whom he was confessor, *ad libidinem corporum perimplendam*, and that she would be forgiven if she confessed immediately after each occasion, and was absolved by him. She wrote him many foolish letters, and would have got his brother, the smith, to have pulled a bar of iron out of that window where Cromwell examined the Lady Abbess, and at which they used to commune by night. He got the sexton also to assist him. Intends to make further search this afternoon both of the brethren and of the sisters, and will certify Cromwell tomorrow morning. Most of the brethren are weary of their habit. Such religion and feigned sanctity God save me from!

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"If Mr. Bedyll had been here a friar and of Bishop's council, he would right well have helped him to have brought his matter to pass without breaking up of any grate or yet counterfeiting of keys: such capacity God hath sent him." Sion, Sunday, 12 Dec.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. and endd. at f.* 128 *b.*

12 Dec. R. O. **955.** WILLIAM LELEGRAVE to CROMWELL.
Received Cromwell's letter dated at the Rolls, 28 Nov.; from it sees that Maister Cheyney wants the lease of his houses in the Black Friars, which he has only for Jasper Fylott's life. Has not the lease with him, but wrote on the 7th Dec. that he would do as Cromwell wished. Asks Cromwell to be "good master" to himself, and his friend, Thos. Broke, of the Exchequer of Calais. Caleis, 12 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Dec. R. O. St. P. v. 10. **956.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.
See Vol. VII., No. 1528, which is of the year 1535, as are also the three letters following.

12 Dec. R. O. St. P. v. 12. **957.** QUEEN MARGARET to CROMWELL.
See Vol. VII., No. 1529.

R. O. St. P. v. 10. **958.** QUEEN MARGARET to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.
See Vol. VII., No. 1530.

12 Dec. R. O. St. P. v. 14. **959.** SIR ADAM OTTERBURN to CROMWELL.
See Vol. VII., No. 1531.

12 Dec. Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 57. B. M. **960.** JAMES V.
Revocation of the commission to Albany to contract marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of Vendosme; and commission to "J[aco]bum Comitem Moravie, dominum Abirne [thy]" Wm. bishop of Aberdeen, [Treasurer, John lord] Erskyn, Thomas [Erskine, knt.] and Robt. [abbot of Kinloss, prior "de] Bello loco," [to conclude marriage with princess Magdalene]. Stirling, 12 Dec. "anno supra millesimum" (*sic*).
Lat., mutilated and faded.

12 Dec. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 83. B. M. **961.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.
* * * The Pope told him that he had heard by letter of the 2nd inst. from the French Court that the King was in good health, at a place of the Admiral's, two days' journey from Lyons, whither he would not go till after Christmas. Langes, who, as the Count had heard, had put off his journey to Germany, had gone to a diet there. The King had sent to the duke of Gueldres, to stir up war. He had spoken to the bishop of Vincestre, the English ambassador, who was soliciting a closer alliance, the prevention of a council, and war. There were many practices in the Court. The sister of the Grand Master has been removed from the Queen's service. It is thought the Grand Master will return to his place and favor. By letters of the 4th, hears that all these preparations and practices are only fictitious. Rome, 12 Dec. 1535.

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961. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

The Pope has told him that the king of England has offered the French king a million and some thousand ducats, and a good force of infantry, to make war on the Emperor. Francis informed the Pope of this offer. He is in alliance with many of the free states of Germany, and will cause a Turkish fleet to attack the Emperor's dominions. The Pope is gone today to Hostia. He will return on Thursday.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

13 Dec. **962.** Henry Norres.

See Grants in December, No. 11.

963. Prohibited Books.

Proclamations Soc. Antiq. i. 79.

Proclamation ordering books containing a certain sermon of John Fisher, late bishop of Rochester, justly attainted and convicted of treason, or other books containing error or slander to the King or to the diminution of his Imperial Crown, or repugnant to the Statutes of the Succession, or for the abolition of the usurped power of the bishop of Rome, to be brought to the Lord Chancellor, or to Thos. Cromwell, Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls, within 40 days.

Pardoners, who are for the most part confederate with thieves, are to be treated as valiant beggars and vagabonds.

*Printed by Berthelet.**

13 Dec. **964.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

I have lately received your Majesty's letters of 22 October, and previously at divers times those mentioned therein, communicating the good news from time to time to the King. I told him I knew well that they were pleasant and agreeable to him, as I have reported in several of my letters since the date of yours. Yet I must not forget to say that, even since I wrote to your Majesty, the King expressed pleasure at the injury done by Barbarossa to Minorca, and the reconquest he has made of Tunis, until a commander of Rhodes arrived here, who assured him that the said reconquest was a fable, and that he had been in your Majesty's expedition during the conquest of Tunis. On which the King asked him about the campaign; and he magnifying the quality and numbers of the expedition, the King, having nothing else to carp at, said, you would be more unfurnished now, for you had despatched all your men, who had done immense mischief in Italy, especially the Germans, and that it was a great shame. Your Majesty may judge from this of the good will and sincerity of this King. Doctor Adam left this soon after I had written of him to your Majesty. He was in such haste, and so closely watched (*tenu de prez*) by the English, that he was unable to send any message to me.

If, perchance, he should come hither again, or if I should find the means of writing to him with security before the affairs of Denmark are settled, I will endeavour to discover what foundation there may be in what he proposes to me. As to the new alliance proposed by this King's ministers, I have always done my best to entertain the matter, and it always appears to me that Cromwell "a tenu expense" (*qu.* excusé?) the answer upon the said affair, considering the great and pressing business of your Majesty. I think the King and Cromwell, seeing so little probability of what they ask for, have no great confidence that your Majesty will grant it; but, like men who have no

* A copy of this, taken from the printed copy, will be found in MS. Titus, B. i. 525.

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fixed purpose in this matter, but are blind in obstinacy, being disappointed of the support which they profess to have from France, they seek to gain time, putting their hope in the anchor of the bad paymasters. Cromwell makes no complaint to me whatever of the delay of the said reply, but he incessantly prays me, by a confidential servant whom he has sent to me several times within the last fortnight, to use my best offices, and at least to send one of my servants. He urges them to press this matter upon me, but there is no talk of a new overture; and again within eight days he proposed to me once more *en passant* the marriage of the prince of Spain with the King's last daughter. Having gone two days ago to see Cromwell, both to solicit payment of the Queen's arrears and to learn news, Cromwell told me he had just despatched a man to inform the King of the Queen's illness, who was very sick.

This was the first news I had heard of it. I asked leave to go and see her. He immediately gave me leave to send one of my servants, and thereupon despatched letters; but as to my going myself he would speak to the King, whose intention he would report at his return from Court: but he has never since spoken of it, nor have I to him, because, thank God, she has recovered, and is now well.

As I was leaving Cromwell I received a letter from the Queen's physician, saying that, with God's help, her illness would be nothing at all, and that if he did not notify to me that she was worse I need not be very urgent for the said licence; which I shall take care not to be. Cromwell informed me that two days before the Secretary of the king of Scots had dined with him, and talked with him at some length, saying that nothing had been concluded about the marriage of the daughter of Vendôme. The said Secretary came very ill pleased with the affairs of France, and it might be that the king of Scots, being informed of the death of the duke of Milan, would venture to interrupt or delay the conclusion in hope of having the Duke's widow. Cromwell repeated to me what he had formerly said, that the King his master was informed that the Count Palatine desired to make an expedition against Denmark, which the King and he thought very strange, seeing that he had no title thereto. He told me likewise the King had letters of an imperial diet that was held at Spire to declare invalid the donation that the Emperor Constantine gave to the Apostolic See of Rome, and that the Pope began to perceive that your Majesty was only going to Rome to seize the temporalty of the Church, and that there were great murmurs about it at Rome. The French ambassador reported to me the same news later. Your Majesty will see the pretty inventions with which they feed the people. The bailly of Amboise arrived here 10 days ago, accompanied by his son and a single servant. Old as he is, he came in post; and though he expected to come in secret he had scarcely entered his lodging when the French ambassador was informed of it, who sent to him his brother and others to ask him to come to him; and after long excusing himself that he could not, as he was in haste to see the King at Richmond, and besides had nothing to say to the said ambassador, he at last agreed, as his road to Richmond lay before the lodging of the said ambassador. He accordingly went and informed the ambassador that he was sent hither on the part of [the wife of] Mons. d'Allebrecht, whom they call king of Navarre, that she (*elle*) would like to come and go a pilgrimage to St. Thomas of Canterbury. The ambassador, supposing that this was a feigned thing, and that if it were so the said lady, who regarded the said ambassador as her special servant, would have informed him, sent next day a servant to Cromwell to warn him that he considered this bailly came on false pretences, and to request that he might be detained till the return of a man whom the ambassador had despatched into France to learn the truth about the said bailly's coming. Cromwell approved of this, and forthwith sent several of his servants to follow the said bailly by several

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964. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

roads. The said bailly had been immediately despatched from Court, and has now returned thither; whence I think he will not remove till the return of a man whom Cromwell has despatched in haste. I will inform your Majesty of what follows. When I last spoke with Cromwell I put forward various things to extract something about the charge of the bishop of Winchester, but I did not succeed. The French ambassador, as I am informed by one of his intimate friends, is in no less trouble than myself to imagine what he has gone for, and when all is discussed thinks that it must be to prevent the celebration of the Council, and to persuade the most Christian king to make himself head of the Church in his kingdom; on which matter the said Bishop has lately made an oration, which I send to Granvelle; and the ambassador of France is of opinion that, as to the first article, the Court of France will listen to the said Bishop, but not as to the second. On the arrival here of the news of the duke of Milan's death, Cromwell sent immediately to inform me, although he supposed that I knew it already; and in conversation the day before yesterday with a man of mine he spoke of it by way of congratulation, speaking very highly of the importance of the territory (*de la piece*), which he declared to be such that your Majesty ought nowise to be deprived of it. The King, to extinguish everywhere the authority of His Holiness, has commanded all indulgences to be abolished, using the same clemency with the books and writings of the holy martyr the bishop of Rochester, as appears by the copy of the letters patent which go with this printed and translated. London, 13 Dec. 1535.

After closing this letter I received one from the Queen, which I send with this. She has asked me besides to write several things which would move a stone to compassion; but as I have already written of them several times, and know that your great prudence sees better than any one else what is necessary in these matters, and that you have them more at heart than the Queen herself, I forbear to weary you with longer writing.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

13 Dec. Vienna Archives.

965. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Cromwell and the French ambassador have told him that the Emperor had been ill from annoyance at Andrea Doria's want of success in Africa.

The French ambassador suspects that this bailly of Amboise, of whom Chapuys writes to the Emperor, being infected by these new sects, and formerly a great friend of M. de St. Blancey, is a fugitive from France, and has come to offer his services to the King in Germany, where his son has long dwelt, and that, to gain the King's favor, he has revealed something, probably about a treaty between the Emperor and the French king? (*ce roy*) to the prejudice of the English (*ceulx cy*). Thinks he has been sent, as he says, by Madame de Lebret, who is so good a Christian, and so well thought of by the University of Paris and other good people, that she wishes to receive the benediction of the catholic and canonical Pope of this country.

Sends a speech of the bishop of Winchester, which has astonished many people, as he has been hitherto a valiant champion of apostolic authority. Thinks one of the chief points of his charge in France is to inculcate the contents of the speech.

The French will probably give out that he has come to negotiate a new intelligence.

Last year the Venetian merchants were forced to compound with the King for 4,000 ducats for some error in the customs. Lately, as the Venetian secretary reports, Cromwell sent for him and the merchants, and

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told them the King would remit half, and, besides, offered them a licence to export wools which had been refused the year before. The Secretary says the Signory will not care for the licence, expecting some apostolic provision against the English, when the merchants would leave England, as nearly all the other foreign merchants would do. London, 13 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

13 Dec. Vienna Archives.

966. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to CHARLES V.

Although it is but a short time since she wrote to him about the necessity of remedying the affairs of the King her lord, and of herself and daughter, she is forced to write again by what she is daily told will be attempted in this Parliament against the Church and their own persons. Implores him for the remedy, since it can be had with the aid of God and of the Pope and Emperor, for she only solicits it if he be not offended; nor does she wish to speak more particularly, because she is told Charles has received her letter, by which, and by that which she writes to the Pope, he will see all she can say. For the rest, refers to his ambassador. Begs pity, and that the ambassador may be rewarded at her request, that he may not think her ungrateful. Desires the same for Montesa his secretary; they do what they can in this business. Kimbolton, 13 Dec.

Sp., from a modern copy, p. 1. *Add. Headed:* "La derniere lettre de la main de la feue bonne et saincte royne dengl. escripte a lempereur, laquelle trespassa le lendemain des roys 1536 a ma^{te} (?) Dieu ait lame."

13 Dec. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 86. B. M.

967. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to DR. ORTIZ.

Has received his letter of 13 Nov. Was comforted by what he says about the constancy she ought to show in resisting all danger so as not to offend God, as justice is sure to follow; that what the Pope does and will do is the true remedy for the evils suffered by her and her daughter and other good persons. He ought to use all diligence in urging that something be done quickly. As to what he writes, that slackness there will be to let loose the devil, who, till now, is half tied, cannot and dare not speak more clearly. It is enough that he understands like a wise man. Does not write to the count of Cifuentes, for fear of giving him trouble. Bids Ortiz tell him that she knows, by what he writes to the ambassador, what he is doing, and she expected no less from him or those of his blood. Guimolton, 13 Dec.

Sp., pp. 2, *modern copy.*

13 Dec. R. O.

968. THOMAS SPEKE to [LORD LISLE].

I have been in Devonshire and seen your weir at Humberley torn and broken up by command of Sir Will. Courteney, deceased,* and the breaking thereof newly entered by Thos. Clotwurthie, constable of the adjoining hundred. I am informed your weir was not prejudicial to the country, and now the water every day will enlarge the breach to your greater cost. Cobley's weir stands in peace. You should get a new commission to such as are your friends to view it. I beg your favor to the bearer, who has much ado to get a passport. Whitlakyngton, 13 Dec. *Signed.*

Commend me to my lady, Mr. Greynfeld, and Mr. Porter.

P. 1. *Endd.*

* By several inquisitions taken in 28 Hen. VIII. it appears that Sir William Courteney died on the 24th Nov. 1535.

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13 Dec. R. O. **969.** Sir Francis Brian to Cromwell.

In his last letter, dated Rychemont, 7 Dec., and received on the 12th, by Ollyver, my lord of Winchester's servant, Cromwell wishes to know what the bayly of Amboysse is. Refers to "our letter sent in that behalf." Asks favor for his friend Grenway. His commission being finished he thinks his stay there will be of small effect. "Yff y ware wytt yow I could my thynke dyscryve thys nassyon; howbeyt, in the Kynge's last letteres ye tochyd the quyke." Suer, 13 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

ii. Have delivered to John Davyd, the first post, 11*l.* 5*s.* current, and to this bearer the same.

Small slip, in the same hand as the address.

13 Dec. Vatican Archives. **970.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

* * * Understands that they have not the last resolutions which they expected from England. Mons. Brien, who is still here, is about to depart. The old queen of England has been very near death, but now recovered. Understands from the English ambassador here, who is a good man though he serves the King, hostile to all that pleases the new Queen, and a good servant of the old Queen, whose "creatura" his wife is, that she cannot live more than six months or a little longer, which he has heard from her physician, a Spaniard, who has told her in secret of it. Believes it to be true, because it grieves the ambassador to the heart. Conjectures, from what the French king and his lords have said, that her condition is known to them, and they hope that at her death the King will leave his present Queen, return to the obedience of the Church, and marry Francis' eldest daughter, whom they would not give to the Scotch king, nor any other, and that the Dauphin should have the King's legitimate daughter. These, however, are conjectures, and he may be mistaken. Sora, 13 Dec. 1535.

Ital., p. 1, *from a modern copy.*

There is another modern copy in M.S. Add. 8715, f. 161 b., B.M.

13 Dec. Add. MS. 8,715, f.172 b. B. M. **971.** Bishop of Faenza to [M. Ambrogio.]

* * * Hears that Francis told the Imperial ambassador to let his master know that he did not mean to listen to his words any more, and that he did not intend to have any relation or friendship of any kind with his master,—with other despiteful words; to which the ambassador replied that, if he wished him to say this, he must give it him in writing. The English ambassadors say this is true, but the Imperial ambassador has denied it. * * *.

Ital., copy, pp. 4. *Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario, da Cales (Chalons) in Borgogna, li 13 Decembre.

13 Dec. Vienna Archives. **972.** Charles V. to [Chapuys].

[Chapuys'] man has delivered to the Emperor letters of 13 and 25 Sept. and 13 Oct.; since then, on the 6th inst., has received his letters of the 6th ult., sent by the Queen our sister. Have also heard the messenger's credence. Approves of [Chapuys'] conduct in the affairs of the queen of England. Sends back the messenger to the queen of Hungary and count de Rœulx, in accordance with whose advice [Chapuys] is to act. Is expecting further news from him as to the matters mentioned in his letter of the 6th.

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Will remember him at the distribution of vacant benefices. Leaves for Rome on the 15th of next month. Naples, 13 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

13 Dec. Vienna Archives.

973. CHARLES V. to [M. DE LA SA], Queen Katharine's physician.

Thanks him for his care of the Queen and Princess. Naples, 13 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1. *In margin* :—" Non a copier."

14 Dec. R. O.

974. ROBERT COWLEY to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for obtaining the King's warrant for him to be customer of Dublin for life. Asks him to write to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to seal his patent. Kilkenny, 14 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Dec. Granvelle Papiers d'Etat., II. 414.

975. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

* * * Desires him to hear all that the duke of Albany has to say about the investiture of Ireland, and the marriage of the duchess of Milan. Granvelle, when ambassador in France, found that the proposals which Albany then made to him were with the knowledge of the Lady Regent. * * * Naples, 14 Dec. 1535.

Fr.

15 Dec. Bucholz's Ferdinand I., IX. 135.

976. HENRY VIII. to the ARCHBISHOP OF BREMEN.

Is much distressed to hear that his friend George Wolweber has been stopped on his journey, deprived of his goods, and thrown into chains. Did not expect such a return for his kindness towards the citizens of Bremen. Thinks the archbishop has been misled by malicious reports, and requests him to restore Wolweber to liberty. Richmond, 15 Dec. 1535.

Lat.

15 Dec. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, I. 377.

977. CROMWELL to the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BAILIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE.

Marvels that thay have refused to accomplish his previous letters about the use of the Tolbooth by the University, &c. The prison is the King's, and he has joined the University with them in the use thereof. Cannot conceive what they mean by denying what he has granted, as their bailiff Ousburn did to the procurators and the Vice-Chancellor's deputy. A sergeant of theirs also took a piece of cloth from the stall of a common minister of the University for non-appearance in their leet, contrary to the commandment given at the time of Sturbridge Fair. They have also refused to make a certain oath before the congregation at St. Mary's church for the conservation of the peace and the presentment to the Vice-Chancellor of vagabonds and others. Being only a counsellor, and, otherwise than justice and peace will, no party, and intending to labour for the quiet of both, desires them to permit the University to have the free use of the Tolbooth, to restore the cloth taken away, to see their leets furnished, and to take such oath and use the existing customs till final direction be taken. If they do any wrong, or do not fulfil what they are bound unto, though he favors their cause he will not fail to advance justice and to see the interrupters thereof punished. Stepney, 15 Dec.

Add.

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15 Dec. **978.** Sir Thomas Russhe to Cromwell.

R. O. Mr. Hogan and I have been with the abbot of Bury. Hogan has delivered him your old patent. He will enlarge your fee, and join Mr. Gregory with you in a new patent. At Bury we heard much goodness and charity used and done by my lord of Norwich, who was minded to have spent all that he had in alms to the poor, making highways, repairing churches that were in ruin, and relieving many in debt; so that Master Jermyn showed us that 20 marks were sent him to dispose to poor parishes, and the Bishop would have parted with all that he had, except what was necessary to bury him. He has bequeathed you 100*l.*; for since the coming of my lord of Norfolk into these parts all that matter is quailed, and nothing is done or shall be without the assent of my lord of Norfolk. It would be well, I think, for you or the King to write to my lord of Norwich to execute his gracious mind according to his first intention, rather than that the money should lie in a chest; and if you would send him a letter of comfort, I will be your messenger. I and Mr. Hogan thought that we ought to advertise you of the news in the country, where there is much speaking "of this steeple that is thus restrained." I remit this to you, for if it were known I might incur some displeasure. Mr. Hogan begs you to remember him for the land in Cokylecley which the prior of Ingham sold to Wodhouse. When I return from Norfolk I will advertise you of the matter between Mr. Jenney and Mr. Humph. Wingfield and me. Bury, 15 Dec.

If my lord of Norwich were at liberty to use his goods at his pleasure you would have much honor by it.

Hol, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Dec. **979.** The English Ambassadors at Smalcalde.

Corpus Reform., II. 1,007. "Narratio de eo quod legati regis Angliæ cum Pontano et Fr. Burchardo Smalcaldiæ egerint, scripta a Fr. Burchardo, ut duci Sax. Pr. Electori traderetur."

The English ambassadors have shown the following to the Chancellor, Dr. Brucken, and Master Francis [Burchard]. 1. The King, being devoted to the Gospel, is desirous of receiving an embassy from the princes and states of Germany that he may be informed as to the state of religion, and receive advice as to what to reform in England in matters relating to faith and religion. 2. The King is not averse to a Christian and free council, though he does not think it is to be hoped for now. If the princes unite he will join them. The place must be convenient and safe. It must be free and Christian, and things must be decided by God's Word, and not by the canons. The Pope, cardinals, &c. must appear, not as judges, but parties. The articles which we consider Christian and right must be agreed upon beforehand. 3. If the council is held in any other way no good can come from it, and therefore it should be abandoned. The Pope's brief alone is not to compel appearance. 4. The king of England is not disinclined to join the Christian league of the princes. 5. The king of England is determined not to restore to the Pope his authority. 6. That the princes should send an embassy to England upon religious matters. Smalcald, Wednesday after St. Lucy's Day, 1535.

German.

16 Dec. **980.** Sir Francis Bryan to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. XIII. 137. B. M. Touching Cromwell's last letter sent by Olyver, my lord of Winchester's servant, that the King wished Bryan to inquire "what was he that made himself the bailly of Amboise, and wherefore his coming was thither," trusts that their letters sent to Cromwell by Barnaby have answered it, as well as Bryan's instruction to the queen of Navarre. If he has forgotten anything,

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it is more for lack of wit than of good will. Cromwell will perceive from their letters the disposition of these men here, which he will tell him at more length when he speaks with him. Thinks he has little to do here. If Cromwell thinks otherwise, wishes to know the King's pleasure. Suer, 16 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Dec. **981.** JOHN MASON to DR. STARKEY.

Vit. B. xiv. 157. B. M.

" My assured friend . . . . . have heard before . . . . . recompense my long silence . . . . . ting from you passing the country . . . . . mont I came to Genes, where hiring of a zabar (?) . . . . . toward Tunise, pactus 55 ducat' I entered with . . . . . and notwithstanding that the wind was contra[ry leva]uimus anchoram, trusting that when we should be a . . . . we should find it more favorable. So having on nigh . . . wind, bidui navigatione attigimus Corsicam, more [with] strength of rowers than favor of the air. The n[ext day] the wind blew somewhat with us, but that continui . . . so that to Sardinia from Corsica, we made vij. d. . . . . in manner, except it were some time at night, hav[ing] calm without all manner of wind. From thence de[parting, and] thinking at the furthest within two days after to hav[e] . . . . . the Goullet, there rose such a tempest that nother patr[on nor] mariners thought any remedy but death, with t . . . . . storm they labouring to bring us back to Sardinia . . . . . thereof and drew to the coast of Italy, and in . . . . . or night were driven as far back as we had g[one] . . . . . in vij. days before. So at last attaining Pis . . . . . the fortune of the sea this against us, for . . . . . by post came to Florence, Rome, and . . . . . semitertianam, wherefore not . . . . . id to hire a vessel and send . . . . . my letters, the Emperor now being . . . . . Sicill. I continuing sick not without days . . . . . the space of xviij. days, as soon as I had anything . . . . . helth conduco triremem, purposing to Sycyll departed from . . . . . port of Naples on a fair morning, and with a goodly [w]ind sailed all that day till night very well. At night [fi]rst the weather changed from clear to cloudy, with [s]uche a fervent wind contrary to us, that there was no [r]emedy but back, scant knowing toward what coast we [s]ailed, so dark was the night. In the morning we found ourselves x. miles lower than Naples towards Roomeward, where, being an old haven and a city in time passed called [B]aie, we were glad with all force to make thitherward. The[re] tarried we viij. days before we could have any likely wind to depart again. In the mean season I visited such an[ti]quities as there were. This town in the Romans' time [w]ythout fail was a thing of extreme pleasure, as we [ma]y perceive by buildings costly and ancient, now partly [cast] down and partly devoured with the sea. This [was] the first port that Æneas attained in Italy. There . . . [la]cum Averni the habitation of Sibilla. There . . . . [an]d thermas, theatra and amphitheatra * * * diverse other signs t . . . . . of extreme de . . . . . mare conjunctum pont . . . . . Now tantum videmus ruinas rerum . . . . . is Puteoli, now called Puzol, an old th . . . . . may see much tokens of the Greeks' time . . . . . this is Cumæ. At the last having a fay[er wind once] more commisimus nos mari, and even so as [we were] served before, so we were served again, [having a fair] day and a foul night; howbeit the wind [was more] sideling than against us, and made us only t . . . . . of our course towards the coast of Italy m[ore] than we should have done, and so attained [unto] Lipare,

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981. JOHN MASON to DR. STARKEY—*cont.*

nigh unto the which within half . . . . . is Vulcania, an isle so continually burning that [afar] off we might see the fire thereof, as it had be[en the bur]ning of a great town, the which sight in the . . . . . night was so strange that I never thought m . . . . . to go to the devil by water. To describe y . . . . . of Lypare with divers other isles thereabo[ut exceeds] the capacity of a letter, wherefore that [shall be reser]ved to our meeting together. Now wer . . . . . of Sycyll, but * * * be the dwellingplace of . . . . . in all my life nother . . . . . continual wind than in these . . . . . turned and tossed."

Came at last to Palermo, where the Emperor was, a fair and spacious city, but fuller of strangers than Sicilians. Met Mr. Harvell, who had come to recover money forfeited by a servant of his. Went thence to Siracuse, now called Sarogusa, a poor town, having nothing but a fortress against the Turks. The commerce with Greece is destroyed by rovers. The whole east coast of Sicily, as Agrigentum, suffers from the same cause. Messana is a fair little city, frequented by merchants. It serves Italy with raw silks, "standing so . . . . . etid toward Calabria that you may sit at . . . . . and see Calabria and never a sea between . . . . . quod distinguit Siciliam ab * * * this town is . . . . . it wont to do . . . . . tid Master Harvell . . . . . mendations to you. And shortly . . . . . that narrow sea quod Itali vocant [Faro and] so arrived in Calabria between thentr . . . . . and Naples, the space of 300 miles . . . . . [Never] men passed a fouler way, so full . . . . . that if the ways had not been purposely . . . . . the hand of men, it had not been possib[le to have] escaped it. Yet it is a right plentiful c[ountry, full] of oil, wines, cotton, and wood, wherewith . . . . . furnish Sycyll, being recompensed of them ag[ain in] wheat. And the hills, though they be high and [hard] to climb, yet be they green and full of . . . . . Much antiquities and many ancient towns s . . . . . by the way; but lest my letter should be too lo[ng, I] skip them all and come to Naples. The w[hich] city I think in this world peerless. Not b[ut that I] think not but that there be other both . . . . . and more fairer, but because beside . . . . . it, it is so furnished with all * * * * dicta sit olim παρθενόπη . . . . . yle, all manner of victuals . . . . . at Midsummer the weather . . . . . somewhat cold. If there be any other [thing] that may delight man, reckon it other to be here or [nus]quam. The dames in the streets and churches [be]en faced more like heavenly things than women . . . orn (?) they be shut up. In this only I find fault. Themperor was here received xxv. Novembris with a wonderful pomp. He purposeth at the end of January [to] depart from hence Romam versus and there to continue . . . ii. months. Our Holy Father sent his son† to him in post . . . Calabria, and from hence is dispatched again; whose minstrells willing to visit us as other great men's [d]id we shut out of doors. Two cardinals, one named [C]esarinus and the other Senensis, cometh hither legati [a] Romano pontifice. From Venice cometh v., of the [whi]che iiii. come to gratulate the Emperor his victory, and the [other] here to be resident. The duke of Ferrara is already [here, and] other princes be daily looked for. Calendis Januarii . . . . . [be]gynnith his Parliament, whereof the chief cause . . . . . of all such as were banished at the last . . . . . Bisertam oppidum Aphricæ.

The duke of Flore[nce] . . . . . the Emperor's . . . . . is no talking but . . . . . and our Holy Father will . . . . . .

† Peter Lewis Farnese.

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. . . . . keep it, and other say it is to (too ?) sw . . . . . left, except an urgent cause why. The . . . . . bequeathed him v. hundred thousand duca[ts] . . . . . gent content, and as much yearly is the duchy . . . . . I have received your letters written to the Goll[etta] touching the friars. You may be sure as mic[he as my] wit and my learning would serve me I have and do [endeavour] myself therein as it becometh me. Howbeit at the beg[inning when] the matter was fresh they would abide no re[ason] . . . . . Sed vide dum hæc hortaris ne parum sis verecundus . . . . qui foras agis domi satis exercitatum . . . . . quam fuerit ipse πρεσβεὺς in hisce deliriis δεισι . . . . . Quem tamen adeo vici ut jam hostem Papa ad h . . . . . pitaliorem. Saluta amicos, D. præsertim meum O[by, et] d. decanum sacelli regii. Siquando cum Cromwello . . . . . familiarius, incidat mei amica mentio ut sciat . . . . . aliud esse quam cursorem." Naples, 17 cal. Decembris.*

Mutilated. Hol. Add.: To, &c. Dr. Starkey, chaplain to the King's grace, in my lord Montague's place, beside Dowgate, London. Franche.

16 Dec. R. O. **982.** De Helfault to the Deputy of Calais.

Though he has no great acquaintance with the Deputy, writes to ask his assistance for the bearer, Charles de Grave, a merchant, who is much beloved, about some marriage. St. Omer, 16 Dec.

Hol, Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

16 Dec. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 87. B. M. **983.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Wrote last on Nov. 22. Is glad to hear the good news that the Turk has been defeated by the Sophi, with a loss of 40,000 horse (*de acaballo*) and 40 great pieces of artillery, his army having been 70,000.

In the cause of the queen of England, the Consistory has ordered of itself a monitory to be issued, fixing a space of two months for the King to turn from his heresy and schism and public adultery, and then he will not be declared deprived of his kingdom.

The Imperial ambassador writes that he has not leave to visit or send any person to see the Queen and Princess. Those with the Queen are guards and spies, not servants, for they have sworn in favor of Anne, not to call her highness Queen, nor serve her with royal state. So, not to give them cause to sin, the Queen has not left her chamber for two years; and perhaps if she wished to, it would not be allowed, "*y que no manda un ducado*," nor has she any of her old servants except her confessor, physician, and apothecary. The King always asks those who wish to join him (*se quisieren juntar con el*) to renounce obedience to the Apostolic See, and he who formerly appealed to a Council now wishes it not to be held.

The dearth has increased twofold in England. The preachers publicly say that it is the fault of those who obey the Apostolic See. Rome, 16 Dec. 1535.

Sp., pp. 3, *modern copy.*

[16 Dec.] Corpus Reform., II. 1,009. **984.** Francis I. and the German Protestants.

"Capita orationis Guilielmi Bellaii Langii, oratoris Regis Gallorum ad ducem Johannem Fridericum Saxoniæ electorem, privatim."

The French king has sent him to congratulate the Prince and his allies assembled at Smalcald. He offers to join the league himself, and wishes the king of England and the duke of Gueldres to do so also. He desires a true council to be held in a free and safe place. After the Duke had thanked the ambassador, and explained that the league was only for the preservation

* So in MS. But the writer must have intended "17 cal. Januarii," *i.e.*, 16th Decr.

1535.

984. FRANCIS I. and the GERMAN PROTESTANTS—*cont.*

and propagation of the Gospel, the French ambassador requested him to send persons to France to discuss methods of bringing the Church into peace and concord. Though he had received certain articles, he was not altogether satisfied, and it was desirable that learned men should be sent to France, and to appoint a place where learned men from both sides might meet and discuss these matters. He spoke also of the duke of Gueldres, &c.

Lat.

17 Dec. R. O. **985.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

Have this day received your letters concerning the ferme of the prebend of Lydington for George Swyllington. Have long made labour with the prebendary to have the ferme for a kinsman who trusts in me, and has nothing to live on. Otherwise, I can only aid him in such small things as, on my coming up to London, I will declare to you. Wooborn, 17 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

17 Dec. Cleop. E. IV. 109. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 48. **986.** BEDYLL to [CROMWELL].

Master Layton and I have had much business with this house since your departing hence. The brethren are as obstinate as you left them. Copynger and Lache were sent to my lord of London on Monday. Here were on Tuesday Dr. Butts and the Queen's almoner to convert Wytford and Liteil, and on Wednesday Dr. Aldriddge, Dr. Curven, Dr. Bawghe, and Dr. Morgan, sent by the King for that purpose, but they nothing profited. I handled Whitford in the garden both with fair words and foul, and showed him that through his obstinacy he would be held up to shame for his irreligious life and for using bawdy words to ladies at confession, "wherby, I said, he might be the occasion that shrift shall be laid down through England. But he hath a brazen forehead which shameth at nothing." One Matthew, a lay brother, is reformed in hope of liberty. We wish advice what to do with Whitford and Litell, and one Turnyngton, who is very sturdy against the King's title. We have sequestered Whitford and Litell from hearing the ladies' confessions, and think the place where the friars have been wont to hear confessions should be walled up, and the practice abolished, as it has led to much evil and much treason against the King's title and succession. On Wednesday my lord Windsor sent for Master Layton and me, and laboured much for the converting of his sister and some of his kinswomen here. Yesterday my lord of London was here in the chapter-house of women, and the confessor also, and both took it upon their consciences and the peril of their souls that the ladies ought to consent to the King's title. This comforted them much; "and where we willed all such as consented to the King's title to sit still, and all such as would not consent thereto to depart out of the chapter-house, there was found none among them which departed." I was informed, however, that one Agnes Smith hath laboured divers of her sisters that we should not have their convent seal; but we trust to have it this morning, with the subscription of the abbess for herself and all her sisters. The person you spoke with at the grate desires much to speak with you, as she has things she will utter to no one else. We purpose tomorrow to wait on the King. Master Layton has written certain compertes unto you. The ladies of Sion beg you to be good master to their house, that they all run not in obloquy for the misbehaviour of one. Many of them desired that Bishop and Parker might be discharged. Sion, 17 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2.

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18 Dec. **987.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Urged by the Queen, your aunt, I went again yesterday to speak to Cromwell about changing the said Queen's lodging, and advancing to her for these feasts the small remainder of her arrears. Cromwell, as usual, gave me good words and good hope. The opportunity was convenient for going to visit him to see if I could learn any news of the practices of this French gentleman who calls himself bailly of Amboise, and of what it was the French ambassador went thither this morning to negociate. Cromwell, although occupied with the Chancellor and several others, sent to ask me to come by the man whom I had sent to him beforehand, saying he would lay aside all business for me; and, having received me with his accustomed kindness, remarked that it was a day of fate for him (*que ce jour la este faye pour luy*), as the ambassadors of the two greatest princes in the world had come to see him. And having replied to me about the affairs of the Queen, he said they had received very strange news from France, viz., that your Majesty had offered the king of France to conquer this realm and give it to him, if he would only forbear to assist this King, and that it was a very great gift and a still greater enterprise (*et plus grande entre princes*). On this, smiling and looking at Cromwell, I told him I was not so much surprised at these news as at him who, in reporting such inventions, could refrain from laughing or blaming the authors; and that those who could spread such gross and improbable stories were either blinded with malice or formed a very wrong opinion of the good sense and prudence of the King his master and of all his Council; that the sowers of such tares ought to vend their wares among ignorant people who knew nothing of the merchandise; and that I ventured to affirm, and would venture all I had in the world, that not only your Majesty had never said any such thing, but that you had never even thought of anything to the King's prejudice, but always been most solicitous of the honor and tranquillity of England.

I said your Majesty always hoped that God would not permit affairs to come to extremity, but would inspire the erring to return to the right road; and that it was evident there was no truth in the rumour, because, instead of collecting men and ships, you had discharged them, and I was certain you wished to increase and not diminish the power of the King; and if it were only on account of the injury it would do to the Queen and Princess, you would not wish the King to be expelled, being convinced of the inestimable love they bore him, and that they would be more sorry than himself. After this, and much else, I added that I expected within a few days to make that mystery still more clear, as well as that of the offer which had been reported to the King to have been made last year by your Majesty of the Princess to the duke of Angoulême. Cromwell assented to all I said, and showed himself very glad, both by his looks and words, yet he begged that I would repeat what I had said before the Chancellor, whom he sent for. And when the Chancellor had heard part of it, he declared himself entirely satisfied, blaming greatly the forgers of such scandals, and saying that he believed, in spite of evil tongues, that friendship would endure between your Majesty and his master. There only remained some scruples to remedy, and he begged me to do my best to remove all suspicions. Cromwell thereupon added that there was no subject of difference in the world except the matter of this marriage, and that he and I had discussed it several times together, each, however, remaining on his guard, and trying to draw some overture from the other.

After some short conversations Cromwell said that from the goodness and virtue of your Majesty, and from what he had heard in conversations with me, he had always told the King his master and his Council that your Majesty would not attempt anything against the King unless you were thereto compelled. This I confirmed, declaring that if they thought that your Majesty had solicited anything, especially since the sentence had been given in favor of the

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987. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Queen, they were quite wrong, and that your Majesty had rather retarded affairs than otherwise, as appears by the non-observance of the executorials; and that if hereafter proceedings should be taken at Rome against the King, they would be understood to have been originated by his Holiness, to whom and to the Sacred College it belonged to take action. This they confessed to me, saying they fully believed that his Holiness, whom matters here seriously affected, would not sleep or forget to solicit the aid of princes. Cromwell desired the Chancellor to be a witness to our conversations, that he might speak of them more freely without being suspected of partiality. I said to Cromwell that these news must have been reported by this bailiff of Amboise. He said, No; and that the English ambassador in France had written what had been said to him by the leading men at Court (*du principal de Court*). I said he ought to write to their ambassador to communicate about it with your Majesty's; which Cromwell told me he had done, but that he would do so again by the first opportunity.

On going to Cromwell I met the French ambassador coming away, who told me that till now he had believed the man of whom I wrote lately to your Majesty was really bailiff of Amboise, but now he suspected that it was a borrowed name, and that the man was a fugitive from France belonging to this new sect. The ambassador also told me that the arrival of this gentleman had greatly troubled his mind, but that the other had now his share of trouble and anxiety. The ambassador on the first arrival of the said gentleman had said that he feared he had come to disclose some treaty or negociation between your Majesty and the King his master. The said ambassador told me also that your Majesty was hastening on to Rome, and then to Milan, to give order in what was necessary. And, on my asking what order, he said to name a duke in accordance with what had been treated at Bologna, as the Venetian secretary went about here reporting; the observance of which treaty, as he said, the same Venetian ambassador would urge with all his power. And confidentially he told me, thinking it might be reported to me otherwise, that he had several times caused the said secretary to despair, saying, by way of mockery, that your Majesty intended to recover the lands of the said duchy of Milan, occupied by the said Republic, and afterwards the others belonging to the house of Austria. On my telling the said ambassador that the Signory knew by long experience that your Majesty had no wish to use violence towards them or any other, he replied that the opportunity had not yet come on account of the great affairs with which your Majesty was occupied, but that now you were disengaged you would have better means to attempt such a thing. I fear the said ambassador is instilling such things into the mind of the said secretary, and in good earnest. I do not hear that he speaks otherwise of his master's claim to the duchy, than that he will provide himself with men and friends, and take a good opportunity to recover what belongs to him.

I have forgotten to write that on Cromwell lately telling me his news from France, I gave him change for it in nearly the same coin, declaring my own from that quarter, which were that they had tried to persuade Likkerke to come to that Court before the arrival of the bishop of Winchester, with his sleeves full of agreements for a new amity. To which Cromwell, raising his head, replied that it was a fiction, and of the same stamp as the former. London, 18 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

18 Dec. Vienna Archives. **988.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Granvelle will see by his letters to the Emperor that there has been much cry and little wool.

Thinking that the time might come when it would be well for Cromwell to be informed of the right and title which the French might claim in Milan,

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asked him whether he had ever seen the reply made on the Emperor's behalf to the said claims. On his saying he had not, sent him the book. Could not ascertain yesterday why the French ambassador was with Cromwell. It was the second time he had given him audience, after many refusals, in consequence of which the ambassador had declared that he would go to him no more unless he was ordered by his master.

He said yesterday that he had kept his word, and that he had gone to Cromwell by commission from his master; but Chapuys thinks his reason was that he found he could do nothing here without Cromwell.

The King has written expressly to Reginald Pole, who is at Venice, to send him his opinion in writing *de primatu pontificis*. Would that the King had done it to hear the simple truth, and not to have a pretext for injuring Pole, who is one of the most virtuous persons in the world, and who will do a great deal when there is any talk of putting affairs here right. London, 18 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

989. J. [Hilsey] Bishop of Rochester to Cromwell.

R. O. Please appoint the Charterhouse monks to be at the Cross to hear the sermon there weekly, that their hearts may be lightened by knowledge, their bodies escape such pains as they are worthy to suffer, and their souls escape the judgment of God for such demerits as their ignorant hearts have conceived. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

18 Dec. **990.** Thomas Whityng to Cromwell.

R. O. I am constrained to declare my reasons for leaving the country. It is from fear of being thrown into prison at the King's suit for non-delivery of certain certificates of corn shipped from the port of Yarmouth. If my lady Clere had performed her promise, which I sent to Mr. Gostwick, the certificate would have appeared, and that I have not offended the King. Rochelle, 18 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Dec. **991.** Thomas Broke to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have delivered your token to Mrs. Margery Horsman, who says she knows not the man she sent to your Ladyship, but was desired by a near friend to write in his favor. She says also the Queen sets much store by a pretty dog; "and her Grace delighted so much in little Purkoy, that after he was dead of a fall there durst nobody tell her Grace of it." But she values a dog more than a bitch. Mr. Smythe says it would have been no use speaking of 160*l.* or 180*l.*, for they would not agree to more than 120*l.*, but preferred that it should go to law. Jas. Roberts is come to London this day, but I cannot meet with him. As soon as I receive the cap I will have it sent to the prioress of Winchester. My bedfellow has been three times at Mr. Judd's, but has failed to find him. London, 18 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

19 Dec. **992.** John Smyth, of Paules, to Cromwell.

R. O. I have to advertise you of my brethren's presumptuous proposed answer to your letter for the next advowson of the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, granted unto you by consent of Mr. Withers, late deceased, long before his death, as Mr. Incent affirmed when he and I were with you touching our church. The same Mr. Incent has at his disposal the next avoidance of any benefice in London or the suburbs. Not knowing my fast

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992. JOHN SMYTH, of Paules, to CROMWELL—*cont.*

mind to you for this my said vicarage and the resignation of it, and regardless of your goodness to our church, and his own faithful promise unto you, he intends by dissimulation to disappoint you, and has granted the vicarage to Mr. Reston since the receipt of your letter. He alleges it is my duty to resign it to him in preference to any stranger; which I shall never do unless it is your pleasure. He presumes he stands high in your favor, and, having persuaded the two other residentiaries, intends to be with you to excuse their crafty purpose.

We are at controversy upon this, and in all contentions between the residentiaries and the dean and chapter, the bishop of London with two canons, &c. shall have the full determination.

I am well assured my lord of London, on such declaration as I have made him, will follow your pleasure. London, 19 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Dec. **993.** JAMES V.

R. O. Safe-conduct to Arthur Plantagenet lord Lisle, with two factors, to come and trade in Scotland. Striveling, 19 Dec. 23 James V. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1, *large paper.*

19 Dec. **994.** The FRENCH and the LEAGUE OF SMALCALDE.

Corpus Reform., II. 1012. "Capita orationis Vilhelmi Bellaii oratoris Regis Gallorum ad conventum Smalcaldiensem, Dominica quarta Adventus Domini."

Denies that the punishment of Germans for religion has been aimed at the doctrines of the League, which are utterly different. Some have been punished for exciting sedition among the people. The German princes punish seditious men and Anabaptists, and is it not right for Francis to use like severity? They have been warned to beware of foreign embassies, but no one has ever shown himself more prompt to assist the Germans than the French king, and no people are more closely connected than the Germans and French. He is very anxious there should be no dissension. If they will receive him into their League he promises to be a faithful ally and friend. Paul III. often promised the King that he would yield much to the time and for the sake of peace. Francis promises not to assist any enemy of the League. He desires the king of England to join the League; but as the English ambassadors are here, this may be left to them. He will also be much pleased if they will receive the duke of Gueldres.

Lat.

20 Dec. **995.** LORD THOMAS HOWARD.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 13.

20 Dec. **996.** CRANMER to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 318. I understand that one Thos. King, now abiding in Calais, has left his wife Eleanor Saygrave, and lives with another woman, denying his former marriage. I have therefore sent my commissary to see them both punished, in which I desire your assistance. I hear there is good provision of wines with you. If so, I beg you will help me therein when I send to you. I am much bound to my Lady for her goodness to my chaplains. Ford, 20 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.: Lord Deputy of Calais.

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20 Dec. **997.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Will receive, by Jas. Hawksworth, Skelle's pardon and the writ of allowance. Wishes for money for procuring the same. It has cost nearly 100*s.* Desires also 3*l.* 3*s.* for the ulrons, the spices and wax. Is sorry he will have to lose his wages, as Lisle promised otherwise. God send you a joyful Christmas. London, St. Thomas's Eve. Sends him a saddle with all the appurtenances.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Dec. **998.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. You will receive by Jas. Hawkisworth ½ lb. of riband in 18 pieces which cost 8*s.* 8*d.* and two dozen gloves which cost 4*s.*, of which I received 10*s.*, so I paid 2*s.* 8*d.* more ; also two boxes trenchers which cost 20*d.* As to the spices the grocer says the cinnamon is as good as whole sticks, and the sugar is worth no less than 8*d.* I received of Bremelcom the silk and linen sleeves for Mrs. Skerne, which I will convey to her with your thanks. I am sorry I must lose my wages, but if so I shall learn hereafter. I can get no house here for your Ladyship by reason of the Parliament, unless you will lie at Barnabe's. Please send 3*l.* 3*s.* for the ulrons. I am like to pay for the wax and spices before I leave ; and now when I might have been at Calais, I must tarry to sue for my check. London, St. Thomas's Even.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Dec. **999.** FRANCIS DA CASALE to GARDINER.

R. O. Writes by order of the Cavalier Casale. In a consistory eight days
St. P. VII. 637. ago nothing was talked of but a bull against the King which, when finally expedited, is to be published in places near England, warning the King to appear or send a proctor within two months, or else to suffer deprivation of his kingdom. The grounds are the divorce, and the death of the bishop of Rochester. Cannot send a copy, as it is not yet drawn up. They will make it as terrible as possible, and forbid commerce to other nations. The cardinal of Paris did what he could to postpone it, and as it was not concluded the Pope is angry with him. He says that the Pope will not propose this bull in consistory again, fearing his opposition ; and if he expedites it, "*da sua posta*," the cardinal will argue its nullity by reason of the clause "*de consensu fratrum.*" Has tried cautiously to discover the opinion of other cardinals, who think the Pope will expedite it without proposing it again in consistory. Thinks the Pope, either of himself or at the instigation of others, had accelerated the proceedings against the King, and he would not listen to what Francis showed him about the commission of Sir Gregory,—contrary to his behaviour a few days ago, when he took all in good part. For other news refers to his letter to Wallop. It is not seen here that negotiations are going on between the Pope and Emperor. Rome, 20 Dec. 1535. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

20 Dec. **1000.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. Yesterday spoke with the king (Francis I.) about the inconsistency
8,715, f. 164 b. which there appeared to be between what he had already said to the Bishop
B. M. about English affairs, and what he had sent word to the Pope he had heard from the Admiral. Told him that if he acted differently to the Pope's expectations, he would be playing the Emperor's game, and that the Pope had heard that the bishop of Winchester was trying to induce him to join in opposing the Council, and that his Holiness wished to hear from him more clearly.

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1000. Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio—*cont.*

Francis replied that what he had said about English affairs was true; he would not fail in his duty, and he had spoken to these Englishmen in such a way that perhaps it would be difficult for the Pope to think he had gone so far. He had told them that he was the Most Christian King, and that he could not fail in anything that concerned pope Paul or the Holy See, but, on the other hand, he wished the Pope to know that when the Emperor thought to keep what belonged to his sons, and to lord it over the world, impose upon every one, and make war upon England, only from enmity against the King, and not from regard to the Church, as he says, the Pope must know that he will not allow the king of England to be attacked by arms, as he is his friend, and the Emperor is waiting for an opportunity to attack him also. He said, however, that the Emperor wished to be his good friend. The Pope would find that he had not a more obedient son ; he has not failed to show the King of England his errors. He told Gardiner (*Vincesta*) that a Council was necessary, and he wished it, provided it was held in an honorable and safe place. The Emperor was mistaken if he thought he could hold it in a place under his own control. He had great faith in the Pope, and intends to do what he can for his honor and profit; but he must not trust in the Emperor, who delays his visit to Rome that time may be wasted here, and raises false hopes while pursuing his own ends. He assures the Pope that they must now come to some clear understanding; and if the Emperor does nothing but talk and do as he did when Mons. di Nansau (*sic*) was here, promising everything till he sees his way, though he would rather die than do anything by force, he will be justified if the greatest war that has been for a long time ensues. He is determined to recover what belongs to his children, and the Emperor, who expresses his willingness to assert the rights of the Church against the king of England, and his great desire for peace and a war against the Infidels, will be the cause of the commotion, by his wish to keep what is not his own. When the Emperor chooses to do what is right, the affairs of Christendom will easily be arranged as the Pope desires, but they cannot stay as they are for many days. He intended to send a gentleman to the Emperor in the name of the Dauphin to demand the State of Milan, but would first send him to the Pope.

The King is better prepared for war than he has been for many years.

The Admiral told him that the Emperor was making a mistake if he thought the French king would desert the king of England ; Francis was always ready to do what was reasonable, but he thought the form of the sentence which the Pope intended to pronounce against Henry rather strange, and it was too much to confiscate the temporal possession of a kingdom, which would displease all princes. Replied that he did not know how the sentence would be, but the Pope would do nothing unreasonable or unjustifiable, and if this jurisdiction belonged to him he would not wish to lose it. His Excellency complained of the cardinal of Capua for being imperialist, and spoke of the proposed sentence against Henry as likely to displease all princes. * * *

The friar Pallavicino, who showed letters from England summoning him from there, having previously spoken with many of this Court against that King, and disputed with Gardiner against what Gardiner had written, is going to Italy, and has taken leave of the King and Court, and intends to live and preach as a good man.

Ital., copy, pp. 13. *Headed:* Al. Signor Mons. Ambrogio, da Sora, li 20 Xmbre. 1535.

2. An extract of the last paragraph of this letter is among the Roman Transcripts in R. O.

1535.

20 Dec. **1001.** FRANCIS I. and the SMALCALDIC LEAGUE.

Corpus Reform., II. 1,014.

"Quid Regis Gallorum orator Guilielmus Bellaius, Langæi dominus, cum D. Pontano Cancellario Elect. Sax. et reliquis, feria secunda post Domin. IV. Advent., Smalcaldiæ sub diluculum egerit, MDXXXV."

1. About the primacy of the Pope the French king agrees with us that he possesses it by human not divine law, while the king of England will not even allow it to him by human law.

The Pope has always attempted to place and displace kings at his pleasure, which he is now trying to do to the king of England, though the French king and the cardinals dissuade him.

2. The [French] king is pleased with our opinion about the Eucharist, but his theologians wish to keep Transubstantiation.

Detail further the positions taken by the French king and his divines, about,—3, the mass; 4, images; 5, the merits of saints; 6, free will; 7, purgatory (on which the Ambassador advises one of us to write to the King); 8, good works; 9, monastic vows; 10, priests' marriages.

11. The King practised with pope Clement, and hopes to obtain from the present Pope permission for every one to take the Communion in one or both kinds according to his conscience. He had heard from old men that a hundred and twenty years ago the laity in France communicated in both kinds, but through a pipe and in private chapels, not in the public churches, and the kings of France do so now.

When the former articles were settled the Ambassador spoke also on the following points. That Clement had entrusted the reformation of the hours (*orarium*) to the Spanish cardinal S. Crucis, and the substitution of psalms for foolish hymns, but for this the Cardinal had been condemned by the French theologians. The theologians of the Sorbonne assume the right to condemn not only us, but cardinals and the Pope himself. The King approved of our treatment of the doctrine of Justification. The King is very anxious for concord in the Church, and the Ambassador has been treating with the dukes of Bavaria, but he finds them much more difficult than the doctors of Sorbonne, though Bonnacursius promises that they will give a better answer. Pflugius promises better things of his Prince, duke George, and the archbishop of Mayence. The King will be much pleased if two or three of our learned men are sent to France to discuss these points. The place for holding a Council must not be agreed upon by our princes and orders without consulting the kings of France and England, who will act likewise. It is not yet settled, even if there is need of a Council, that it should be held now, for the better and sounder party might be crushed by the majority. Formerly the kings of France and Navarre were deprived by the Pope for holding that a Council should be summoned not only by the Pope, but also by the emperor and kings. At this day Navarre is held by the Emperor because Ferdinand drove out the King, who was thus dispossessed. The King wishes the Council to be held in a free and safe place, where every one can express his opinion. It would be a good thing for the princes and orders here to write to the King in favor of restoration of exiles on account of religion.

Lat.

Ibid. 1022. 2. "Responsio publice data in Conventu Smalcaldiæ oratori Gallico." (Guil. Bellaio).

They acknowledge du Bellay's explanation of the punishment of heretics in France, and the King's expressions of friendship.

It is clear that the Pope, in proposing Italy as the place for the Council, intends to crush true doctrine under the name of a Council. They beg the French king to use his authority to prevent its being held in an unsafe place or under constraint. An answer about sending learned men to France

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1001. FRANCIS I. and the SMALCALDIC LEAGUE—*cont.*

will be given after deliberation. They thank him for promising to assist no one against them, and they give a similar promise to help no one against him in matters which do not concern the Emperor and empire. The princes have replied to the English ambassadors, and the recommendation of Francis has increased their disposition to friendship with him. The princes are bound by affinity and friendship to Charles duke of Gueldres, which they will preserve as far as they can.

Lat.

21 Dec. **1002.** SIMON HEYNES.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 15.

21 Dec. **1003.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 3rd Ser., II. 367.

I beg you will take into your service a kinsman of mine, Chr. Joy, who has studied in France and Flanders for 11 years past, writes and speaks both languages, "naturally well learned in civil," a very wise and goodly gentleman, with 36*l.* a year to maintain him, and 100*l.* in his purse, but with neither father nor mother, nor friend to speak for him but myself. Or, if you have too many servants, that you would put him into the King's service. St. Thomas's Day.

Hol. Add.: Chief Secretary.

21 Dec. **1004.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

I sent you by Jas. Hawksworth all things according to your last. The grocer and chandler call incessantly for money, and would not have dealt with me if I had not promised to see them paid out of hand, as your Ladyship wrote that the money should be sent without fail ere this. Further, I see no help for it, but after all the charges I have been at, I must lose my wages. I will try these holidays what my friends can do for me, and if I cannot speed I will lose no more labor. This journey will be a warning to me while I live. I have been five times within these six days for the kirtle the Queen gave you, but am always put off. Tomorrow I am promised a determinate answer. London, 21 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

22 Dec. **1005.** RIC. LAYTON to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. IV. 131. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 91.

In going northwards from London took his way towards Lichfield, where he had appointed to meet with Dr. Leig. Visited a priory of Gilbertines,* and nuns enclosed, where they refused to admit him as visitor. Found two of the nuns not barren; "one of them *impregnavit supprior domus*, another a serving-man." The two prioresses would not confess this, neither the parties, nor any of the nuns, but one old beldame. They said they were bound by their religion to confess only to their own visitor.

Another priory, called Harwolde, wherein were four or five nuns with the prioress. One had two fair children, another one. My lord Mordaunt, dwelling near the said house, enticed the young nuns to break up the coffer where the convent seal was; and his eldest son, Sir John Mordaunt, caused the prioress and her foolish young folk to seal a writing made in Latin, telling them it was but a lease of an impropriate benefice. The prioress says she never consented to it. This was done since Michaelmas. As the

* Doubtless Chicksand, Bedfordshire.

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house is of the King's foundation Cromwell must, by his office, call lord Mordaunt to account. At St. Andrews, in Northampton, the house is greatly in debt, the lands sold and mortgaged, the farms let out, and the rent received beforehand for 10, 15, 20 chantries to be paid out of the lands. The house is 400*l.* in revenues. "The King's foundation thus to be mangled by the quondam I have great pity. The prior now is a bachelor of divinity, a great husband, and a good clerk, and pity it is that ever he came there." Suggests that he should be promoted, and the King take it into his hands. The college of Newark here in Leicester, of the King's foundation, with an hospital, is well kept, and 300*l.* in their treasure-house. The abbey here is "confederyde," we suppose, and will confess nothing. The abbot is an honest man, but his canons most obstinate and factious. This morning I will object against some of them buggery and adultery, *et sic specialiter discendere*, which I have learnt from others. What I shall find I cannot tell. This morning we depart towards Lichfield church, and from thence to certain abbeys on Trent side, and so to Southwell, to be at York within a day after Twelfth Day. My lord of Lincoln commanded the preachers here of Newark College to preach henceforth only in their own benefices. Why should he inhibit any man to preach the Word of God? He visited here at Leicester and throughout his diocese last Lent, only to prevent the King's visitation. He can only visit once in three years, but he anticipated the time by half a year, and visited during the archbishop's visitation to prevent the King's. Lichfield, *crastino divi Thomæ.*

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary. *Endd.*

22 Dec. **1006.** J. du Bellay and the Bishop of Mascon to Francis I.

Bibl. Nat., Paris, MS. 5,499, f. 269.

At our return we found your despatch of the 3rd, which came *bien à propos*, because next morning the affair of England was put *sur le bureau*, to our great trouble; and in this we have followed your directions in every point, as I, Du Bellay, write particularly to the cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon, "qui sont du serment de l'espée." The thing seems to every one ill-managed and of evil consequence, but it falls in with your purpose (*mais elle est selon votre desseing*), and we presume you are satisfied that the sentence is so bitter on the one hand and so unjust on the other that you can make what use of it you please. If so, you have your wish, and you may, if you please, gain influence with the English by the good offers which I, Du Bellay, have made in Consistory; for if you let them see that I shall have fought against the Pope so vigorously that it was near coming to a quarrel, you will tell them nothing that they will not readily believe on the report which I am sure will reach them about it. And thus you will have two grists from one sack; and, with this view, I have arranged under hand that the said sentence, that it may be the less valid, be not again referred to the Consistory; and the Pope has decided that it shall go forth, not in the form that I told you before,* but in that of which I send you a copy; and you may, if you think good, communicate it in private to Winchester.

Fr., pp. 2. *Dated at head:* 22 Dec. 1535.

22 Dec. **1007.** Cardinal du Bellay to the Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon.

Bibl. Nat., Paris, MS. 5,499, f. 275.

On Friday, 10th inst., the Pope, after blaming the cardinals and himself for the long dissimulation he has practised in the affair of England, and mentioning the reproaches he had suffered, asked for an opinion on the

* "que je vous diray (*qu.* disais?) premierement."

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1007. Cardinal du Bellay to the Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon—*cont.*

two minutes which had been proposed to the cardinals, of which, however, du Bellay, and most of the others had only seen the first. All but Capua are of opinion that execution should not be the first step, and that citation or monition should precede the sentence, especially in the case of a new and graver offence, for which the King had not yet been cited. They thought also that penalties should not be inflicted on vassals and allies, as they were not culpable. Capua mitigated still more the penalties, but would have no citation. Du Bellay and St. Croix agreed to defer other questions, such as the qualification of the sentence, though the latter cried out "comme tous les diables." All the rest showed a high regard for equity. The Pope pardoned us, severely enough, for having given our opinions so freely, though he had asked us for them. Some had said that kings and private persons ought to be treated differently; and Capua, Contarini, and Mantua said that circumstances ought to be considered when the authority of Holy See was unprotected, and that all nations ought not to be provoked by interdicting commerce. At this the Pope was angry, and repeated that he would not spare emperors, kings, or princes, as God had put him over them; that his authority was not at all diminished, though some wished it to be, but was greater than ever, and would be greater still when there was one to act without faction or pusillanimity; witness the miracles of pope Julius, which he would surpass. He reproached us that, for four months, we had cherished enmities; and when he wished our advice about giving sentence, we had embroiled by our disputes so holy and clear a matter,—as if he had said, "I called you to condemn, not to consult." In conclusion, he wanted it despatched at once like a thing thoroughly well drawn up, whatever faults some might find about the style.

The majority thought he was going to spoil everything; but they do not know what to do. He was irritated at the suggestion that the King (Francis) and Emperor ought to be informed first, and said he had already done it, and the Emperor had replied that if Rome acted rightly he would show himself the true advocate and protector of the Church; and that the King had promised to do as much if the Emperor would not fail on his side. Does not know if this is true, for neither he nor the bishop of Macon have heard anything from France, for all their requests.

Campeggio objected to allied princes being injured, especially the French king, who, he heard, had great friendship and treaties with the king of England, which were secret, as usual,—leaving the company to suspect that there was something between them to the prejudice of the Church. Capua urged the immediate giving of the sentence lest the King should secretly send persons to protest, as he did in Clement's time. Thanked Campeggio ironically for the respect he showed to Francis, and said that the old treaties between England and France were well known, that a new one was made after the sack of Rome for the defence of the See, and all subsequent treaties were on the same lines. If the king of England had ever done or meditated anything against this See, it was certain that the French king was far from such a crime. Ever since the disaster at Pavia, he had laboured to bring this King back to his devotion to the Church of Rome. Went on to speak of the interview of Calais, and how Francis had omitted to obtain for his son such a kingdom as England from a feeling of respect to the Holy See, in consequence of the conditions proposed by Henry, one of which would have produced in the future discord between the Holy See and France. This the Pope denied, saying that he knew that the King had declined to treat because the king of England had wished to have the duke of Angoulême as hostage. Replied humbly, not wishing to contradict him, by saying that the Duke's going [as hostage] had not been proposed, but that it was only for

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the purpose of doing him honor, and to give him an opportunity of knowing the country as its future King, and that the matter was now referred to the King's decision. If the bishop of Faenza, his authority, had been there, would not have let him off so easily. Gives an account of the rest of the meeting, the Pope speaking in great anger about the bp. of Winchester being in France. Trany, as dean, tried to appease him, and he and most of the cardinals were willing to do what the French wished. It is long since there has been a Pope less loved by the College, the Romans, and the world.

After receiving the despatch of the 3rd, that evening, left Mons. de Mascon and Raince alone to declare the charge, and took three cardinals and others hunting. The Pope immediately asked where du Bellay was, and Mascon told him. His Holiness was afraid that he was angry, and indirectly tried to appease him. Sends further information to the King. Has many difficult morsels to digest. Has to combat all sorts of people; but the most dangerous are the gossips (*commères*) like the bishop of Faenza and Raince. Sees that most of the cardinals will be inclined to absent themselves from Consistory, as Trivolce did, on hearing that the interests of the King were not concerned. In short, we must hold on as we best can until it is seen what he will do on the Emperor's coming. Tries to put the other side in the wrong, so that, seeing that peace does not ensue, and that he is badly treated, he will throw everything into our hands. Rome, 22 Dec. 1535.

Fr., pp. 11, *from a modern copy.*

23 Dec. R. O. St. P. VII. 638.

1008. JOHN ELECTOR OF SAXONY and PHILIP LANDGRAVE OF HESSE to HENRY VIII.

Ask him to help Christiern, king of Denmark, against the Lubeckers. Christiern favours the Gospel, and takes care that it shall be faithfully preached in his kingdom. Smalcald, 23 Dec. 1535. *Signed and sealed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

[Dec.] R. O.

1009. HUGH WYTWYCK to CROMWELL.

Dr. Leygh on the 23rd Dec. visited a small house of nuns near Huntingdon, called Fyngyngbrook*, when the prioress was sick, and commanded me, with Mr. Hall, to put the goods of the said priory in safety till your pleasure were known. She died on Sunday last, and Mr. Hall and I made an inventory, and have locked up the coffers with the specialties and other implements.

At the priory of canons in Huntingdon, "by him that is minister in the same."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Dec. Add. MS. 25,114, f. 112. B. M.

1010. CROMWELL to GARDINER.

Thanks him for his gentle letters. By the P.S. of his other letter, written by the King's commandment, Gardiner will perceive the arrival of his servant Thwaites, and the answer to be made to such letters as he brought with him. Will satisfy his servant Peter Lark, so that Gardiner shall not think himself neglected. Will be glad to serve him. From the Rolls, 24 Dec. *Signed.*

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. *Add.:* "My lord of Winchester." *Endd.*

* Hinchinbrook.

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24 Dec. **1011.** JOHN FRIAR to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VI. 143. B. M.

Was glad to receive his letter, telling him he must go to Germany and take advantage of his patron* there. A Spanish physician has come here, and proposed arguments and conclusions, which he will uphold next month in St. Stephen's church. All his friends are well, except Morison, who is poor. Starkey ought to help him. Venice, 24 Dec.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Londini.

24 Dec. **1012.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 171. B. M.

Mons. di Beovay is leaving today to go to the Emperor. All the Court talks of war. Gives an account of the preparations. England will share the expenses, and the English here are secretly negotiating. Prays that the Pope may have grace to prevent such great miseries, and turn these arms against the Infidels. Expects they will also have aid from the Turk.

* * *

Ital., pp. 4. *Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio, da Sora, 24 Decembre 1535.

24 Dec. **1013.** MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Corpus Reform., II. 1,027.

Wonders at the sharpness of those who suspect that Luther is offended by the English dedication on account of the number of the sacraments, as they call them. Has not yet noticed that Luther is estranged. Has neither done nor written anything immoderate, so as to make him desire Melancthon's office, and does not wish to be the cause of scandal.

All this kind of suspicion rises among the ignorant and the enemies of learning.

The English and French ambassadors were here. The French [ambassador] is trying a reconciliation of opinions that France may accept. The English show that they will receive a purer sort of doctrine by our example. Petrus Suavenius has assisted Melanchthon. The Macedonian (the Landgrave) has been very courteous, and the Princes appear to agree. Sends letters addressed to a certain Englishman, which he asks Camerarius to have delivered as soon as possible, if the man is there, and return the answer. Is affected by More's fate, and will not meddle with those matters. 9 kal. Jan., Smalcald, anno XXXVI.

Lat.

[24 Dec.] **1014.** HENRY VIII. and the SMALCALDIC LEAGUE.

Corpus Reform., II. 1,028.

"Capita orationis episcopi Herevordensis oratoris Anglici ad totum conventum Smalcaldiensem."

He and his colleagues were sent by Henry VIII. to the Evangelical League in the cause of public peace. Beside the old relation between the King and the Elector, the King's friendship has increased by his zeal for religion. He was not influenced by the abuse of their adversaries, and believed they would do nothing unworthy of confessors of the Gospel, but would do their best to spread God's Word, in which the King will help them when opportunity offers. He has abolished the power and jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome in England, as the duke of Saxony and his allies have done. This similarity has kindled his good will to them. He exhorts them to come to an agreement about Christian doctrine, for he knows what evils spring from diversity of opinions, as in the case of the Anabaptists. The Pope has indeed promised a Council, but first public peace and concord must be established; otherwise not one class alone of evils is to be feared. Peace in accord-

* Foxe ?

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ance with God's Word must be striven for. The Pope has long tried to hinder such a peace, and the King is sure that it will never be settled during the reign of the Pope, whose tyranny, as that of Antichrist, he is banishing from his kingdom. The Pope meditates nothing but to defend his tyranny and avarice, and therefore endeavours to set kings and princes at war. He does not say this to make them fear the Pope, but that they may know his plots against the king of England. He is only pretending that he desires a Council. Though the King recognises the advantage of a free and Christian Council in which controversies might be discussed by the authority of the Word of God, nothing would be more calamitous than a Council which merely established the ambition of the Pope.

He therefore urges them not to agree to a Council until peace and concord in Christian doctrine are settled. It is important to them and the King's desire to see the true worship of God established, and a firm peace settled. In conclusion, they promise that the King will not be wanting to their pious endeavours, and will act as is worthy of an evangelical prince.

Lat.

25 Dec. **1015.** The Smalcaldic League.

R. O. Between John Frederick elector of Saxony, in his own name and in that of his brother, John Ernest, likewise duke of Saxony, Philip, Ernest, and Francis, dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Ulric, duke of Wirtemberg, &c.

Lat., pp. 14.

Cleop. E. VI. 299. B. M. 2. English translation of the preceding.

Printed in Burnet, VI. 146.

25 Dec. **1016.** The Smalcaldic League.

R. O. Burnet, VI. 150. The "petition" of John Frederic duke of Saxe, elector, &c., and Philip landgrave of Hesse to the king of England, exhibited to the bishop of Hereford and his colleagues at Smalcaldia on Christmas Day 1536.*

1. That the King will promote the Gospel and sincere doctrine of the Faith, as the Princes confessed the same at Augsburg, except percase some things be reformed by common consent of both. 2. That he will defend the said doctrine and the ceremony, conform to the same, in a future General Council. 3. That neither the King nor the Princes shall agree to a General Council without mutual consent, but they shall not refuse such a free Council as the Confederates demanded in their answer to the bishop of Rome's orator, Peter Paul Verger. 4. That if the King and the Princes cannot agree upon the place or upon the indiction of the Council, and the bishop of Rome will proceed, they shall do their utmost to let it, (5) and make solemn protestations that they will not be bound by it. 6. They shall neither obey the decrees of such a Council nor suffer them to be executed, and shall get their bishops and preachers to declare them null. 7. That his Majesty will be defender of the League. 8. That neither party shall henceforth recognise the bishop of Rome's primacy. 9. That if war be declared by any Power against the said King or Princes, neither party shall give aid against the other. 10. That the King will, in defence of the League, "confer with† the said noble Princes, and with them (giving security as within is added) to lay forth 100,000 crowns;" of which the Confederates may use one-half in case of need; and if the war continue the King will not be grieved to contribute 200,000 cr. further; 11, which if the King do, the Princes

* The Germans commenced the new year at Christmas.

† Not "to" as printed in Burnet; but the reading in § 2 is "to and with."

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1016. The Smalcaldic League—*cont.*

engage to apply it only to the defence of the League. 12. As the ambassadors are to remain some time in Germany, and dispute with the learned men of certain articles, they are to endeavour, as soon as possible, to know their King's mind in entering the League, and signify it to the Elector and Landgrave. 13, on which the Princes will immediately send ambassadors to the King, and among them one excellently learned, to conclude on points of doctrine.*

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6.

R. O. 2. Another copy of the preceding, with slight verbal differences like an independent translation. *Pp.* 4. *Endd.:* "7 copies of advertisements coming from my lord of Hereford."

R. O. Burnet, VI. 155. 3. The answer of the King to the petitions and articles lately addressed to him by John Frederic duke of Saxe, elector of Saxe, and Philip landgrave of Hesse.

1. That he will and has been long minded to set forth true and sincere doctrine; but being a king reckoned somewhat learned, though unworthy, and having also so many learned men in his realm, he cannot accept at any creature's hand the observing of his and the realm's Faith, the ground whereof is in Scripture. He is willing, however, to confer and conclude with learned men sent from them. 2. He is willing to join them in all General Councils, they being catholic and in a safe place, for the defence of true doctrine, but ceremonies may differ, and should be ordered by the governors of every dominion. 3. He is content that neither he nor the Princes shall agree to a Council without mutual consent, provided a free and safe Council be not refused. The 4th, 5th, and 6th articles he accepts. 7. He thanks them for their overture, but cannot accept the office till he be agreed on the articles preceding. The 8th he accepts, and also the 9th, with the further proviso that in case of such war neither party shall permit any of their subjects to serve with the belligerents. 10. He thinks it strange they should ask aid for past wars, but if this confederation take effect, and a continuance of wars seem necessary, he will contribute. 11 and 12 he agrees to; 13, and hopes that as he has agreed to most of their articles they will send ambassadors.

In Wriothesley's hand, mutilated. Endd.: The petition of the duke of Sax and Philip lantgrave of Hesse to the King's Majesty concerning the setting forth of God's Word. The answer of the King's Majesty to their petition.

Cleop. E. VI. 292. B. M. 4. Epitome of § 1.
Printed in Strype's Memorials, I., pt. ii., 234.

Cleop. E. VI. 304. B. M. 5. "The answer that the Germans assembled in Smalcha made to Petrus Paulus Vergerius, the bishop of Rome hys ambasciatour, the yere of our Lord 1536."

They say that they have always desired and already declared their minds concerning a General Council, and advocate the presence of the Emperor and other Princes and the laity.

English translation by Moryson, pp. 4.

*** *The first* 2 *pp. are a translation of a portion of a paper printed in Corpus Reformatorum, II.,* 1018, *dated Smalcald,* 21 *Dec.* 1535. *The remainder is on the same subject, but not part of the Germans' answer.*

* In a copy of this document printed in the *Corpus Reformatorum*, II., 1032, the same text is divided into 14 articles, signed by Fox, Heath, Barnes, and the Duke and Landgrave.

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1017. [The Smalcaldic League?]

Cleop., E. vi. 303. B. M.

"A consultation and decree for the conservation of the true doctrine of the Gospel and religion to the posterity."

The elector of Saxony and other princes and earls present in this assembly bind themselves, their successors and officers, to persevere in the wholesome doctrine of the Gospel and the truth once known, and to promote the same to their power, and nowise to withstand it. The orators of the cities and princes absent will report this decree to their principals. In the towns no man is to be chosen of the Senate but such as are dedicated to the sincere doctrine of the Gospel, that there may be no chance of a change with the change of magistrates.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

2. Terms of admission of certain theological positions, chiefly favorable to the old religion. Apparently terms proposed for reconciliation of the German Reformers and their opponents.

Inc.: "Admittitur potestas Pont. Max."

Lat., pp. 2. *In Mont's hand.*

1018. England and the Diet of Smalcalde.

Vit. B. xxi. 164. B. M.

"The effect of my [lord of Hereford, Doctor] Heth, and Dr. Ba[rnes letters] to Mr. Secretary."

After long journey they came to . . . . . Erford, 28 Nov., where they . . . . . by the prince of Henallt to abide the return of [the duke] of Saxe from king Ferdinand. The Duke arrived at Wymar on Dec. 8, and sent to ask them to go thither the next day. When they arrived there they were well entertained, and had three conferences, at which they tried to "dissiphre them," without showing any special matter of their own charge. On the third day they had such certain answer to their overtures that they were clearly resolved of all their former doubts. When the Duke went to the diet of Smalcaldia, they followed, arriving there on the 13th Dec. After soliciting their matters with the Duke and Landgrave [they] sent for them on Christmas morning into the commune house "where the diet . . . . . red them articles of their petitions, signed with . . . . . copy whereof they have none sent hither."

They are now sure that the Duke has not compounded anything with Ferdinand against the King's purposes, but that the cause of his coming was only to make his fealty for his electorship and other lands which he holds "de feodo Regis Romanorum." Ferdinand was in hand with the Duke to consent to have the Council at Mantua, to which he would not agree; and no doubt they treated of other matters of weight, for Ferdinand offered that he and the Emperor should make him duke of Cleves and Julike within two years by right of his wife, who is daughter to the duke of Cleves, but he refused, considering the unlikelihood. After being with Ferdinand three weeks he departed, the King requiring nothing else but that he and his confederates should add no new article to their old confession, or make any other "invocations" (*innovations?*) in religion than have been used since the diet at Augsburg.

They have found out, from the copy of the answer made to the bishop of Rome's ambassador, that he missed what he looked for, and was but slenderly esteemed.

Mons. de Langey, fearing he should come short to the diet, sent a letter to the Duke and Landgrave, "desiring them, sed plus satis imperiose, as the Landgrave showed us, not to dissolve the diet bef[ore his arrival] . . . . there himself within two days . . . . . .

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1018. ENGLAND and the DIET OF SMALCALDE—*cont.*

had his first audience and a s . . . . . all all the confederates, thansw[er given to the said de Langey] by the said Princes we have sent . . . . . ."

The Princes perceiving that all his intent was to have their aid against the Emper[or for] recovering the duchies of Geldres and Milan, would not consent, and he has now gone, *re inf*[*ecta*], to the other princes of Germany, papists and others, to prove whether he can do any good. Langey told us the cause of his legation was to offer to enter *in fœdus evangelicum*, and two or three things more which we knew were all untrue.

In trying to obtain the heads of the *fœdus evangelicum*, the bishop of Hereford has learned that the chief article concerns the contribution of every man's aid toward the defence of their religion, and how the Princes have put down 70,000 florins, which are at Vymar and Cassell, and the cities a like sum at Ulma and Eslinga.

"Item, that the bishop of Hereford hath enquired of . . . . . the money that the French king paid unto th . . . . . Lantgrave for the restitution of the duke of We[rtemberg], the storie whereof he hath sent hither in . . . . . [duke of H]olst had two ambassadors at the said [diet, but their commi]ssion was only to the duke of Saxe and [the Landgrave] to require their aid for the said duke of Holst, [who is] brought in extreme necessity; whereupon the said [duke of] Saxe and the Landgrave have had many conferences [with] my lord of Hereford and his colleagues, who do refer the declaration of the circumstances thereof, with also the sending of such letters as the said Duke and Landgrave have written for that purpose, to the coming of Christopher Mount, whom they do intend to depeche hither with as much expedition as they can."

They require to be better furnished with money, and the bishop of Hereford desires to have a bill of exchange for 1,000 or 2,000 cr. upon an account.

Pp. 4, *mutilated.*

[Dec.] **1019.** DENMARK and ENGLAND.

Wegener, Aarsberetninger, IV. 14.

Conferences between the English and Danish embassies at Smalkalde.

i. Articles presented to the bishop [of Hereford] on the part of Denmark:—

It is well known everywhere that the Lubeckers are at present carrying on war with the king of Denmark. They have explained the causes to the king of England, and obtained assistance thereby. Whether their explanations are good or bad, the ambassador can learn from the princes and cities and all the ambassadors here present. Inquiry will show that the war is caused by certain private citizens of Lubeck who have displaced the previous rulers. The cities themselves confess they have no cause of war against us. They told the king of England that we had made a treaty with the Low Countries (*Inferioribus Germanis*) against him. We do not deny that we have made certain treaties with the Imperialists, but we did so from necessity rather than from a design to injure the King or any one else. The treaty, which has been shown in all the meetings, proves this, and the ambassador can learn the truth from the princes and ambassadors here. We have made war in aid of the Lubeckers against Christiern, who was expelled and succeeded by Frederick. In the election on the death of Frederick some favored my Prince, others his younger brother; on which the Lubeckers made proposals to us, which were not to be borne, and we made peace with the Imperialists solely to prevent them from helping Christiern or his sons to recover the kingdom. The Lubeckers being defeated in their designs are now

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endeavouring to put Denmark into the hands of the Emperor, who has given his niece in marriage to the Count Palatine of the Rhine. He pretends he means to put him in possession of Denmark, but in reality desires only to gain the sovereignty of the sea and of that kingdom. If he had not meant this he would have helped Christiern or his children. Now that he sees us wearied by the length of the war with Lubeck he tries to unite the cities to himself, so as to ruin us, and then the cities and the whole of Christendom. The other cities blamed the rebellion of the citizens of Lubeck, so they expelled the rebels. When the Emperor gains Denmark he will have the sovereignty of the sea, and transfer commerce from the Easterlings to the Netherlands (*Inferiores Germanos*).

Denmark is useful to the English as no other kingdom is, and Denmark can always rely on the help of England. If the ambassador knows the King's mind, our Marshal, though he came for other purposes, and did not expect to meet the English ambassadors, knows that our King does not object to friendship with the king of England, and will do what pleases him.

Lat. Printed from a first draft of Peter Suavenius.

ii. Demands of the English embassy.

1. They first require a written memorandum of the things which have been declared here by the Marshal* on behalf of the elect king of Denmark, the electors and princes, and their allies, to show that the war which has long been conducted by the said King against Christiern has been rightly begun. 2. How to answer any complaints of Christiern and his allies that Denmark has allied itself with the duke of Holstein. 3. Touching the grounds alleged by the Emperor for his interference, and the claims of Frederic count palatine. 4. On what evidence the Marshal believes that the Emperor, in advancing the claims of the Count Palatine, only seeks to make Denmark dependent on the house of Burgundy? 5. Whether the Count Palatine aims at obtaining the whole of the kingdom which belonged to Christiern, or only a part? 6. What advantage it will be to England to obtain the kingdom rather than the Count Palatine or king Christiern.

German.

iii. Reply of the Marshal to the previous articles.

1. His only object is to show the princes and ambassadors here the iniquity of the Lubeckers in this war. He desires the [English] ambassador to take the book published by the king of Denmark against Lubeck, and have it translated to him.

2. Christiern deserved to be expelled for cruelty. Frederick had grave cause to take up arms against his cousin, but hoped he would be brought to a better mind. At length he tried the fortune of war by the instigation of the Lubeckers. Appeal was made by Frederick and the councillors to the Emperor as judge, 13 or 14 years ago, and no sentence has yet been given, the judge being deservedly suspected by us. Christian, like his father, not only desires to abide by law, but appeals to it.

3. Wonders at the question about the Emperor's pretext. Mentions instances of his grasping at territory all over Europe. He wants Denmark for the Count Palatine because it is convenient for the sovereignty of the sea. The Count can have no right, whether his father-in-law be dead or alive, as the kingdom is elective, not hereditary. However, he means to invade Denmark, as appears by his letters.

4. The proofs of the Emperor's designs upon Denmark in the person of the Count Palatine have been sent by the king of Denmark to the Princes at this diet, and have convinced them. The Marshal cannot publish them without the King's authority, nor show them to anyone except those

* Melchior Rantzow.

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1019. DENMARK and ENGLAND—*cont.*

mentioned in his commission. Even if the Count Palatine remains in possession of the kingdom, and does not hand it over to the Emperor, it will always be in the power of the Burgundians, without whose help he could not get possession of it. He will take the Emperor's part, having married his daughter.

5. The Count aims at the whole of Christiern's kingdoms, as his letters testify.

6. If the king elect of Denmark remains in possession, the king of England and other sovereigns will have a friend and brother, by whose aid they can strengthen themselves against the house of Burgundy. From the Count they can expect nothing of the kind, for he will take the Emperor's side.

Three or four English ships have been arrested by Christian during these troubles, more in accordance with the ancient privilege of the kingdom and necessity than to injure the English. The ambassador is requested to explain this. The merchants shall suffer no loss of their goods, and shall be well recompensed for their detention.

Lat. Draft by Suavenius.

26 Dec. R. O. **1020.** VOYAGE to ICELAND.

Interrogatories of Wm. Fulcher and Wm. Thedam against Wm. Stanton, concerning a bargain by which Stanton let his ship, the "Christopher," to Fulcher and Thedam, for a voyage to Iceland, but afterwards refused to deliver it to them.

P. 1. *Endorsed with* fiat for a commission to Robt. Smythe, Wm. Suclyng, Robt. Bemond, and Thomas Holbourne, to take evidence in the above case. *Signed by* William Sulyard.

ii. Depositions taken at Sowtholte, Suff., before the above commissioners. 26 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. Ten witnesses, natives of Southolt, and engaged in the Iceland fishery, give evidence in the matter. *Signed by* the Commissioners.

Pp. 4, *sewed together.*

[26 Dec.*] Vit. B. xiv. 161. B. M. **1021.** [RO. RUARDINE†] to CROMWELL.

"My lord, most . . . . . .
as zit the Emperor is not cumit to . . . . . .
I am glaid, for with Goddis grace our erandes . . . . . .
cummyng and Barbaroussa is cumit in Sardinia besyd Co[rsica] . . . . . .
ane litill hyill (isle) thair, and the Emperor beis in Romme pri . . . . . .
word is gret, the Gret Master of Franche is put of the Cour[t] .

The dwik of Albanie gois a gret armye to Melan and th . . . . . .
in Leonis neir the bordour of Franche. All capitan[s] . . . . . .
throw all Franche to the sammyne. This zwill (Yule) ewynne . . . . . .
of Surre and the thesaurar of Melan, wes schurgit thro[w] . . . . . .
geir chetit tharselffis bannest the romme. As said is thar . . . . . .
in Allmaine borne away with the ewill spretis into the . . . . . .
a distroit kyrkes and sanctis. This is bot fantasie and su[perstition].

Thair wes ane freyr prechit in Scotland zour prior‡ z . . . . . .
to heir hymme. The towne at saw hyme pass to the kyrk . . . . . .

* Dated 26 Dec. 1535 in modern marginal note made before the mutilation.

† The name and date, though the former is lost in the signature, are repeated in two marginal notes in different hands, and both appear to read the name "Ro. Ruardine," though one perhaps may read "Ricardino."

‡ John Barlow, prior of Haverford West.

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suld haf prechit, thair wes never sic ane auditour[y] . . . . . as gedderit, as writ and word come heyr. I beleif h . . . . . gret audiens. The stop and impediment ze knaw no . . . . . meyd quhow Kyng and Prince ma onderstand sacretlie . . . . . without suspicioune or lait or stop or knawlege of the sa . . . . . zow, and with Godes grace I sall do diligens to be hastel[y] . . . . . gud tythandes. I pray zour lordchip help this powir merch[ant] . . . . . quhilk is ane gud personne and laubours with lawtie to wyn his . . . . . [when your] l. seis tyme and thinkes expedient ramembyr the kynges nob . . . . . quho sall not forzet his Grace and zow, quhom to gydd[er God] haf in his gratius favowres and protection, p . . . . . haist be zour lordship's oratour and servande at uta * * *."

Mutilated. Add: To my lord Secretar and Master of the Rollis in Englond.

26 Dec. **1022.** Sir Hen. Knevet to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Robert Reynoldes, spear of Calais, desires to set up a brewhouse within the Marches, which he cannot do without the King's licence. He is a very honest man, and I beg you will write me letters desiring me to labour to the King in his behalf. 26 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Lord Lisle, the King's deputy of Calais, and to my Lady his wife.

1023. Brewing at Calais.

R. O. Petition of Jas. Wadyngborne, of Calais, to Cromwell, chief secretary. His brewhouse at the Cawsey in the marches of Calais was destroyed in the last wars, and he then bought a house in the town standing over against the King's Exchequer. At the King's last being at Calais, he bought this house and others "in the said quadrant," to the petitioner's great loss. Bought a new house in the Middleway near the town for more than 200*l.*, and daily brews for the town, paying excise and other charges as if he were within. Will be compelled to cease brewing in consequence of a late Act concerning the woods in the Marches, unless Cromwell obtain for him the King's license to brew as heretofore.

P. 1.

27 Dec. **1024.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. Since writing on the 20th has had letters from his brother Francesco, saying that he did not send the bull to Cromwell because there were five different drafts of it, and the form was not decided. Not only is commerce with the English forbidden, but indulgence granted to those who invade the country. The bishop of Paris thinks the Pope cannot expedite the bull without proposing it in Consistory, on account of the clause *de consilio fratrum*, but other cardinals are of the opposite opinion. The Pope is very anxious for its expedition. The Bishop will do what he can to delay it till Casale's arrival. Wonders Gurone has not arrived. Bologna, 27 Dec. 1535. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 2, *mutilated. Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the above.

28 Dec. **1025.** Nicholas Thorne to Cromwell.

R. O. After I was with your mastership I covenanted with Ric. Boley, a shipwright dwelling near Dartmouth, for new making *the Saviour.*

He is appointed to be here the middle of "Fevrell" next, and bring with him 20 carpenters. Please direct your letters to the abbot of Keynsham,

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1025. NICHOLAS THORNE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

the bishop and prior of Bath, Sir Ric. Bromfield, master of St. John in Reclyf pyt in Bristow, to deliver me such timber growing in their lordships for building their ship, 30 or 40 pieces each of them. There are divers woods in Wales and the forest of Dean near the water-side, belonging to the King, and certain religious houses, very necessary for your business. Bristow, 28 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Dec. R. O.

1026. JOHN DUNSTON, Sub-prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to LORD LISLE.

Has written his Lordship two letters, requesting payment of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for fourscore great oaks in the parish of Shadocksherst, belonging to the hospital of St. Jacob's, which were taken by one Rokewod* by a commission of the King to supply Calais with timber. Is now put in good hope to obtain the money by a soldier sent by Lord Lisle from Calais. Christchurch, Canterbury, St. Thomas' Even. *Signed:* John Dunston, sub-prior of Cristes Churche in Canterbery, and supervisor off the hospitall off Seynt Jacobs.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* A letter from the supprior of Cristchurche in Canterbury touching Mr. Rokwood's brother.

28 Dec. R. O.

1027. [AYLMER and ALEN] to THOMAS AGARD.

You must be aware that hitherto we and Mr. Treasurer have joined in one conformity to serve the King according to Mr. Secretary's pleasure. Both you and Mr. Treasurer have had our good hearts for Mr. Secretary's sake, nor did we breathe a word of displeasure towards Mr. Treasurer but for your cause and by your conveyance; for we knew nothing of your secret working toward both parties till we left Dublin; whereat we can but marvel, as we were always glad to report you well to Mr. Secretary. And if in discharge of our consciences to the King we had said anything to Mr. Secretary you had no right to make yourself privy thereto. "Remember what ye said to my lord Leonard in the garden at St. Sepulchre's." As to your statement that either of us would have put Mr. Treasurer from his office, and advised you to labour for it, even if it were true it was not half honest in you to disclose it; but we will prove it false, and come to Mr. Secretary for the declaration of our honesty. Pottell Rath, 28 Dec.

P. 1. *Endd.:* A letter directed unto Thomas Agard.

28 Dec. Nero, B. VII. 104. B. M.

1028. BERNARDIN SANDRO to STARKEY.

Received your letters on St. Thomas's Day, Nov. 6. and Nov. 28, and am glad to hear of your health in this pestilential season. I thank you for the offers contained in your last.

Apologises for having wished to sell him Basil, instead of giving it him. Was compelled by need. M. Edmondo is returned and wrote to England by the last post. Il Signore (Pole) is still in M. Donato's house, and in good health. Priuli has not yet gone to Rome. Three French ambassadors are expected, to the Pope, the Emperor, and Venice. The Emperor is at Naples, and will hold a General Council of the kingdom for 15 days at the beginning of the year. Thence he will go to Rome and to Milan, when he will appoint a vice-duke, probably the duke of Mantua, whose brother, Signor Ferrante, has been made viceroy of Sicily.

* John Rokewood.

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The Milanese wrote to ask the Emperor for a governor; to which he replied that they must keep their present governor till he visit them in person. Antony da Leva governs the land, and count Maximilian Stampa the castle. The people dislike Leva, who formerly treated them badly. It is said that the Emperor has remitted many of the taxes imposed by the late Duke. Things are peaceful at Venice. The Turks have been again defeated by the Persians, losing 40,000 men and all their artillery. After sacking Minorca, of which Campeggio's son was bishop, Barbarossa has gone to Constantinople, where he was received with great joy, as the people feared the Emperor's army. Jonys is with us, and is soon going to his own country. Recommendations to Walkar and other friends. Venice, 28 Dec. 1535.

We have the Hortensio of M. Sadoletto sent by Pietro Bembo to Il Signore It will soon be printed.

Ital., p. 1. *Hol. Add.*

28 Dec. **1029.** E. HARVEL to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VI. 134. B. M.

Since his arrival, wrote on the 4th. Has since received his of the 6th and 28th Nov. Thanks him for his continual writing. Considering Mr. Secretary's good favor, is ashamed to write, having deferred it so long. Will not, therefore, write to him before coming to England this summer, and asks Starkey to make excuses for him. Is busy, after his long absence, in redressing his writing and other business. Is glad to hear of Starkey's good state, and hopes shortly to hear of his preferment. Thinks Pole will shortly recompense his slackness in writing to the King, by a fair work which will be *æternum monumentum et ingenii et virtutis suæ*. He keeps it secret to himself, for he wishes the King to be the first reader. Thinks Starkey does not cease to do something memorable; trusts the time will bring forth many fair flowers in both their gardens.

Heard lately that on the 13th Oct. the Persians entered the Turk's camp at night, and slew all his "backeward," 45,000 men, and took the artillery, baggage, and the spoil he had taken in Persia. Of the Turk's person there is no certainty. Barbarossa has arrived in Constantinople with 27 sail. The Emperor was received most triumphantly in Naples, and will hold a general Parliament on the 5th of next month. The realm has concluded to give him 1,000,000 ducats. By all January he will be in Rome. All the princes of Italy are gone to Court, except the duke of Mantua, who, by the Emperor's command, remains in his town. "Thes . . . . . ware and new confederacion by the French [kin]g, but they . . . . . move for as much as I can perceive, although they be me . . . . . desirous to have a weaker neighbour in Milan than is the Emperor, *sed ad bellum gerendum desunt nervi, id est pecunia.*"

This State is, beyond opinion, poor of money, and the city decays continually for lack of "doinges" by these Turk's wars. Desires to be remembered to Mr. Secretary, Mr. Russel, and his other friends. Venice, 24 Dec. 1535.

The fame is very constant that the General Council will take effect shortly, and for this cause Petrus Paulus Vergerius was sent to Ferdinand and the princes of Almain. He is now here on his way to Rome. The Emperor prepares a great navy, men think, for Africa. The Turk is thought to be in danger of losing Syria, for the Sofi is very puissant and victorious, and hath great factions in those parts. "Continued till the 28 said."

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2. *Add.:* In London.

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[28 Dec.] **1030.** R[OBERT] B[ARNES] to [CROMWELL].

Vit. B. xxi. 113. B. M.

"Gote in Turingia, in festo Pue[rorum ?]"†

My Lord‡ hath been with all the confederators, and brought to pass what my Sovereign Lord desireth, except that he has not spoken of the King's . . . . . for there was neither time nor place convenient.

He is now going to treat of those matters at Wyttenbergh, where I trust we shall make a good end. The Elector would gladly that his learned men and w[e] should agree. He is not against us, but for fear of the Emperor he had rather that his learned men should handle the matter than he, as it pertains to learning. "Marten est multo æquior causæ quam antea, Jonas non repugnat, Phylippus videtur nobiscum esse, solus Pomeranus mordicus resistit, sed non despero de felici successu." With the Confederates my Lord has used himself wisely, and driven things to the utmost both for the King's pleasure and honor. I advise you to manage that nothing be required of them which is too hard for them to grant, for then all our labour will be lost. As far as I perceived, the King never desired more than that they should agree concerning the Council and the Pope, which they have granted to the utmost. "There is nothing that I can see to be . . . . . out of . . . . . but that they ask too much money, the * * * told your H.M.§ that they would do, but this I . . . . . re that it may be brought to pass that they shall do something for their money." You did the King high service when you sent my Lord, for he uses himself like a wise man, and spares no money. It pleases these men much to see him so wise and liberal, and they are proud that it pleased the King to send them so honorable as ambassador. No one in England could have done better service than he.

I am in great love with him for having used himself so honorably, though we do not agree *in omnibus articulis religionis*, but I trust at length there will be no great difference, for he is gentle, and may abide all manner of honest communication, so that I doubt not to draw him at last to me, through God's grace. I have received 20*l.* of my Lord, but want more. I have five horses here at my charge, to the King's honor. I dare say that my Lord spends 15*l.* or 16*l.* every week above his diet, beside rewards. * * *

Hol., pp. 2, *mutilated. Begins:* Right honorable Sir.

29 Dec. R. O. **1031.** SIR RICHARD BULKELEY to CROMWELL.

I received yours of the 5th inst., desiring I should send your letter to lord Leonard Grey in Ireland, for redelivery of certain goods belonging to the *Katharine*, of Bristow. The pirates, Thomas Carter and others, are not in the writer's but in serjeant Puleston's custody, constable of Carnarvon castle, except Carter and Jacson, whom he sends. Jacson is in Beaumaris castle, very sick. Five of them have escaped out of Puleston's custody. If Cromwell examines the pirates he will discover what goods have been sold by them. Never had the worth of a groat of the King's subjects, as his predecessors were wont to have, for defraying the costs of the King's service. Begs he will have pity, especially as his father is alive. Intends to see him shortly. Beaumaris, 29 Dec.

Hol., p. 1, *large sheet. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Dec. R. O. **1032.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Sent Skell's pardon by Jas. Hawksworth. Sent also in what case I stood for lack of money, which is required for the ulrons, the grocer, and

† Apparently Childermas day is meant. ‡ Foxe, bishop of Hereford.
§ Elsewhere "your H. Mastership" occurs.

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chandler. Hopes the grocer will take the spices back again. I have much ado for my check, though I offered Mr. Richard (Cromwell) a tun of wine to get it for me, which is half my wages. I am quite behindhand by this journey. Edw. Lovell has delivered your horse to Mr. Dudley, and signed the bill for Lawles which Donyngcourt has. Leonard Smythe is not at home, so Lovell can do nothing. Mr. Nores likes the falcon, but has not yet spoken with the King. John Gough, who is ill, has delivered the King's New Year's gift for you to Swyfte, for he has gotten his check, and intends to be cut of the stone shortly. The bishop of Norwich is dead. London, 29 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

29 Dec. R. O. **1033.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I have sent Mrs. Skerne the sleeves, for which she thanks you. I have received of Edw. Lovell, a "bolt" of cambric, which I shall present as instructed, hoping to bring your kirtle with me. I have much ado with my check, but hope shortly to be rid, being right sorry for the news you wrote me, especially about John Harper, God pardon his soul. London, 29 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

ii. LADY LISLE to JOHN HUSEE.

I have received by Shuyfft your letter of the 29th Dec. I am sorry ye wrote to my Lord as ye did. My Lord thought ye should never have lost a penny by us. He was at first discontented with you. I have written to Mr. Geo. Royllys about the pulling down of our weir at Humberley, in Devonshire. He knows well the wrongs my Lord has sustained. My Lord is advised to sue out a commission against the doers thereof, and is determined to place upon it Mr. Geo. Rolles and Mr. Densell, who may appoint such as they think meet on my Lord's behalf. You shall bring their names with you as soon as you can. I will tell you of other business to be done at your coming. Remember my kirtle. Calais, 8 Jan.

If you may obtain your check, follow it rather than that it should be lost.

Draft, p. 1, *written on a blank space in Husee's letter.*

29 Dec. Nero, B. VI. 160. B. M. **1034.** G. LILY to STARKEY.

Has received two letters from him about the same time, and almost on the same subject. Since writing last, has been ill with fever, and his studies were interrupted. Has been reading the seven tragedies of Sophocles, five of Euripides, three comedies of Aristophanes, and other writings on moral discipline from Xenophon and Plutarch, without the aid of any teacher. Attends meanwhile to the teaching of Egnatius and Faustus in Greek. Profits also by Morison's acquaintance, who is one of our flock. Their patron has the same household and associates as when Starkey was here, except the French ambassador, who is returning to France. Priolus is very friendly with our master, and is now at Padua. Has sent on Starkey's letters to him, but has received none in return. Venice, 4 kal. Jan.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Londini. *Endd.:* Letters in Latten, written to divers private persons.

29 Dec. Vienna Archives. **1035.** CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS].

Received, on the 24th inst., his letters of 21 Nov. The ill will of the king of England to the Queen and Princess is cruel and horrible. It is impossible to believe that he would be so unnatural as to put them to death, considering his ties to them, their descent, their virtues and long sufferings. He probably intends by threats to make them swear to and approve his

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1035. CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS]—*cont.*

statutes. There are two reasons against their taking the oath:—One, that it would alienate and discourage the good people of England, and be a means for the King and his concubine gaining the good will of all. The other is, that the King would perhaps take it as a further reason for revenging himself on them for having so long refused, and would assume that their taking the oath was an acknowledgment of the fault of disobedience, and therefore deserving the same punishment. He would suppose that the oath was taken by the Emperor's advice. Chapuys must do what he can to avoid their taking the oath without letting them run an irremediable risk. Hopes to do something for them at the approaching interview with the Pope, from his Holiness's desire to chastise the King for his daily insults to him and the Holy See. Will wait also to see whether the enterprise for which his man was sent can be carried out. He must, however, advise them to take the oath rather than lose their lives, protesting that they do it from fear. It cannot then prejudice their rights. Protestation to this effect shall be made by their proctor at Rome. Chapuys must assure them that the Emperor will take care of their interests when at Rome. Naples, 29 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

30 Dec. **1036.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

On Monday last, the third day of Christmas, the King sent to ask me to come and visit him some day during these holidays, except the first day of the year, and that I should do him great pleasure. And it being arranged between me and the gentleman who came to call me that this day would be the most convenient, the King on Tuesday following sent to ask me to put it off till Sunday next. Yesterday, Wednesday, I received letters from the Queen's physician, stating that she had relapsed, and was worse than she was a month before, and that for the Queen's satisfaction and all her company I must obtain leave to go and visit her. I sent immediately to Court to solicit the said leave, and Cromwell said there would be no difficulty about it, but it was necessary that the King should first speak with me on matters of great importance, and I must not fail to come to Greenwich at 1 p.m., whither the King would come from Heltam. Although Cromwell made this reply several times to my messenger, and begged him particularly to report it to me, yet he this morning sent me his secretary to know my determination about it, that he might give notice to the King to be at Greenwich; Cromwell thus declaring the great desire the King and he had that I should not fail to be there. At the hour appointed I found on the bridge at Greenwich the sieur de Chennay waiting for me, to conduct me to the lists, where the King was waiting for me. He received me most courteously, embraced me still more cordially by the neck, and detained me some time in conversation before all the company on matters which I cannot recount at present, except that, among other things, he said that, hearing from Cromwell how I wished to visit the patient, he had anticipated the day appointed to me, as the matter of which he wished to speak to me was of such importance. It was that, trusting in the cordial expressions Likkerke and I had so long used to his ministers, he had always refused to let them listen to the French, who continually importuned him with great offers; but seeing no great hope for his own part, as your Majesty appeared to be dissembling matters for the time, "et apres donner la figue a tout le monde," and, on the other hand, as the French had redoubled their intrigues since the death of the duke of Milan, and made him such wonderful offers, he should be compelled to listen to them if he had not speedy and assured answer from your Majesty. Yet he doubted, considering the urgency of their suit, whether he could await the answer; nor was he so foolish as not to be on his guard against

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dissimulations which might be to his great disadvantage, shutting him out from the friendship both of your Majesty and France; but now was the season for him to see to his own interests (*quil feit ses affaires*), the French being enemies to your Majesty, who were only awaiting an opportunity of declaring themselves so, as the offers they made him were better assured than any made to him hitherto, for they promised him towns and territory; and as he was a plain-spoken prince and man of honor he wished to communicate them to me, both for his own honor and that I might provide a remedy by informing you with all diligence, telling me there could be no doubt of what he had informed me, and that he was not one of those who stirred up jealousies in order to make his own profit, stating one thing instead of another,—for he was an Englishman, and not a Frenchman or a Spaniard, to use such guile.

On beginning to reply, saying that I hoped to satisfy him fully touching the delay of your Majesty's answer, he wished me to come up with him to his room, from which he shut out everybody, and there I said to him that if there were no other reason, the great business your Majesty had during your expedition to Barbary was sufficient excuse for not having been able to answer him; for neither in this matter nor in any other, however important, had you made answer during that time (which he would not admit, saying he knew the contrary), and further that your Majesty had more cause to complain of the delay and dissimulation he had used in this matter than he, and that it was for him to make answer on the overtures which had been made to him on your behalf, but till now I had not been able to get from him or Cromwell any explicit reply; for every time Cromwell and I had spoken of it, he had been unable to reply to my representations, and said he would take time to consider about them; and at last, after much importunity, when I gave him to understand that his communications with me seemed only intended to put off time and create jealousy in the French, he said he had written to Wallop to make the said reply to your Majesty's ambassador, and, notwithstanding that that looked very much like a subterfuge to create further delay, I had not ceased to speak to Cromwell about it from time to time, who confined himself to general terms; and that I did not believe, whatever he said, that the king of France and he, being such virtuous princes, would treat anything against your Majesty to the ruin of Christendom, especially he who had no cause for it whatever, your Majesty having always been his friend, as he would, besides greatly offending God by breaking his oaths and promises, do great injury to himself and his kingdom, making war upon your Majesty without hope of any advantage; for he knew well that those who promised him the territory of others would like it better for themselves, as well as Guienne and Normandy; moreover he knew well what Cromwell had often told me, that the French to obtain Milan would renounce (*remerceroit* qu. *renonceroit?*) the friendship of all princes, even father and mother, and, as Cromwell said, even God himself. On this he suddenly said that he did not think your Majesty so ill advised as to grant Milan to the French, for it would be your complete destruction. I said that, even if the French conquered it, they would do all that your Majesty wished, and there would be no such danger of destruction, as had been seen previously, even when things were not so favorable everywhere for your Majesty as they are now, and when those of the French were much more prosperous. He answered that it would be a very different thing if they deceived themselves with the French (*quil y auroit trop grosse difference sil se fallioit avec les François*), and that the affairs of your Majesty were not so prosperous as it was pretended, for it was no great thing to have given chase to a pirate, especially with the aid of the Moorish king, who, with his men, had effected everything in the encounter with Barbarossa, as his ambassador had written

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1036. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to him. And on my remarking that it must be considered that Barbarossa was captain general of the most powerful prince in the world, and king of two kingdoms, and declaring further the little help the Moorish king got from his subjects, he was sorry for having begun upon the subject; and as to allying himself to the French, [I said], the nations were such as it was impossible to bring together, and in case of war it would be inestimable injury if his subjects could not trade in Flanders; in which case he said they would find means enough to export their goods.

I asked the King, *apropos* of some other things, what occasion he had to treat of war against your Majesty. He said, to secure himself and not allow you to grow so powerful, and that the French reproached him, saying his dissimulation was the reason why the Emperor was so haughty; moreover, that you had shown him the greatest ingratitude, procuring so many things against him at the desire of a woman, which had involved him in many troubles; and that your Majesty had by threats and force obtained a sentence against him, as the Pope himself had confessed. I replied that your Majesty, as a set-off to much prosperity, had this misfortune (*en recompence de pluseurs bonsheurs avoit cesluy mauvais*), that he complained of your Majesty because you recommended the righteous cause of the Queen alike for his own honor and for that of the Queen herself. Whereupon he replied to me as he had done before, that your Majesty had not acted so for the queen of Denmark your sister. To which I made the same reply as formerly, showing him what your Majesty had done for her daughters your nieces. And to all the rest I replied very particularly and, I think, pertinently, taking particular care not to be contentious or irritate him, considering the French intrigues, which I believe are hot, although the King tells me "que les Francois ne monstrent estre trop effrayez;" and the King only makes me such great cheer before the world to arouse the jealousy of the French ambassador, who was in Court yesterday by his desire.

After much conversation I asked the King what he wished your Majesty to do. He said finally he wished you would not only cease to favor these good ladies, but also get the sentence given in the Queen's favor revoked. I said there was no good reason for this, and even if your Majesty would do so it was not in your power; and since I had no express commission to discuss such matters, I could only inform your Majesty, and assure you that you would do all you could according to honor and conscience. The King, in the course of conversation, admitted that he believed the Pope solicited you to do all you could against him, and also that it was a ridiculous story that your Majesty had offered the king of France to conquer this realm for him. At last he said that he believed the Queen, whom he only called Madame, would not live long (*ne la feroit ycy longuement*), and that if she died you would have no cause to trouble yourself about the affairs of this kingdom, and might refrain from stirring in this matter (*et se pourra tenir par le bec des poursuites faictes en ce negoce*). I said the death of the Queen could do no possible good, and that in any event the sentence was necessary.

After I had taken leave of the King he recalled me by the duke of Suffolk to tell me news had just come that the Queen was *in extremis*, and that I should hardly find her alive; moreover, that this would take away all the difficulties between your Majesty and him. I think the danger cannot be so great, because the physician did not represent the case to me as so urgent; nevertheless I took horse at once. I asked leave that the Princess might see the Queen her mother,—which he at first refused, and on my making some remonstrance he said he would take advice on the subject. The Princess had advised me to make this request. London, 30 Dec. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 6.

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1037. PHILIP GRENACRE, Apothecary, to MONTESSE.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 117. B. M.

The Queen is very ill, as the doctor will have written. She gets worse every hour. These two days and nights she has been able to take nothing, either to eat or to drink, that would remain in her stomach, and she has not slept more than an hour and a half for the pain in her stomach. Begs him to tell the ambassador to come as quickly as possible, for she has lost all her strength.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Seigneur Montesse maistre dostell de Mons. lambaxadeur de l'Empereur. *Endd.:* Copies.

30 Dec.

1038. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 183. B. M.

Has received their letters of the 15th. Is glad that, in consequence of their politic handling, the French court, notwithstanding their seeming niceness and daintiness, pretending to be in no necessity, and throw it upon England, have acknowledged their danger, should they make war alone or agree with the Emperor, who is like to be monarch of Christendom. When it is too late they acknowledge it, but not with such frankness as becomes his friends. The King will deal with them in a plain, frank, and friendly fashion, "as a prince of such honor, wisdom, and experience as will attempt nothing headily without convenient consultation, consideration, and debatement of every part of our enterprise before." They shall remonstrate with the French for their conduct to all men, and the King especially, as giving occasion to their friends to stay their friendship or forsake them. It is strange how they dissemble and counterfeit, and when they might have had the King in their utmost danger they have preferred to waste their time and deceive their friends. Two years since, Norfolk and his colleagues were sent to Montpellier to negociate for the interests of the two crowns; immediately after Winchester to Marseilles for performance of their promises. After the Admiral had been in England, Norfolk was again sent to Calais; then, at their own procurement, Winchester and Wallop were sent to conclude upon the overtures made by the mouth of the bailly of Troyes. All which they have passed over, saying they have no need of war unless for Henry's sake, who neither needs nor desires it; giving it out to the world that England was in such extremity it could not preserve itself without war, nor enter it without their aid. They had an excellent opportunity when the Emperor was in Africa; now he has peaceable possession of Italy and Germany united, and yet France dissembles. Still the King will not allow these things to interfere with his friendship, but will assist Francis if he will let him see "the bottom of his stomach." Chargeable as the war is, the King considers it less than his honor, but requires them frankly to explain their purposes. They shall say, if it be required that the bishop of Rome be reckoned among their friends, that the King cannot believe, as this Bishop is in so much danger, and likely to be compelled to acknowledge himself the Emperor's vassal, he will be of any importance.

2. Henry cannot be expected to join with one who has excommunicated him, and attempted all the mischief that he, his 'postles and beaupères, could devise; or else the Pope must dissemble as long as theirs was the better part, and when the contrary appeared, "start straight after the fashion of his predecessors, turning his tippet, and, doing his worst against us, alleging some forged lie for his excuse to the Emperor; which, if he should do, as we in that case look for none other at his hands, he should not a whit degenerate from the holiness of that See, which, with devices, inventions, fables, lies, and serving of the time, hath deceived all men." Can in no wise join with one who has so cankardly studied to procure displeasure against the King, and expressed against Henry, who is their assured friend, so vehemently, "his wretched and cankered malice, as now at the last he hath gone so near them

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1038. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP—*cont.*

in two points contained in his sentence devised to be given against us that they say they cannot suffer ne endure them; the one for the gift of the land *in prædam*, the other for the excommunication of them that have to do with us." The King will not have them to be means to change these points, or put them out of the sentence otherwise than they will of themselves. If the Emperor, the bishop of Rome, and all their adherents were to combine against England, the King is so prepared as he need not fear their malice, provided he do not waste himself in foreign enterprises. In case they will come to any conclusion, they shall say that, seeing it was supposed that 2,000,000 would suffice for this enterprise, the King is content to advance a fourth part, which is more than anybody else would do, especially as he takes nothing by the war. They should, however, in making these propositions, rather "seem to shout at a high prick when ye speak of it." If they refuse to leave the bishop of Rome as being their friend, the ambassadors shall urge that this is contrary to his old fashion, However, they shall say, as of themselves, that when Francis was in captivity the King stood upon no such respects. If they still stick to this point, the ambassadors shall say that they will report and wait instructions from England. Eltham, the penult day of December. *Signed.*

Pp. 15. *Add. and endd. in Wriothesley's hand.*

30 Dec. **1039.** CROMWELL to GARDINER.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 114. B. M.

The King so highly approves of his service, "that ye shall assuredly, what end soever your business there shall take, return to his Highness as heartily welcome and in as great reputation as you could yourself desire." Is glad of it. The Dowager is in great danger, as he will perceive by a letter sent from the Emperor's ambassador. Has taken order for his money with Peter Lark. The Rolls, 30 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1., *in Wriothesley's hand. Add.:* My lord of Winchester, &c.

Ibid., f. 116. 2. Latin translation of the above in a modern hand.
P. 1.

30 Dec. **1040.** LADY MARY WYLLUGHBY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

When I sent my servant to you he brought me word that you were in such importunate business that you could not despatch me or any other body. But now I must put you to pain, for I heard that my mistress is very sore sick again. I pray you remember me, for you promised to labor with the King to get me licence to go to her before God send for her, as there is no other likelihood. Unless the King will let me have a letter to show the officers of my mistress's house, my licence will be of no effect. No one can help me so well as yourself. Barbican, 30 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Dec. **1041.** WILLIAM ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Pardon me and your servant Geo. Carleton, whom I have detained two days in consequence of "the disease of Goddes Sonde." I beg you will license him to come again to me till I see how God will work with me. I will send for some of your ale, which did me great pleasure, I right heartily thank you. Hendon, 30 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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[30 Dec.] **1042.** ROB. HOGEN to RIC. SOUTHWELL.

R. O.

The Wednesday before St. Thomas's Day before Christmas, Sir Thos. Rusch and I were at Master Jeny's, when Jeny offered certain sureties to Sir Thos. and Humfrey Wingfield for the payment of 1,000*l.* for Smith's land, which Sir Thos. refused; for the land that Smith bought of Jeny is "vooyd" to be 40*l.* a year freehold. Gives further particulars of these proceedings. If Master Secretary might have it for 400*l.* then the bargain would be somewhat reasonable, for Smith paid 800*l.* for the purchase.

Advises him not to give more. He had better send some of his servants te view it.

Master Sturgese has advertised you of the timber felled in the woods of my lord of Norwich before his death. Thursday in Christmas week.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

30 Dec. **1043.** JAMES V. to [HENRY VIII.]

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 48. B. M.

Is glad to hear of Henry's good mind in furthering his marriage, and thanks him for his advice to Sir Thos. Erskyn and Robt. abbot of Kinloss, bearers of these presents. Asks him to continue his assistance. Will not fail to keep semblable correspondence of entire favor and kindness in all things tending to the honor and weal of Henry and his subjects, to which he is bound by the natural bond of love and the late league of amity. Desires credence for Erskyn and the abbot. Stirling Castle, penult. day of Dec. 23 Jac. V.

Copy. Another copy at f. 196 *b.*

30 Dec. **1044.** JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.

R. MS. 18 B. VI. 21 b. B. M.

Understands from Thos. Ersking, his secretary, who has just returned from France, and from the letters of his ambassadors, the cause of the delay in the treaty for his marriage. Informs him by the secretary of his intentions, which he has so moderated that Francis will see that he does not value what is usually dear to men. Desires credence for his ambassadors. Stirling, 30 Dec. 1535.

Lat., copy. Other copies at ff. 48 *b. and* 197, *the former imperfect.*

30 Dec. **1045.** JAMES V. to the GREAT MASTER OF FRANCE [MONTMORENCY].

R. MS. 18 B. VI. 21 b. B. M.

Thanks him for his good offices in all matters, of which he has heard from his ambassadors. Stirling, 30 Dec. 1535.

Lat., copy, p. 1. *Another copy at f.* 197.

30 Dec. **1046.** JAMES V. to [ALBANY].

R. MS. 18 B. VI. 21 b. B. M.

"Dearest and best beloved cousin." Understands by his secretary and the abbot of Kinloss the cause of delay in his marriage, and [Albany's] good mind for the hasty ending of the same. Thanks him, and prays him to continue. His ambassadors are instructed about [Albany's] particular desires. Stirling, 30 Dec. 1535.

Copy. Another copy at f. 197 *b.*

1047. JAMES V. to CHARLES V.

R. MS. 18 B. VI. 21 b. B. M.

Writes in behalf of Quintingern Tennand, James Makgill, and Alexander Lamb, merchants, whose ship was taken near Onodegala by John Martinus about two years ago.

Lat., p. 1., *copy. Another copy at f.* 197 *b.*

1535.

30 Dec. **1048.** [James V.] to Lord Lisle.

R. MS. 18 B. vi. 48 b. B. M.

Thanks him for the humanity and good treatment he shows to his servants and subjects, of which he has been informed by divers, and specially by the abbot of Kinloss, for whom he desires credence. Stirling Castle, 30 Dec. 23 [Jas. V.].

Copy, p. 1. *Add. Another copy at f.* 196 *b.*

31 Dec. **1049.** [James V. to Henry VIII.]

R. MS. 18 B. vi. 46. B. M.

Sends to him Jas. Lindsay, his master falconer, with six falcons "unlawbourit" of this year, from Orkney and Shetland. Falkland, 31 Dec. 23 Jas. V.

Copy, p. 1. *Another copy at f.* 195.

31 Dec. **1050.** Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. i. 451.

Received his letters between 7 and 8 o'clock p.m., stating that the King hears from the Imperial ambassador that the Princess Dowager is in great danger of life. Had written to Cromwell before receiving his letter. Trusts it is apparent in what great trust Master Chamberlain and he are, both with her and such as be about her, that the ambassador should have knowledge before them who daily continue in the house. Sent as soon as he was made privy to it. The doctor's report is "non multum pejus quam erat, neque longe melius." She continues in pain in her stomach, and can take little rest. Considering her weakness, she cannot long continue, if the sickness remains. The doctor moved her to take other advice, but she answered that she would in no wise have any other physician, but only commit herself to the pleasure of God. Will send further news with all speed. Kymbaltun, 31 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Rec. 1 Jan.

31 Dec. **1051.** Gerald Aylmer and John Alen, Master of the Rolls, to Cromwell.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 90. St. P. ii. 295.

Have for the most part been together since the coming of the army to Ireland. Irishmen were never in greater fear than now. The King's sessions have been kept in five shires more than usual. Eighteen thieves have been hanged in Kildare, so that "the pore erthtillers" peaceably occupy the earth, and do not fear to complain. Aylmer has received, by the Master of the Rolls, Cromwell's letter, desiring him to continue his old amity with Mr. Treasurer. Deny the report that they have been unfriendly toward him, and attribute it to Mr. Agarde, who has caused the Treasurer to be displeased with them. Beg Cromwell not to believe unfavorable reports of them, which the Lord Deputy from his old displeasure will continue. Ask him also to write to the Treasurer, that he may disregard such light reports. Have written to Agard on the subject. Kilkenny, 31 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

1052. Ossory and others to [Cromwell].

R. O. St. P. ii. 300.

Deny the report that Ailmer and Alen do not bear good will to the Treasurer of the Wars, and that Alen tried to remove him from his office of under-treasurer.

Signed: P. Oss'—James Butler—Gerald Aylmer, justice—Leonard Gray—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles.

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1053. GERALD AYLMER, Justice, and JOHN ALEN, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ask him to be good master to Ric. Savage, who was robbed during the rebellion, and to John Garett, whom the army despoiled in Lambay.

Sent Cromwell a minute, and if it is stamped and his hand to it, it will be sufficient. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1054. EDWARD BECK, of Manchester, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thank God you have preserved this land. It would never have come to such reformation but for you. You could not have done a better act in slaying "infeedylles" than the bringing of this land from such misery into obedience to law and justice, for the country is in good peace and quiet, and in greater fear of justice than it has been these 40 years. Let not the King be hasty in giving such lands and profits as fall to him daily here, except to such as will inhabit there, and cause other Englishmen to dwell here. The execution done upon traitors has done much good. They knew not before what punishment belonged to treason. Let no man come into this country who may give comfort to any Geraldine, for they have been always the "leossers" of this poor land, and I think if my lady of Kildare came she could do no good. Mr. Brabzon takes much labour upon him daily to the King's advantage, more than all the others here, so that he is sore overcharged. I beg your acceptance of a token sent by this bearer,—a roll of white Irish blankets, with a blue Galway mantle and a firkin of *aqua vitæ*. At Drodathe.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

[Dec.] **1055.** SEBASTIAN PINTO to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends a New Year's present. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Recd. 1 Jan.

1056. HENRY VIII. to the CLERGY OF IRELAND.

Lamb. 611, f. 28. Thanking them for a contribution of a twentieth part of the yearly rent of all their promotions in consideration of his charges in resisting the Geraldines.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* "Anno1535."

[Dec.] **1057.** [LORD LISLE to CROMWELL ?]

R. O. On Christmas Day last, a day on which the Council and retinue here wait on the King's deputy, all, except Sir. Robt. Wingfield and Sir R. Whettehyll, waited at my house. St. George's priest gave me warning that the hour was come for me to go to church, and the choir waited for me; on which I went to church, and waited over a quarter of an hour, yet the Mayor did not appear. I then commanded the curate to go in procession; and after it was past, the Mayor and his aldermen came in, much grieved that I had not waited for him. I answered that he ought rather to have waited for me. Sir Robt. Wingfield replied, that the Mayor was chief justice here and the King's lieutenant, and I but the King's deputy. I said the King himself had made me his deputy here without any superior, and I would keep it till his pleasure was known; for on Twelfth Day I and the Council will go and my fellows of the retinue together, and I had sooner beg my bread for one year than wait for the Mayor,—an example never seen before. I have entertained the Mayor more than it has become me, but Sir Robt. Wingfield will not forget his malice for the drowning of the

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1057. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell?]—*cont.*

marsh. He threatened this Christmas to bring an action against me and the porter for it. I answered, he that commanded me should save me harmless, and said I wondered he would sit with the Mayor and leave me and the King's council chamber. He replied, that he was sworn to the Mayor and burgesses. I said, for your first oath I am sure you have a dispensation; and so I departed. I beg to know your pleasure.

Draft in Lisle's hand, p. 1. *Begins:* Right Honorable.

1058. [Lord Lisle] to ————.

R. O. On the same subject, and very much to the same effect, though differently worded, and sometimes with greater fullness, as in the following sentence:—"So I went to church, and there had the keys, the priests being all in a readiness, and so tarried a quarter of an hour and the Mayor came not." Refers to a dispute in Sir Gilbert Talbot's days, when the deputy went with the retinue before the Mayor and aldermen.

Draft, pp. 2.

[Dec.] **1059.** The Curate of Harwich.

R. O. "Artickells ayenst Sir Thomas Corthop, curate of Harwiche, in the yere of o^r^ Lord Jh'u Christ m^l^. v^c^. xxxv."

1. That he had read the general sentence instead of the King's letters, contrary to the King's orders. 2. That he had commanded the parish clerk to be sworn unto him. 3. That he had called Edmond More, groom of the King's Chamber, and divers others "knavys and chorles." 4. That he "had left the name of the Pope and other titles of his glory and "advancement unrased out of the books within the church of Harwich." 5. That he had asserted he would keep from preaching there, in despite of the Bishop and the King, one Sir Christopher Lambhethe, admitted by the former. 6. That he had said "these new learned fellows did teach the people neither to fast, pray, nor to do almous deeds." 7. That in a sermon preached at Bethelem without Bisshoppegate, London, he had said "that these new preachers now-a-days that doth preach their iii. sermons in "a day have made and brought in such divisions and seditions among us as "never was seen in this realm, for the devil reigneth over us now." 8. That he had said, August 18th, that a commission had come from the King, commanding every curate to preach after the old custom. 9. That he had expressed a hope that they should preach as they had done. 10. That he had called Dr. Barnes "false knave and heretic." 11. That he had pulled down the King's letters from the pulpit, "whereof most customall other letters hath been set to abide quietly, as the bishop of Rome's letters," and set them on the church door. 12. That he said the bishop of London told him it was not contrary to the Act of Parliament to preach purgatory. 13. That he had said "Our Saviour Christ could do no miracles in some places." 14. And that the people believe new-fangled fellows, and not the captains of the church. 15. That he had preached Antichrist, and had not showed who Antichrist was. 16. That when the young men of the parish entered the church, Dec. 26, to chose them a Lord of Misrule with minstrels to solace the parish and bring youths from cards and diceing, the said priest had taken the pipe out of the minstrel's hand, and struck him on the head with it, and did next day preach a sermon that the children of Israel came dancing and piping before their idols. 17. For falsely accusing his parishioners of hunting and bowling, and not coming to church.

Witnesses. (1) Of things done at Harwich:—Thomas Bacon of London, salter, John Bird, Thomas Broke, James Bonham, fishmonger, of London, Henry Borman, Master Browne of Lyme, Roger Coper, Richard Cowper,

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Marmaduke Elwand, Henry Fissher, John Hamont, constable, Morice Harvy, John Hauken, John Jakson, Philip Jestlyn of London, John Keche of London, John Lambart, Sir Christopher Lambhith, priest, Sir John Lege, priest, Robert Leg, Thomas Marven, Robert Mott, Robert Petman, William Poynter, Thomas Regeley, Thomas Rychemont of Harwiche, John Sake, constable, Adam Sampson, Jeffery Smyth, William Wallys of Bentley, Rauff Wilson, John Woodward. (2) Of the sermon preached at London :— Nicholas Assheton, draper, William Carkk, scrivener, Thomas Dady, draper, George Eliot of London, mercer, Thomas Hewet, draper, William Lacy, clothworker, John Meryfeld, upholsterer, John Perkyns, servant to our Sovereign Lord the King, George Sworland, upholsterer.

Pp. 10. *Endd.* : "Articles against Sir Thomas Gorthopp, curet of Harwich."

1060. Sewall and Reve.

R. O. Articles alleged on the part of John Sewall against Roger Reve.

That on the death of Wm. Wyborowe, Reve commanded Sewall and his wife to withstand Robt. Peyne and Roger Barbour if they came to their house, for he was Wyborowe's executor, and the others had forged a will. About 26 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII., Reve took away from Sewall's house a coffer with plate and money, and from their shop three books of debts owing to Wyborowe, among which were 34*l.* due to the executor, by the abbot of Bury, Reve's brother.* On 28 Dec. he came to Sewall's house, and broke up all the chests, coffers, &c. Afterwards, when Sewall was in London, Reve took away Wyborowe's goods to the value of 160*l.*

Large paper, p. 1.

1061. Bernard Bernard and Pierre Tilly to Cromwell.

R. O. Are two poor Breton merchants, and a year ago made suit for redress for a piracy, which was proved by informations given to Cromwell at Winchester by the French ambassador, by others sent him from Wales, and by the proceedings before the Commissioners deputed by the Privy Council.

According to the last treaties between England and France, persons who have been plundered are not bound to stay more than three months in the country without obtaining redress. Beg for a settlement that they may return to their homes on the borders of Brittany to protect them during the war between the French king and the Emperor.

Fr., p. 1. *Headed:* A Mons. le Secretaire et Conseiller du Conseil prive du Roy. *Endd.*

1062. ——— to Cromwell.

R. O. Is emboldened to write by the kind reception given to him by Cromwell in England. Cromwell promised, last October twelvemonth, to obtain for him redress for depredations, which promise he renewed to the Viconte de Dieppe, now captain of the said town, who was in company of the French admiral in the month of November following. Is unable to return as Cromwell desired, being occupied with the affairs of his master the king of France. Nevertheless, blames his negligence in not having written sooner. Sends a present of a dozen "bastons de Bresil," ornamented and gilt, having the devices and arms of the King. Hopes to visit him in the spring.

Fr., hol., p. 1.

* John Melford *alias* Reeve was abbot of Bury from 1513 to 1539.

1535.

1063. Grants in December 1535.

Dec.

Grants.

1. David ap Guttyn, clk. Presentation to the vicarage of Llanselyn, St. Asaph's dioc., void by death. Westm., 4 Dec.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

2. Sir Oswald Massingberd, brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to pass out of the realm, with one servant and one horse, baggage, &c., to serve the duties of his religion. *Del.* Westm., 8 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

3. Adryan Skell, of Collome or Colhom, in the marches of Calais. Pardon, for having, in an altercation outside the Widow Bytebor's place, killed John Ansley, as appears by an inquisition taken at St. Peter's, Calais, on the 15 July 27 Hen. VIII., before Thos. Scryven, alderman, deputy to Sir Rob. Wyngfelde, mayor and coroner of Calais, upon the oaths of Joice Brenyngham, Ric. Lendall, Will. Rutter, Cornelis la Bare, Will. Mawer, Balthasar de Wasser, Thos. Porter, Lukye Hool, Will. Dodde, Michell Yo[ng], John Brykett, Hugh Thorne, Adryan Ghers, John Van Dam, Davy Chamberleyn, and Giles Hanornyt. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Sir Ambrose Cave, brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to leave the realm, with three servants and four horses, to serve the duties of his religion. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

5. Charles duke of Suffolk. Pardon to him and to Thos. Stanley lord Mountegle, Sir Edw. Grey lord Powes, Sir Anth. Wyngfeld, Sir Thos. Wentworth, Sir John Shelton, and Ric. Cavendisshe; with release of all debts due to the King by the Duke alone or jointly before 19 July 27 Hen. VIII.; and of all debts due to the King by the Duke on account of the King's sister, Mary, late queen of France, deceased wife of the said Duke, or on account of Anth. Kavelare, Leonard Friscobal or Thos. Stanley lord Mountegle. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

6. Charles duke of Suffolk. Grant of the manors of Burwell, Multon *alias* Mukton *alias* Mabton, Althorp, Calceby, Anderby *alias* Aynderby, Huttoft, Sutton, Hanganby, Thursthorp *alias* Thansthorp, Thedilthorp, Mabthorp *alias* Malbethorp, Longleford *alias* Longe Ludford, and Sletheby, Linc., and 100 messuages, 50 a. of land, 100 a. of meadow, 500 a. of pasture, 100 a. of wood, 500 a. of furze and heath, and 40*l.* rent in Burwell, Makton *alias* Monketon, Althorp, Calceby, Huttoft, Geyton, Henyngby, Thursthorp, Thedilthorp, Malbthorp, Claxby, Sletheby, Lancton, Oxcombye, Felletby, and Claxthorp, Linc., with advowsons, &c., all which belonged to Hen. earl of Northumberland and Sir Will. Percy, uncle of the said earl, by whom they were demised to the King and his heirs by a charter dated 9 Mar. 26 Hen. VIII. and by fine, Trin., 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

7. Charles duke of Suffolk. Grant of the manors of Desnynge *alias* Desenynge Shardelowes in Cavenham, Cresseners, Talmages *alias* Talmyties and Paschelowes, Suff., with all advowsons, &c. thereto belonging; on surrender of patent 4 July 15 Hen. VIII. granting the same in tail male to the said Duke and Mary his wife, the King's sister and Queen Dowager of the French, now deceased. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

8. Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household. To be steward of the honor, manor, or lordship of Petworth, Sussex, master of the hunt of deer in the parks there; and keeper of the great and little parks there; with the herbage and pannage thereof; and keeper of the park called "le Warren" or "the Conyngre" in the honor, manor, or lordship; with certain stated annual and other usual fees in said offices. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

9. Denizations.

John Constans, clk., a native of the dominions of the king of the French. Westm., 10 Dec.

John Wood, tailor, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 10 Dec.

Will. Pelletier, a native of the dominions of the king of the French. Westm., 10 Dec. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

10. Ric. Clom, *alias* Clonn, Clune, &c., of Bristol, draper. Protection, going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantaganet Viscount Lisle, deputy general of Calais. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. P.S. Writ. (*Signed* "Arthur Lyssle.")

11. Hen. Norres. To be constable of Beawmerres castle and captain of the town of Beawmerres, N. Wales, lately held by Sir Roland Viellevile, deceased; with fees of 40 marks a year out of the issues of the principality of North Wales, as enjoyed by the said Sir Roland, or Roland Bulkeley. Also annuity of 500 marks to the said Henry. *Del.* Westm., 13 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

12. Thos. Bradshawe, perpetual vicar of Goddishill, Isle of Wight. Licence to absent himself from his benefice, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

13. Lord Thos. Howard. Licence to export 300 tuns of beer. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

14. John Crosse, of Yateley, Hants, yeoman. Pardon, for having, along with Will.

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Dec.

GRANTS.

Cacheman of Chichester, Sussex, yeoman, assaulted Geo. Philkys at Whitchurch, Hants, in the highway there called Polleshith, and robbed him of a horse, a gown, and other articles. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. S.B.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

15. Simon Heynes, clk. To have the prebend and canonry in the collegiate church of St. Mary and St. George in Windsor Castle, *vice* Master Rob. Shurton, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 21 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. S.B. —*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

16. Ric. Kyffyn. clk. Presentation to the rectory of Llanymoniche, St. Asaphs dioc., void by the death of John Kyffyn, last incumbent, and at the King's disposal by the voidance of the see of St. Asaph. *Del.* Westm., 26 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. S.B. —*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

17. Nic. Heth, monk. Custody of the Cluniac priory of Lenton, Notts, and to be prior thereof, *vice* John Annsley, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 27 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. S.B. —*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

1064. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O.

A discourse on the Royal Supremacy, inculcating the "doctrine of obedience of Christian people to their King and High Power" under all circumstances whatever. In the course of the argument occurs the following passage:—"Therefore if any religious father say that he hath revelation now from God by his angel that it is leeful for subjects in case to move war against their King, God's high minister, resisting violently, it is the duty, I say, of . . . . . men to inquire of this new doctor whether the angel which appeared unto him left (?) subject to their liberty, or else commanded them as they wol[d p]lease God, enherit the joys of Heaven and avoid the . . . ." * * *

Pp. 25. *Very mutilated, so that the true order of the leaves is uncertain.*

1065. ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O.

Suggestions for bringing the clergy more completely under the authority of the King and Parliament. The writer proposes that out the tenths, first-fruits, and suppressed lands some notable charitable outward work should be done "to avoid the accusation of covetise," and that some houses of religion be converted to parish churches. Thinks it dangerous that the bishops should still collect the tenths, as they count it in conscience the clergy's money, and might help to bring in the bishop of Rome again. Advises that whatever jurisdiction be left to the clergy it extend no further than to the end of the next Parliament.

Begins: "If such ceremonyes as shalbe thought necessarye to contynue were auctorysyd by parlyamente to contynue."

Ends: "That the collection for the helpynge of vacabounds and impotente persons end at certeyn yeres, and the boxes for almes of the people towarde the relyeff of pore men to contynue for ever."

Pp. 3.

1066. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O.

A paper entitled "The traytorowse communycacyon of Ric. Boorde, Doctor of Divynite, late abyding in Sowthesexe, and now frayeng (*fearing*) of lyklyhod attachement, ys departed his cowntre." Addressed to "Your Mastership" [Cromwell].

The writer accuses Dr. Boord of having said "he wuld rather be toren with wyeld horsses then to assent or consent to the dyminisshinge of any one iote of the bisshopp of Rome his aucthorite of old tyme and all wayes holden and kept in this realme;" and also of attempting to induce Dr. Senocke, a monk of Lewce abbey, to forsake his allegiance, and leave the realm, as

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1066. The Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

he himself would do if any oath were required of him. He ends by saying, "Of piete your poor orator, now destitute of a levyng, humble desirythe of your hyghnesse to healpe hym to one or other. I dare saye he is not hathe more nede nor that wuld with more gladnesse do that shuld be your pleasure. And where the now beinge prior of Christischurche in Canterbury dispendynge five thousande marcks by yere hathe taken my poor stypende wrongfully from me, not findinge with the hugye above written summe one scolare at studye, defrawdynge me thereof for thonlie settinge asied of my masking wede an ypochryts vysarde and pharisaycall garment: most prudent councelar to our soverayen, juge this matter as your christen hert moveth you."

P. 1.

1067. The Royal Supremacy.

Harl. MS. 283, f. 127. B. M.

Petition to the King, showing that the writer, in order to set forth the King's supremacy, made images of the bishop of Rome and his adherents in snow, to which about 4,000 people resorted. The priests being offended, threatened him, broke open his doors at night, and unjustly accused him to the Bishop. Gives an account of an altercation he had with the Bishop's chancellor, who accused him of heresy, and bade the mayor put him in prison.

P. 1. *Imperfect.*

1068. Melancthon to Henry VIII.

Corpus Reform. xxi. 333.

Dedication of *Loci Communes*, in the course of which he commends Henry's love of philosophy, especially astronomy, his just rule, his zeal for religion, and toleration of good men seeking for a purer doctrine. Although fanatics ought to be coerced there is no worse parricide than to kill the members of Christ and lacerate the true Church. Anno 1535.*

Lat. Incip.: Cum in docendo magnopere prosit.

1069. Abolition of Papal Authority.

Strype's Cranmer, ii. p. 778.

Draft royal letters abrogating all decrees and institutes resting on Papal authority, in place of which the King issues laws which he orders to be observed in courts of law and taught in the schools.

Lat. Headed: A letter prepared for the King to sign to ratify certain ecclesiastical laws.

1070. Valuation of Benefices.

R. O. Valor Eccles. vi. vi.

Valor of the possessions of the monastery of St. Swithin's, Winchester, made by Henry Broke, prior, in accordance with the statute of 26 Hen. VIII.

Lat.

Cleop. E. iv. 289. B. M.

2. Valor of the bishopric of Winchester and monastery of St. Swithin, viz. in the deaneries of Winchester, Andevor, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Souborne, Fordingbridge, Southampton, Dorkyngisforde, and the I. of Wight. Total in Hampshire, 13,576*l.* 3*s.* 2¾*d.* The tenth, 1,357*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

* This dedication must have been published in the spring of the year. It was somewhat altered for another edition of the *Loci Communes* in 1536, and in its second form is printed in Book III., No. 6 of Melancthon's letters, beginning "Ut hic commentarius."

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Cleop. E. iv. 306. B. M.

3. "Articles wherein the Commissioners have not showed such favor to the parties in their allowances as they pretended before them due by the Act of Parliament in that behalf," viz. that they had allowed no deduction for the priest of chapels attached to particular benefices, nor for chantries which brought the incumbent no profit. As the Act makes no mention of alms, allowance should be made for the finding of the children in the New College by Winchester. The Commissioners justify their own conduct in these things, but promise "to make relation of their suit, to be remedied by mercy if it shall be so thought convenient."

Pp. 2.

Cleop. E. iv. 309.

4. Omissions and errors in the returns of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the diocese of York.

1. The archdeacon of Richmond is left out. The Commissioners certified to "your Mastership," at the sending up of the books, that he, trusting to have release because he had lost so much by the Acts of Parliament, made answer by his official here that Master Archdeacon would put in the value of his archdeaconry to "your Mastership;" and so I suppose it was left out and omitted. 2. The prebends of Warthill and Gryndall in the church of York have portions out of the church of Axminster, Exeter diocese. The prebendaries did not appear, nor put in the values of the prebends. Warthill is entirely left out, and Gryndall is put in only for the portion in this diocese. 3. The prebend of Wetwang is left out. Rudby parsonage, which is appropriate to the King's new college at Oxford, is charged here; therefore it may, peradventure, be that the said prebend is charged neither with the college nor here. 4. The sub-chanter of the canons in the church of York is left out. 5. The archdeacon of Nottingham is twice charged. 6. Rothewell parsonage is appropriate to St. Oswald's monastery, and answered for with the said house, and so twice charged. 7. Rothewell vicarage is left out. 8. Guysley parsonage is left out. 9. A chantry at St. Michael's altar in the church of York is left out, and other chantries put in with wrong additions. 10. Names are put wrong, as Westrongton for Westottrington, and Byrtley for Byrtby. 11. There is no such vicarage as Thorneton in Pykeryng Lithe. 12. The parsonage of Thorneton is left out. 13. Sums are confounded one in another; for instance 17*l.* 2*s.* 10¼*d.*, is put upon the church of Beverley, and no division made what the "provestre" and what the "commyn" should pay. 14. The sacristan or treasurer of Beverley is left out. 15. The seven parsons in the same church be put "Rectores ad altare S. N. in ecclesia Beverlac'," where they should be named parsons in the said church of Beverley. 16. There is no vicarage of St. Michael called Holme church in Beverley, but there is one of St. Nicholas. 17. There is no hospital of St. Michael in Beverley, but there is one of St. Nicholas. 18. The vicarage of Lekenfeld is left out. 19. The parsonage of Scorebrogh is left out. 20. There is no hospital of the Trinities besides Nunburneham, but there is one besides Hull of the same name which is left out. 21. The vicarage of Bishopburton is left out. 22. There is no parsonage of Levesbrogh, but there is of Londesbrogh. 23. One of the 16 vicars choral in Southwell is left out. 24. The church of Horton in Craven is appropriate to the nuns of Clementhorpe beside York, and the parish priest is removeable at the pleasure of the prioress. 25. The hospital of St. Leonard beside Newark is left out. 26. The three prebendaries in the church of Osmunderley are left out. 27. The chantry in Malton castle is left out. 28. The chantry at Yarome is left out.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* To, &c., Master Thos. Cromwell, secretary. *Endd.*

R. MS. 7 C. xvi. 134. B. M.

5. Account of the value of the lordship of Southwell, parcel of the archbishopric of York.

Temporal possessions, 156*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Spiritualties, 48*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Total 205*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* This sum is parcel of the Bishop's own living. The woods in the lordship are worth 500*l.* There is a goodly mansion house of the Bishop's, of timber and stone, adjoining the collegiate church, in good repair. The Bishop has many liberties in Shirwod forest. Many great men of the country hold their lands of the lordship. Fallow deer in three

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1070. Valuation of Benefices—*cont.*

parks; one five miles in compass, the others a mile and a half each. No part of the demesnes is let by lease, except one mill and one close. There belong to the collegiate church 16 prebends, in the Archbishop's gift, worth 333*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* a year; 16 vicars at the gift of the prebendaries, 115*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 13 chantries of foundations and patronages, worth 80*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

The gift of the vicarage of Kennalton, worth 20*l.* The archdeaconry of Nottingham, belonging to the cathedral church [of York], of the gift of the said Archbishop, worth 61*l.* 10*d.*

Pp. 3.

1071. Ecclesiastical Causes.

R. O. "Memorandum with my Master."

1. To show him the commission, warning him not to deliver it at the instance of anyone but my lord of Canterbury himself. 2. If he would grant this commission to gratify Mr. Gwent, to show him that he might do so if he would license him to finish the causes now in my lord of Canterbury's courts in the King's name and as his commissioner. "And for all other causes ecclesiastical to make a commission in the King's name to the said Mr. Gwent and three or four other" to hear and discuss them by the King's authority, and to prove all testaments, especially of those who have goods above 500*l.* "For I cannot see how these money matters touching the probations of testaments and testamentary causes came to their handling but as they came by many other things, by encroaching and usurpation; for by the law, civil and imperial constitutions, the probation of testaments appertained to the prince. And as for the substitution of tithes the matter of itself is temporal that the strife is for; and I would also think ecclesiastical men to be most unmeet of all other to have the handling of that thing, for they cannot pronounce any sentence against an ecclesiastical person in that behalf but it shall somewhat redound to their own damage that giveth the sentence." As for causes of defamation and perjury "they be but brabling, and only stuff to get money for the advocates and proctors." Causes of matrimony and divorce (as these depend on Scripture), and probations of small testaments and institutions, to save expense to the King's subjects, should be committed to every bishop, "and not that but of the King's benevolence and grant during his pleasure only."

For the expedition of the matters that pass through my master's office, which are now very chargeable, I think he should "appoint by special allowance one large room about him wheresoever he goeth, for the King's books and register, where I and my servants may be writing and speeding of such things as should pass by the same office," and be continually at his call. It is also very necessary that there should be one man, learned in the civil law and experienced in making instruments, to keep the seal, and to determine whether the writings drawn by the register or his clerks be for the King's honor and should pass his seal.

Also as nothing should pass under the prince's seal, but "the beauty of the writing and majesty of the sentences should declare the same to proceed from a prince;" and also, to avoid forgeries, every writing should be first perused and signed by the register and afterwards by the doctor, and lastly (in matters of weight) by my master.

Hol., pp. 2.

1072. Church Endowments.

Cleop. B. iv. 172. B. M. A paper advocating the confiscation of the superfluous revenues of the Church by the King, to be employed in rebuilding towns and villages, making highways, and turning unprofitable parks to tillage. The writer

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anticipates the speedy conversion of the Mahometans, and wishes the Church to be reformed at once, lest, through the abuses among Christian men, they should be brought, after their conversion, to greater damnation than they should have been before. He refers to a little writing beginning thus, "Consurget furor contra simplicem," which, though not of authority, he supposes to be true. He interprets a passage therein,—"Filium inclitæ matris feliciter sublimabitur et in manibus ejus potestas et gloria. In utraque insula fiet pax diebus ipsius et orrea glebæ implebuntur,"—as referring to Henry VIII., his mother, and the islands of England and Ireland.

Pp. 3. *The handwriting is like that of an aged man. Endd.:* Quod verisimilis sit futura destructio Turcharum.

1073. Cromwell's Business.

Titus, B. I. 480. B. M.

"A remembrance to Master Secretary."

1. It may please you at your convenient leisure to look upon the book of order and redress of the King's customs and subsidy, wherein he takes no little loss. 2. That "dyvydentts" and "residensars" in cathedral churches be charged with the first-fruits, as reason is. 3. That vicars and "annivelars" which be chaunters in cathedral churches be remembered for their first-fruits, whereof divers be dead, and they that do succeed sue not to pay their first-fruits. 4. That inquiry be made of all such benefices, "as well in possession of parson and vicars hands, as of all such as be impropered to any college, cathedral church, or monastery, which be let to farm for term of lives and years, both by writing and by mouth, which be of greater value than be certified," so that the full value of most of them does not appear by the King's books. 5. "That few chantries perpetual, and specially chantries for terms of years and of lives, be not certified in the King's books, whereby his Grace loses both the *decimas* and the first-fruits also."

P. 1. *Endd.*

1074. Visitation of a Monastery.

Cleop. E. IV. 134.** B. M.

1st article.—That women of all conditions shall be prevented from entering this monastery. 2. That every day for an hour the Holy Scripture shall be read by a good man learned in theology. 3. That no one shall be allowed henceforth to profess regular observance or assume the dress of the religion unless he is 24 years of age.

Lat., p. 1.

1075. Visitation of a Nunnery.

R. O.

Petition to Cromwell, principal secretary, of Jane G[o]wryng, Frances Somer, Mary Pilbeam, Barbara Larke, and Bridget Stravye, whose ages are respectively 23½, 22, 21, and 15, the first three being professed and the last not, but all in secular apparel and out of their religion;—that they may either be revested and come into their religion, or else have licence to be in the Cloosse howse till they are 24 years of age, and then to be professed again if God shall call them. Desire also to know whether Margaret Fitzgared, 12 years of age, being dumb and deaf, and Julian Heron, 13 years, an idiot fool, shall depart or no.

P. 1. *Mutilated. Add. at the head as* Secretary.

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1076. LEGH'S VISITATION.

Cleop. E. IV. 57.*** B. M. Appointment by Thos. Legh as visitor, of ——— Vincent* as prior of Abbotesbury. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* To my lord abbot of Abbotesbury, or, in his absence, to Dan Vincent there.

1077. LIST of NAMES.

R. O. A draft list of nearly forty gentlemen (some of the names lost by mutilation) belonging to various parts of the country; including Sir George Throg[morton,] Robert Fyssher, the bishop of Rochester's brother, and Will. Roper of Chelchyth.

P. 1. *In Cromwell's hand.*

1078. THE BORDERS.

R. O. "Gilbert Swynnoo, of Cornehill upon Twed Banke, may dispend yearly 20 marks; he may serve the King with 20 horsemen, and is a sharp true gentleman, and keepeth a good house.

"Henry Collingwood is constable of Itall (Etall) for term of his life, and dwelleth there four miles from Scotland, and may dispend 20 marks a year during his life in fee and annuity, and may serve the King of such lands as he hath rule of, with 30 horsemen. He is a true, sharp borderer, and keepeth a good house.

"Robert Collingwood, of Benwieke, six mile from Scotland, may dispend in fees for term of life 5*l.* by year, and may serve the King under the prior of Tynmouth, by the office of bailiffship of the same, with 20 horsemen, and is a true sharp borderer.

"Jerard Selbye, of Pawston, two miles from Scotland, may dispend 10*l.* by year. He may serve the king with 8 horsemen. He hath builded a stone house, now lately on the Borders, and plenished the ground, which hath laid waste sith theScottish field, and is a sharp borderer.

"Thomas Collyngwood, of Ryell, four miles from Scotland, may dispend 10 marks land during his life. he may serve the King of those lands with 16 horsemen, and is a true sharp borderer.

"Percyval Selbye, of Bittillston, three miles from Scotland, may dispend 50 marks land by year; he may serve the King with 30 horsemen, and is a true gentleman and a good borderer.

"Edward Gallande, of Trewghet, seven miles from Scotland and two miles from Ryddysdale, may dispend 20*l.* land; he may serve the King with 24 horsemen, and is a true sharp man.

"Robert Thorneton, of Witton, 12 miles from Scotland and two miles from Ryddisdale, may dispend in possession and reversion 100 marks by year; he may serve the King with 24 horsemen, and is a sharp, toward young man.

"John Fenwyke, of Staynton, son and heir to Sir Rauf Fenwyke, knight,† 13 miles from Scotland and seven miles from Ryddesdale; may dispend 40 marks by year in possession and reversion, and may serve the King with 20 horsemen, and is a true toward gentleman.

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* This appointment does not seem to have taken effect. Thos. Bradford was prior when the monastery was surrendered 12 March 1539, and the signature of "John Vinsent" appears on the deed of surrender along with the other monks.

† Ob. 1535.

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"Alexander Heron, of Melden, 12 miles from Scotland and three miles from Ryddesdale, may dispend 40 marks by year, and may serve the King with 20 horsemen, and is a true young gentleman.

"Cuthbert Shaftoo, of Babyngton, 10 miles from Scotland and two miles from Ryddesdale, may dispend 40 marks by year, and may serve the King with 20 horsemen, and is a true gentleman and a good borderer.

"Nicholas Ryddeley, of Wyllemunt Swike in South Tyndale, from Scotland ten miles, may dispend 100 marks by year; he may serve the King with 40 horsemen, and is a true sharp young man.

"Matthew Whytfeld, of Whitfeld, from Scotland 14 miles and two miles from Tyndale, may dispend 40*l.* lands, and serve the King with 20 horsemen, and is a good borderer.

"William Swynburne, of Capeheton, 15 miles from Scotland and six miles from Tyndal, may dispend 100 marks by year. He may serve the King with 20 horsemen, and is a true innocent man."

Pp. 2.

1079. Embezzlement of Irish Records.

R. O. Copy of statute 10 Hen. VII. cap. xv. being "An Act touching the keeping of records of the earldoms of March, Connaught, Trym, and Ulster."

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Cromwell, Secretary to our sovereign lord the King.

Lamb. M.S. 611, p. 33. 2. Another copy, with the misleading title, "Petition of the Commons of the Parliament in Ireland touching the embezzling of records of the King's lands. Anno 1535."

1080. ——— to ———.

R. O. "In primis, that you say how my trust is surely that he will be good master unto me in all these my reasonable suits and in all other."

Asks him to make intercession that the writer may have leave sometimes to be three or four days out of the monastery, lying only in houses belonging thereto, to see reparations and stay causes between his tenants and neighbours. That the sexton, celerer, chamerer, and barner, being officers of the monastery, may once a year ride to the manors to see the courts kept and repairs done. That those lacking 15 weeks of 24 years may continue in the habit if they will, and at the full age profess or no at their choice.

Whereas it is enjoined that once a fortnight the abbot or some other shall preach in the monastery; they use to preach in the churchyard or parish church, that the people may hear better than within the monastery, "bycause of the wolte of the said monasterye." Wish to know "his" (Cromwell's ?) pleasure about this. That the brethern may once in six weeks go abroad in the fields near the monastery, not coming into the town.

P. 1. *Endd.:* A request of an abbot or prior.

1081. ——— to ———.

R. O. Reports that the grossest immoralities are practised at the house of Lanthony at Gloucester. The chancellor of Worcester, then Dr. Parker, was certified thereof, but for reward passed the matter over. A schoolmaster and a canon of the house remonstrated with the prior, but he put the former in the stocks for three days, and then expelled him the country, and imprisoned the canon. The latter wrote, without effect, to Dr. Parker, but when some of his letters came into the hands of a gentleman named Barowe, the prior, fearing that the King's council would hear of the matter, found means to recover them, by the abbot of Gloucester and the chancellor of Worcester. For proof you can send for the schoolmaster, who dwells near

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1081. ——— to ——— ———*cont.*

Ludlowe with Wm. Heynis, the King's servant. The canon also would give evidence, if he dares. It is said that one canon of the house has kept his father's wife for four years.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* Informations against the prior of Lantony.

1082. ——— to ———.

R. O. "After hearty commendations to your good Lordship;" the King has granted to my Lord Chancellor the wardship and marriage of Elizabeth Heron, cousin and heir to Sir W. Heron, late of Ford.* The interest of her inheritance he hath sold to R. J., Esquire. Desiring your Lordship to help the said R. J. to the castles of S. and R., and the rest of this inheritance. From the King's palace of Westm., the vi. &c.

P. 1. *Draft in Wriothesley's hand, with scribblings in the margin, among which are the names:* Sir Thomas Audeley, knight, Thomas Pagnam, Johannes Kingston, Bellawey and Beverleye.

1083. ——— to Cromwell, Chief Secretary.

R. O. At your request Mr. Gostwik and Mr. John Smyth, auditor, have examined every article in my supplication presented to you at Thornbury, showing that, for want of a sufficient auditor empowered to call paymasters and clerks of the King's buildings, ships, and artillery to account, many of the officers have made no account for seven or eight years, and many things for the King's advantage have been forgotten past examination. No mention has been made of stuff that remained at the breaking up of works, nor of arrears and prest money. The officers have juggled for their own profit. No search has been made by original books for raising of prices of stuff, wages, double allowance, &c. The King has been defrauded of 100*l.* in bricks, as I have proved to Mr. Gostwick and Mr. Smyth, to whose report I refer you; yet the surveyor in three weeks has purchased two benefices; and I, for my exertions in trying out the truth, am thrust out of wages for three years. He, for his diligence, "is now in election to be made a bishop;" and I, for my true service for 20 years, to be made a beggar. "So when the works break up he may go to his diocese with a cross and a mitre *in pontificalibus* a-preaching; and I into my country, with a staff and a wallet, ragged and jagged, *in paupertatibus*, a-begging." I shall be a warning to others to live at ease and keep counsel. I have followed the Court for this matter three years, without fee or allowance, and I now beg you to help that my bill may be signed for the said Mr. Smyth and me, as you promised.

P. 1, *large paper. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another copy.

1084. ——— to Cromwell.

R. O. Since sending Cromwell the book with the first information he gave him, has discovered that the prioress of Bungay, the prioress of Broiard, the master of Metyngham castle,† and the prior of Walsingham have also purchased lands. These lands, and those of others in like case in Suffolk and Norfolk, are worth 2,000 mks. Advises Cromwell to write to the escheator to sit for the King when the writer gives him knowledge. The escheator has been in the habit of taking money to defer the matter without further examination.

P. 1., *large paper. Headed:* Mr. Cromwell, chief Secretary. *Endd.:* Billa de terris perquisitis per religiosos.

* Died 28 June (or July ?) 1535. *See* Inq. p. m., 28 Hen. VIII., No. 116.

† That is to say, of the college within Metingham castle, Suffolk.

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1085. ——— to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O. Requests him to cause Harry Smet to repay 1 cr. of the sun, which his son had taken over the price of a hackney which he sold to his comrade. It was four cr., and he made Wrait (?) de Meldemay pay five.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *In the hand of Jehan du Bies' clerk.*

1086. ——— to [Lord Lisle].

R. O. Your Lordship is misinformed that the Frenchman who has the keeping of my lady's son in Paris is stopped here. I enclose the passport which I gave him, a passport *dormye*, that he might not be letted for your Lordship's sake.

P. 1, *mutilated. Address lost by mutilation.*

1087. The Abbot of Abbotsbury.

R. O. Information laid against the abbot of Abbotsbury by Wm. Grey, a monk of that abbey, for breaking the King's injunctions, and for non-observance of the conditions on which the monastery has received land from benefactors; for wasting and wrongfully selling woods; for selling jewels and plate out of the treasury, of which they cannot tell the value. Also for keeping women,—not one, two, or three, but many; and other irregularities.

Hol., p. 1.

1088. Friar Andrew, of Genoa, to Cromwell.

R. O. Is going to Spain. Asks leave to take with him 100 cr. of the sun, a cup, and 12 silver spoons, which he brought from France. Asks also for a passport.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Ill. Dño Secretario Regio.

1089. Sir Anthony Babyngton to Cromwell.

R. O. Cromwell's "consuete goodness" encourages him to write in favor of the bearer, Ric. Bevercotes, that Cromwell may hear him in a matter on which he is to appear at Westminster on a certain day. Wonders at the complaint against him, having known him 20 years. Nothing was objected to him when he was clerk of the peace, or afterwards when he was justice of the peace. The justices of Nottinghamshire of old have been used to keep their sessions at Nottingham, Newark, and Retford, and the bearer has used himself discreetly at Newark and elsewhere. In the late commissions for the oath to the succession, for preparation of armour, and for ascertaining the value of spiritual persons, he has taken great pains. This Monday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

1090. The Abbot of Barlings.

R. O. Money laid out by Thos. Cortteys for the abbot of Barlinges, 27 Hen. VIII.

Paid him in ready money, 50*l.* Three rings, a turquoise, a ruby, and a sapphire, 8*l.* An altar cloth, of broiderer's work, 14*l.* A horse, 3*l.* Holland cloth, 12*d.* to 2*s.* the ell. A kirtle cloth for his sister, 8*s.* A tun of claret wine, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sugar, 6*d.* a lb. A saddle, 16*s.*; and spices of various kinds. Paid for him and his servants since his last coming to London, 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Total, 116*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

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1091. Wm. Barlow, Prior of Haverfordwest, to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 107. B.M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 77. Burnet, vi. 131.

Since the Queen appointed him prior of Haverfordwest has endeavored himself against Antichrist and his confederate adherents sincerely to preach the Gospel of Christ. Those who ought to fortify him have maligned him, so that he has been forced to appeal to the King's Council, as appears by the untrue articles falsely contrived by the Black Freer of Haverfordwest, and maintained by the Bishop and his ungodly spiritual officers, as is evident by his reward to the friar at his departing, and his letters to the Dean of the Arches and Dr. Huys, to solicit that Barlow might be suppressed in his first matter. Lately sent a servant home, and the Bishop's officers cited him, ransacked his house, and forced him to deliver up an English Testament, the exposition of the 4th, 5th, and 6th chapters of Matthew, the Ten Commandments, and the epistle of St. John, with clamorous exclamations against heretics,—as if to have the Testament in English were horrible heresy. They charged the mayor of Tynby in the King's name to put him in ward, with his wife and a certain honest widow, but no accuser would appear against them. The people of the diocese of St. David's are miserably ordered under the clergy. There is none who sincerely preaches God's word, and scarce any who heartily favor it. No diocese is so corrupted by "the enormous vices, the fraudulent exactions, the misordered living, and heathen idolatry, shamefully supported under the clergy's jurisdiction." Will be ready to discover "their abused fashions" at Cromwell's commandment. Asks for license to depart, under his protection, without which he cannot without peril return home, nor continue in safety there among so odious adversaries of Christ's doctrine.

Hol., pp. 3. *Headed:* To, &c. Mr. Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary. *Endd.*

1092. John Bartelot to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 134*. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 59.

Last Lent he with five others "found the prior of the Crossed Friars in London, at that time being in bed with his whore, both naked, about 11 of the clock in the forenoon upon a Friday." The prior kneeled upon his knees, and begged them not to disclose his acts, and gave them about 30*l.*, of which Bartelot had about 7*l.* He promised 30*l.* more, which by the mediation of friends was released to 6*l.*, which the prior bound himself to pay. Arrested him for non-payment, and he has in consequence so heinously informed the Lord Chancellor against Bartelot, that he considers the premises a heinous robbery, saying openly that Bartelot is worthy to be hanged, and will compel him to repay the 30*l.* Begs Cromwell that the premises may be examined according to equity, for this is the whole truth.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* To the right honorable Master Secretary.

1093. Henry Broke, Prior of St. Swithin's, to Cromwell.

R. O.

I desire to know whether my "curtear" shall ride my progress at this time, as he did at Hock's tide with my steward. The prior has always sent a brother of his on progress, and now we wait your pleasure. St. Swithin's, this present Monday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

1094. The Abbess and Convent of Brosiarde to Cromwell.

R. O.

We, your oratrices and humble subjects, thank you for your worshipful letter, whereby you have comforted us desolate persons. We assure you we have not alienated the goods of our house, or listened to any but discreet

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counsel. We have not wasted our woods beyond the usage of our predecessors in time of necessity. We beg you to intercede for us with the King, our founder, that we may continue his bedewomen, and pray for him, the Queen and Princess.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1095. Sir John Bryges to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires his favor for the bearer, who is troubled by his neighbours, upon an old subject. Twelve months past a commission was directed to Sir Anthony Hongreford, Robert Whitney, Leonard Poole, and the writer. He and Sir Anthony made an award, as it was desired. Since then a complaint has been made to the Council of the Marches, who would have made an award, but the opposing party refused. Mr. Norris desires his recommendations.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1096. R. Bulkeley to Mrs. Margaret, daughter to Mr. Robert Bulkeley, of Wymyngam.

R. O. "Right well-beloved cousin, as unacquainted I have me heartily recommended unto you: and have been in pilgrimage at Chester, where I would gladly have seen you. And sorry I am to hear that ye be so entreated, the which I would [it] lay in my power to redress. And if [it] fortune you to be there as I may show you pleasure, I will show myself to my power as your poor kinsman, by the help of the Holy Trinity," &c.

Hol., p.* 1. *Add.*

1097. William Bull to Cromwell.

R. O. Informs against Dr. Bucknam, who "passed the realm full undiscreetly, to the continuance of his mind and aid of the abused bishop of Rome." Since his departure he has sent letters to one Dr. Ellys, sometime prior of the Black Friars of Cambridge, and Will. Bedam, limiter of the house, who have shown them openly,—amongst others to the prior of Langley in his visitation. The prior acknowledged to the bishop of Rochester that he had it, though it was not sent to him. Thinks he knew of it, but favored Bucknam.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1098. Thomas Carter, Pirate.

R. O. List of "the names of them that bought certain salt and wine of one Thomas Carter, a pirate of the sea, thinking him to be a true man and the King's subject."

First occur the names of 15 persons or companies of persons; then "Jankyn John Wylyme and his two boats, with the names of them being therein that bought," and two other mariners with their boats' crews. Total of salt, 9 tons, "and was paid for unto the Brytons." *Signed:* "[Wi]llam Stradlyng." "By me, Thomas Lloyd."

Large paper, mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* "To the right worshipful Master Secretary." *Endd.:* "The quantity of salt [and oth]er wares bought by m[en of] St. David's of Thomas [Carter]."

* The handwriting does not seem to be that of *Sir Richard* Bulkeley, though not altogether unlike.

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1099. JASPER COULE to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Saturday last John Coule, of Bocsted, Essex, being not yet recovered from his sickness, was taken as a heretic to prison by the earl of Oxford. Begs he may have leave to visit his brother.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1100. HENRY VIII. to Mrs. COWARD, widow, of Southampton.

Halliwell's Letters, I. 346. At the request of Wm. Symonds, one of the servers (sewers?) of his chamber, desires her to marry him.

1101. ROBERT CRANWELL, Gentleman, to CROMWELL.

R. O. On the death of lord Berners, deputy of Calais, three years ago, was commanded to repair to Antwerp, to make provision of wine, &c. for his household, to the amount of 42*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, for which the writer has become security, having never been repaid. Desires that Francis Hastings, his Lordship's executor, who refuses to pay the money on the ground that lord Berners' property is in the King's hands, may be called before Cromwell.
Pp. 1. *Add. at the head:* Secretary.

1102. [RICHARD CROMWELL to the ABBOT OF ———.]

R. O. I thank you for the lease of the farm you sent under your convent seal. As to the dismission of your office of abbacy, the King's pleasure is that you keep it, without disturbance, to your life's end; for although you have had back-friends in the matter, the King now knows the truth, and says that he who maketh against you is too young. Be assured, therefore, that if you continue the order of your house after a good fashion, the King will be as gracious to you as to any abbot in his realm. Also, my uncle will not fail to do his best for you. As for me I am sorry your Lordship has been so vexed in your old age, but I have no fear you will continue.
Draft, pp. 3.

ii. [RICHARD CROMWELL] to MADAME ———.

I thank you for your manifold goodness, and beg you to grant me the lease of the farm called Sillson, which James Walbefe, your auditor, had in his lifetime.
Draft, p. 1.

1103. RICHARD DUDLEY "and the Pore Scholars de Vause, near Sarum," to [CROMWELL].

R. O. We have received your letter, with the complaints sinisterly made by Ric. More, vicar of Chittorn, that we detain from him 4 marks of yearly rent. We have assembled in our college of Vausse, near Sarum, and have examined books of account, but we can find no such allowance, nor hear of any, in his time or that of his predecessors. His vicarage is worth 10*l.* yearly free of all charge, which is a sufficient living.
Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* Dr. Dudley.

1104. PRIORESS OF DARTFORD.

R. O. Objections taken to an information filed against the prioress of Dartford for occupying in farm the manor of Dartford, by lease from the late bishop of Rochester for 40 months, in contravention of the statute 21 Hen. VIII.; claiming for her the benefit of the Act 7 Hen. VIII., requir-

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ing such information to be made within a year, and of statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 14, pardoning all abbesses, prioresses, &c. for matters before 10 March 22 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, pp. 4.

1105. The Maison Dieu, Dover.

R. O. The certificate of Sir John Tompson, priest, master of the Meason Dieu of Dover, of the yearly value of the lands, &c. of the house. Lands at Honychilde, Dudmanswyk, Eastbrigge, Gretepokton, Lytlepokton, Northmerssh, Ryver, Whytfeld, Colrede, Pysyng, Kyngysdoun. Total, 166*l.* 8*s.* 3¼*d.*

These lands are given to the master and brethren, "ad sustentationem pauperum peregrinorum et egenorum ad dictum locum undique currentium, et præcipue de mare (*sic*) periclitantium." The charges by reason of the poor are yearly 40*l.*

The lands adjoining the said house at Charleton, lands at Long Reche in Burmershe, Rokyng, Newchurch, Dymcherche, Estlangdon, &c., mills at Ryvers and Colrede, parsonages of Sellyng and Our Lady of Dover, tenements in Dover, and woods in Colrede, Bensfeld, Kyngysdoun, Ryver, and Alkham, 231*l.* 16*s.* 7¼*d.*

ii. Rents.—To the King, for Honychild and other manors, and for blauncherent, castelward to Dover Castle, to the mayor and commonalty, the abbots of Battle and St. Austen's, Canterbury, the master of the commandry of Swinfield, and the priors of Christchurch, Canterbury, Dover, and Bylsyngton, 9*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

iii. Pensions and proxies.—To the prior of Dover, the archdeacon, and the commissary of the archbishop for the proxies of the Sanctuary church of Dover, 37*s.* 6*d.* Mersshelandd Scottes and Watering Scottes in Romney Marsh, 20*l.* Fees of auditors, stewards, and receivers, 8*l.* 10*s.* For the sustentation of the poor resorting to the house, 40*l.** On St. Pancre's Day, for the soul of Hugh de Burgo, 1 qr. of wheat, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and one ox if a flesh day, and two barrels herring if a fish day, 20*s.* At the Annunciation, like alms for the soul of Henry III. At St. Edmond's Day, for the soul of Henry III., 2 qrs. of wheat for bread, two oxen or four barrels of herring, 53*s.* 4*d.* St. Luke's Day, for the soul of Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Burgo, alms as for her father, 53*s.* 4*d.* The Nativity of Our Lady, for the founders generally, 2 qrs. wheat and two oxen or four barrels of herring, 53*s.* 4*d.* At each of the above days, as much drink as will sustain the recipients of the alms, 4*l.* The 5th ide of March, dinner to five poor people, 10*d.* Same day, dinner to 15 poor people, for the soul of John Mawlyng, 2*s.* 6*d.* 16 kal. April, for the soul of Beatrix Salkyn, dinner for 15 poor people, 2*s.* 6*d.* The master is bound to distribute daily two messes of bread, meat, and drink to two honest poor persons, which is 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly. To two women, to wash the poor people's clothes and make their beds and serve them, yearly 8*l.*† Two lamps in the church of Meason Dieu and one in St. Marten's, Dover, burning continually, 25*s.* 10*d.* = 24*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* A priest serving Our Lady church in Dover, 6*l.* Certain rents in variance, and not paid for divers years, 18*s.* 9½*d.* Total deductions, 71*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*‡

Remaining clear above all charges, 159*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.*§ Tenth, 15*l.* 19*s.* 10¼*d.*

Pp. 8. A slip of paper is appended stating that the value of the rectory of Cheryton is 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Signed by* Antony Walsh.

* Crossed out.
† This entry is crossed out.
‡ Corrected from 119*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*
§ Corrected from 111*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*

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1106. Sir Piers Dutton, Sheriff of Cheshire, to the King's Commissioners.

R. O.

Went to London on business since Michaelmas last with his undersheriff Ralph Mannyng, and came not home till within Christmas, the undersheriff leaving John Newall, his clerk, in his place, who having delivered to him the King's "streates" of the amerciaments of the hundreds, under seal of the Exchequer, made out other "streates," even against persons not chargeable, so that there was paid to him 14*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in excess. Desires that he be examined and forced to make restitution.

Below is a list of nine names beginning with "Rauf Mannyng th'onger."

Copy, p. 1.

1107. Walter Graver to [Cromwell].

R. O.

Solicits some small gift which will enable him to prosecute literary pursuits at either university or in London. Has been nearly two years engaged in teaching youth at Croyland, where the climate is so unwholesome that he would rather die than pass a third summer there. Is too poor to live at the university otherwise, though he would battle with poverty if he were not married. Is 24 years old, his body before he came to Croyland sufficiently strong, and his thirst for learning insatiable. If this be asking too much, there are schools in Lincolnshire which require teachers, among others one at Kyrton, two miles from Boston. This school has been converted into a chantry by the avarice and laziness of its master, a brother of the prior of Peterborough.* If the pension be granted to him for a few years, will devote himself to teaching there. There is also a school at Boston, which, after long being without a master, has now got an unlearned one. There is also one at Stamford without a master, which he should prefer to all others for its healthy situation, and for being not very far from Cambridge. Hopes [Cromwell] will continue to advance learning by his authority.

Lat., pp. 4. *Endd.*

1108. Thomas Hampton to [Cromwell].

R. O.

Applies to him as the only refuge of the miserable. His praises have come everywhere in England since he has banished the errors of the Romish pontiff, and restored the country to liberty. For three years was a schoolmaster at Reading, but has not been able to obtain the common seal of the monks which they use in their grants, although the present abbot and the rest of the monks, with one exception, would willingly accomplish the thing. Has therefore recourse to Cromwell, begging he will either write to the abbot, who is Cromwell's most devoted, or take the writer into his service.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

1109. Hanedon, Grey Friar of Worcester.

R. O.

Articles against "one Hanedon," one of the Friars Minors of Worcester, who calls himself doctor, not only abusing that name by his vicious life, but also to the evil example of all Christian people. He has always been a procurer of young women to vice. Describes his conduct with regard to one Fair Agnes, his laundress, and with a woman whom the Convent, contrary to their rule, had chosen as their cook; as known by the common fame of Worcester. Hanedon, with a friar named Ellow, was sitting in the parlour of the "Cardinal's Hat" in Worcester, "being both an inn and also a tavern," when he spied an honest maiden, sister of a farrier near there; and

* The prior's name was John Walpole. *See* Vol. VII., 1024 (27).

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thereupon desired Anne, daughter of the good man of the tavern, to call her. Anne answered, "Master Doctor, ye shall pardon me, but I will do no such message," alleging the young woman to be "towards marriage." Then Hanedon desired Anne to give the smith's sister a ring, and desire her to come to him at the Friars, where "he would make her good cheer in his chamber." Anne answered, "What mean ye, ye that should give good example, to make such unlawful requests? considering ye be a religious man, and nother fear God, the shame of the world, ne the ——"

* * * * *

P. 1, *large paper. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another fragment also relating to charges against Hanedon.

* * * * *

"vicarage. And so walking unto the vicarage the said Hanedon shewed unto her" he would not say where her husband was unless she would come to him (Hanedon) at the Friars at Worcester, which is more like a house of vicious and incontinent living than a religious place. She would not come to the Friars, but came to Worcester, where Hanedon's servant brought her to a bawd's house, and there Hanedon came and said he knew not where her husband was, but offered himself to be her lover and supporter. How this "most odious, inordinate, vile council and advertisement" took place I know not, but refer to Mr. Woode, of Twynyng, and Mr. Durrant, marshal to the prior of Worcester. Further, on St. Paul's even in January last, Hanedon and other friars lay in wait to have murdered one Thomas Twesell, who had threatened to report Hanedon's vicious living. The day after Hanedon told Nicholas Mokoke of the "Cardinal's Hat" in Worcester, they would have murdered Twesell with his own dagger if he had not been accompanied by his servant.

ii. *On the back:* Draft, in Cromwell's hand, of the commencement of a privy seal to the prior and convent of the Crossed Friars, London, who have lately commenced to re-edify part of their buildings.

iii. *On the back:* Part of a letter beginning, "Worshipful Master Doctor in the most hearty manner," &c. *Ends:* "And whereas I see in your letters directed unto ——."

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.:* "A copy of the Crossed Friars."

1110. Raymond Harflete to Cromwell.

R. O. In the King's county of Kent is a village called Asshe, the benefice of which belongs to the canons of Wyngham, where I am. It has a parsonage and a vicarage, of which the parsonage is in the hands of the canons, but there has always been a vicar resident there to serve the cure, till for the last 22 years the said canons have usurped the vicarage to their own use, and let it to farm to temporal men, who have put in such curates as are unable to serve, but were obtained by the farmer best cheap for his money. Within a quarter of a year we have had seven curates, which has caused much strife, as we are 500 residents. By our complaint to the archbishop of Canterbury the canons were compelled to appoint us Sir Rob. El . . lo (?) who has been resident among us for a year; but the canons, pretending displeasure to the vicar, keep from him the tithes of wool and lamb, which his predecessors have always had; and without them he cannot maintain hospitality. So, with the consent of all the parish, I desire you to have compassion on us, and that the vicar may enjoy his rights. They hold their college of Wyngham by no confirmation or grant of the King, but only by the confirmation of the bishop of Rome, purchased by archbishop Pekham.†

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

† This is inaccurate. The college had a confirmation from the King. *See* Patent Roll, 18 Edw. I., m. 26, and Reg. Epp. J. Peckham, III. 1080.

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1111. Stephen Haschenperg to Cromwell.

R. O. Offers his services to the King "pro armamentario et architecto." Had wished to present his petition to the King in person. Gave it to the duke of Suffolk, and hopes that it was presented by him to Cromwell (*Magnificentiæ vestræ*). Hopes that as he is the King's secretary and vicegerent, Cromwell will promote his suit.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1112. Christopher Heron to Thos. Cromwell.

R. O. Has been wrongfully imprisoned for 22 weeks by means of his unkind and unnatural brother Gyles Heron, who has betrayed him with unnatural false covenants. He withholds from him also the sum of 1000 mks. as follows. For the moiety of the manor of Fotyscraye, Kent, 200*l.*; the moiety of the manor of Norewoode Sheppare, Kent, 370*l.*; for copyhold lands in Hakney, Iseldon, and Newyngton, Middlesex, 140*l.*; for a legacy of Sir John Heron in plate, 66*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; for a legacy of Dame Margaret Heron, a lease of the manor of High Halle, Walkamstowe, Essex, 60*l.* Total, 836*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *Signed.*

P. 1. *Headed:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

1113. Giles Heron to [Cromwell].

R. O. Is willing that Ric. Johnson have all the farm and grounds he ought to have by force of any lease or grant of Heron's father or mother. If there is no such grant, is content, for the King's pleasure, to let him occupy the lands he keeps in his own hands, at such rent as the King or "yourself" shall name. The necessity of providing beef and mutton for his household compels him to take a certain pasture which Johnson has let to Higgens, a butcher, but which is not a quarter of the farm.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* Giles Heron, for Richard Johnson. *Endd. by Wriothesley:* Giles Heron's answer concerning Richard Johnson.

1114. Giles Heron and Robert Dormer.

R. O. "To the verifying of my first article."—"The said Giles" [Heron] says that about 21 [Hen. VIII.] John Dynham took to farm the manor of Ethropp from Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, his father-in-law. About Nov. 23 [Hen. VIII.] he mortgaged it to Henry White, of London, and in July 24 [Hen. VIII.], with the manor of Cranwell, to Humfrey Monmothe, of London, draper, who paid the previous mortgage. About Feb. 24 [Hen. VIII.] he sold the manor to Ric. Sparre, of London, grocer, who offered Monmothe his money at his house in Berking, before Easter [24 Hen. VIII.], but he refused to take it, though he had previously expressed his willingness to do so, and Dynham had broken no covenants.

To the 2nd article.—Complaining of the assize granted to Robt. Dormer, as an order had been made in the Chancery that no man should have out any assize without due warning to the opposite party. Had already complained to the Lord Chancellor of the wrong done and likely to be done by Dormer, and declared the refusal of the money by Monmothe.

The verifying of the 3rd article.—Complains that the verdict would have gone against them by the intimidation of Mr. Baldewyn, the craft of Mr. Bradshawe, their councillor, and by Dormer's "false packing" between him and Bradshawe and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, now deceased,* in taking a new lease when the old one ought to be valid. These considerations, and the great

* Sir William Fitzwilliam the elder. *See* Vol. VII. 1120.

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sum they would lose by treble damages, drove them for fear to flee from the assize.

To the 4th article.—Reasons for the reformation of the Order.

Pp. 6. *Endd.:* Gyles Heron.

R. O. 2. "A brief note of a declaration made by Gyles Heron of the right and interest of Robert Dormer to the manors of Ethrope and Cranwell, in the county of Bucks," to Mr. Cromwell, secretary to the King.

Asserting that Dormer has no right to the said manors.

P. 1.

1115. RICHARD JONSON and his Wife, of Bucsted by Colchester, to [CROMWELL ?].

R. O. Complaining that about Shrovetide was twelvemonth they were brought to Fullam, imprisoned by the bishop of London till harvest, and compelled to abstain from flesh till Whitsuntide, besides being so scantily fed that they would sooner have died. Nothing could be proved against them, and the Bishop was commanded by the King to deliver them and others whom he had in prison, but he conveyed them to Colchester, and imprisoned them in the abbey of St. John's worse than before. Those who of their charity ministered to them were "so opprobriously said to that they durst come no more at us," and they continued in great misery till Michaelmas, when they escaped. Have kept close ever since, and dare not be seen openly for fear of the Bishop.

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Ombly compleyning unto yowr gudnes your poor bedman.

1116. RICHARD LANE and others to CROMWELL.

R. O. Richard and Thos. Lane and Rob. Wedyn, of Great Myssenden, Bucks, show that they are in great trouble, as Sir John Baldwin, chief judge of the Common Pleas, while sitting in the shire, heard their accusers. The trial lasted a whole year and nearly a quarter. They were thrown in gaol, but acquitted, as nothing could be found against them. Since then they have been taken afresh and committed to the Marshalsea. Desire to have their cause examined.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1117. LATIMER to MATTHEW PARKER.

Add. MS. 19,400, f. 17. B. M. "Mine own good Master Parcare, salutem. And as yet I have devised nothing, nor yet will, till I have spoken with the King's grace, and have passed through the next Parliament; and then what I shall alter and change, found and confound, you shall not be ignorant thereof. Vale, and do as master Latymer shall move you to do. Ostende teipsum mundo, delitescere diutius nolito. Operare bonum dum tempus habes, veniet nox, quum nemo poterit operari. Notum est quid potes, fac non minus velis quam potes. Vale, tuus of Worcester, H. Latymer."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Parcare, chaplain to the Queen's grace.

1118. LATIMER to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. v. 363. B. M. Strype's Mem. I. i. 470. Latimer's Rem. 373. As you have summoned Master Coottes, who preached at Halles, I send you his sermon, not as he spake it, if his hearers reported true, but as he has modified it since he heard that he would be examined for it. You will, perhaps, not judge it to be everywhere well pondered. He seems well studied in Master Moore's books, and to have formed him a conscience somewhat according to them. He seems to stick stiffly to unwritten verities. I would fain hear him tell who be those new fellows that would approve no

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1118. LATIMER to CROMWELL—*cont.*

sciences but grammar. Qui vos audit, &c., Obedite præpositis, &c., Qui ecclesiam non audierit, &c., serveth him gaily, for traditions and laws to be made of the clergy authoritatively, and to be there observed of the laity necessarily as equal with God's own word, as some saith that he both thinketh and saith. As far as I can learn, he is wilily witted, Dunsly learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough. Asks Cromwell to admonish and charm, and so reform him, or else inhibit him the diocese, and send another.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, high secretary. *Endd.*

1119. JOHN LAURENCE, cook, to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

R. O. Petition setting forth that he has been their cook for over 23 years at only 2*s.* 4*d.* a day, and deserving to have an annuity.

P. 1. *Endd. with memoranda* of a suit in Trin. 27 [Hen. VIII.] between Bele, plt., and Walter Kendall and others, def.

1120. THOS. KNOLLES, priest,* to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letters for the preferment of Dr. Hopton, prior of the Blackfriars, Oxford, for the Divinity Lectureship resigned by Dr. Nicholas.† It lies not in me only, but in the 13 seniors of the house, who wish a secular priest for the office, for which many of our college foundation are suitable. They are content to prefer Dr. Lorgan, fellow of Oriel College, reader of Divinity on the foundation of the King's grandmother, with the intent that Dr. Hopton shall have his office of like value or better, with which my lord of Rochester late elect, and the prior who moved you in this matter, are very well content. I have not forgotten the King's command to elect no reader of divinity without his consent. Dr. Lorgan is of good qualities, and has always used himself discreetly in all the King's causes, as you may learn from Drs. Curwen, Morgan, and others. Let me know when you will be at Oxford, as this is the time of my progress. Please licence me to keep my courts, or else it will be a great charge to send into divers shires and disappoint the Court days. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1121. HENRY LACY of OYE.

R. O. Petition of Wm. Sorrell, John Kelderman, and Margery Smith, widow, tenants of the King's lordship of Marke and Oye, in the Marches of Calais, to Cromwell as secretary and master of the Rolls, showing that in 19 Hen. VIII. a sentence was passed in the court of the said lordship by Thos. Prowde, the baily, and the freemen there, for certain lands within the lordship, conformably to former sentences passed in the same court with Maud Tupp, their aunt, in 20 Hen. VII., whereby the said Maud Tupp and her successors have peaceably enjoyed the same. Nevertheless, Henry Lacy of Oye, in right of Alice his late wife, d. of Ric. Knight, has always made suit against them, and obtained commissions to Sir John Wallop, Sir Edw. Ryngeley, and John Rokewode, who found nothing to support his allegations; yet after awhile he brought your suppliants hither, to have appeared before Sir John Daunce and others, and, not succeeding even then, got another commission directed to Lord Lisle, deputy of Calais, Sir Edw.

* President of Magdalen College, Oxford. According to Le Neve he resigned 3 Feb. 1535 (*qu.* 1535–36?).

† Nich. de Burgo.

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Ryngeley, Sir Ric. Whetehill, and others, who made certificate thereof to the King and Council. Thus your petitioners were for a long time in doubt before whom to appear, till, by your mastership's assignment, Mr. Sylyard and Dr. Wollman took the matter in hand. Lacy then obtained a commission to Sir John Daunce, Chr. Hales, and Baron Hales,* by which the petitioners were brought hither, and, being aware that the commissioners meant to make a decree against them, obtained from the Lord Chancellor a subpœna to the freemen of the lordship to appear before him. On this the freemen wrote an excuse, and sent hither their upper serjeant and Wm. Marche. The Chancellor then granted a commission to the Lord Deputy and some of the Council at Calais to determine it, but nothing was done. Meanwhile Lacy remained in England, and obtained a decree from Sir John Daunce and a letter missive to Lord Lisle to put it in execution; which decree and process John Rokewode, high baily, Robt. Baynham, John Massingberd, and 16 others named, freemen and eschevins of the said lordship, have perused, and have informed your mastership of their mind therein. Beg that a learned man may be sent to the Council of Calais to redress the matter.

Large paper, p. 1.

1122. Lord Lisle.

R. O. Blank page, docketed by Lord Lisle's secretary, "All my Lord's French letters of a° 1533, 1534, 1535."

1123. Henry Long to Cromwell.

R. O. One Hugh Holdecroft, late servant to John Newborow, my son-in-law, dwelling in Barkeley, Soms., has spoken against the Queen, and my lady her mother my lady of Wiltshire; on hearing of which my son-in-law had him arrested, intending to send him unto your mastership. Since then he has found sureties, and has been let to bail, and cannot now be heard of. My son-in-law is grieved to be thus used, as he was his grandfather's and father's and his servant. The rector of Edington desired me to write to you to have liberty to walk with his brother up the hills by his house. Since the visit of your officer he cannot out of the precinct of his monastery, and none of his brethren. He desires also that one of his brethren, who must account for the collection of the last disme, [may have the same liberty to go abroad?]. I am steward of the house. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1124. Little Malvern.

R. O. Valor of the lands of the priory of Malvern Minor.

Manor of Malvern Minor.—Temporalties, 21*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Spiritualties, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Reprises, 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Clear value, 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Rectory of Ellisfeld, with tithes of Hardwyke.—Temporalties, 21*s.* 6½*d.* Spiritualties, 19*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Reprises, 5*l.* Clear value, 15*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.*

The farmer of the parsonage has a stock of cattle and other necessaries worth 75*s.* 11*d.*

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.:* Petitio domino Regi Johannis Russell arm. de com. Wigorn.

* *See* vol. vii. 738.

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1125. Massingham Magna, Norf.

R. O. The English copy of the rental of Wm. Wingfeld, prior of Westacre, as it was renewed in Latin 27 Hen. VIII.; also the rental of the prioress of Dartford, anno eodem.

Translated out of Latin into English, a° 1592, 34 Eliz., May 11.

Pp. 52.

1126. Henry VIII. to [the Prior of Montacute].

R. O. Understands that, in accordance with letters lately written to him by Thos. Cromwell, the King's principal secretary, he was content to have given a lease of the cell called Abbots Carswell* for 60 years, under the convent seal, to begin immediately after the death of his predecessor, who now holds it in lieu of a pension,† to the King's servant, Wm. Symons, as he declared to Dr. Tregonel.

Not knowing of this, the King wrote to ask for the same cell for ——— Avery, yeoman of the crossbows, but now desires it to be given to Symons, without increase of rent or fine.

Draft, p. 1. *Begins:* Well-beloved in God. *Endd.*

1127. [Cromwell] to [the Prior of Montacute?]

R. O. You write that a person of younger years has made suit for obtaining the lease after it has expired; and labor is indeed made to Mr. Norris and others,—not so vehement but it may well be staid. The King, trusting in your dexterity and wisdom, "must needs have regard and expectation in your letters." Thinks they will not recommend any to the King but such as shall be right meet to do that thing which shall be most for "their" own honesty and the King's profit.

Copy, in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. *The beginning of a warrant on the back:* "Well-beloved, &c. And where the late prior of our monastery, de Monte Acuto, otherwise called Mountague, for certain causes."

1128. Richard Myll to Cromwell.

R. O. Beseeches Cromwell, by his especial friend, my lord of Rochester, who desires, now that he is out of his habit, to have the writer a scholar in Oxford, considering the love he has to good learning. Jesu preserve the King and his worthy Secretary, which have brought us from the darkness of Hell to the light of Christ!

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1129. Richard Myllys‡ to [Cromwell].

R. O. Complains of the injuries he has suffered from his master, the prior of Winchester, though Cromwell willed him to be good to the writer for an exhibition at Oxford. If he had not made suit to Cromwell he might have had 4*l.* early, and also a coverlet of the value of 4 marks, which he desired to sell. Begs Cromwell will procure him the exhibition. Has lost his lord's favor, because he spoke amongst his brothers against veneration of saints with candles, smoke or painted "cott;" against pilgrimages, fasting, the rule of Benet; denying that the monk's cowl is holier than courtier's coat, the broad crown and the short docking than the comely hair, the wide boots than the honest hosen. If he had not trusted more to the goodness of God

* In Devonshire. It was a cell of the priory of Montacute.

† Thomas Chard, suffragan bishop of Solubriensis. *See* vol. vi. 504 *note.*

‡ The same writer as the preceding.

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than to plentiful fare, which he nothing regards with the monk's ceremonies, seeing they stand not with the Gospel of Christ, would never have forsaken that "cloked habit." Has not deserved my lord's displeasure but rather his favor, if he were not blinded in both eyes.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. in the text as* Secretary.

1130. THOS. NETTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complaining of the conduct of Sir Ralph Robinson, parson of Brede, in Sussex, who took from him a psalter book in English, printed *cum privilegio regali*, and peached him of heresy, whereupon he was put in the stocks by the King's constable for two days. When the priest said to him, in the presence of divers parishioners, "Doth it become thee to bear such a book?" he then replied that it was *cum privilegio regali*. On which Robinson said, in the presence of the neighbours, "that the King's grace did grant many such things, the which is little regarded, and less shall be."

Large paper, p. 1. *Add. as* Secretary.

1131. EDWARD NORTH to Mr. RUSHE.

R. O. Asks him to tell Mr. Secretary that one Hugh Trotter, customer of Bridgewater, on his deathbed said that he would make none but Mr. Secretary his executor. He was worth 400*l.* at least. One Lyghte and others have entered into his house, and North thinks that, unless Mr. Secretary sends thither, his money and plate will be conveyed away. A neighbour of his, named Alexander, dwelling in Wodstrete, says he had money concealed behind a board in his study. Is too busy to wait upon Mr. Secretary himself.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1132. NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

Harl. MS. 358, f. 56. B. M. Registrum exhibitorum et aliorum monumentorum, præsertim fundationis, in visitatione regia executa A.D. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.

A rough list of documents concerning Norwich cathedral.

Lat., pp. 8.

1133. JOHN OSWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Writes in consequence of Cromwell's charitable pity in delivering him from Ludgate prison. Has aided divers of his neighbours with money and wares, from brotherly pity, according to Christ's doctrine, trusting, if he had need, to have the same again. Now in his necessity has sent to them for help, but can find none, to his utter confusion, unless Cromwell will take him into his service. Desires neither stipend nor wages, but Cromwell's assistance in obtaining his said goods wrongfully withheld.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

1134. WILLIAM OVERBERY to [CROMWELL].

Cleop. E. VI. 261. B. M. "Faithful, trusty, and dearly-beloved minister unto the high power of Almighty God, of the which you have ministration under our own sovereign lord the King, here in earth the only high and supreme head of this his Church of England, grace, peace, and mercy be evermore with you; laud and thanks be to God the Father Almighty for the true and unfeigned faith that you have in our sweet Saviour Jesu." Speaks of the necessity of

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1134. William Overbery to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

faith in Christ and of evangelisation. "There be many perverse men which do dilaniate the flock of Christ, yea, and of them which seem to men to be the pillars or bearers up of the Church, which do rather minish the Faith than anything augment it. I have many things which I would fain declare to your goodness, but I consider your great and manifold cure and business, and my own impediments by the custom and trades of men ordained, that let me not only this time in this my rude scribbling to you, but also almost at all times from both study and exercise of the Holy Gospel, the true faith and doctrine of which I pray God augment to his honor."

Hol., p. 1.

1135. Anne Owen, widow of Sir David Owen.

R. O. Her petition desiring to have the money her husband left at his decease, 4,800*l.*, besides plate and jewels. Trusts the King will see that the executors make her no worse in money or goods than at her marriage, when he and the lord her brother* gave her 1,000*l.* in angelettes and royals, besides apparel; that she may have the custody of her son John, who was 10 years of age last Allhallowtide, with a reasonable sum yearly to educate him for the King's service; that the residue of his rents may be levied by the executors, and these sums, with all evidences, recoveries, obligations, writings concerning her jointure, with the inventory taken at her marriage, and all other "escrippes and scrowes," some of which were at Cowtherey and some here in London, may be put into the hands of some indifferent man for her son's profit. Her deceased son, Henry Owen, on his deathbed, made her a free gift of all goods, rents, &c. which his father bequeathed him. While he was in the King's service she spent 113*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* on his apparel, &c. She asks also for all the timber, iron, lead, glass, &c. of the house of Cowtherey, which her husband gave to her in his lifetime to build her house at Bodyngton, and for one part of his will which was in his custody in a casket until his decease. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* Supplication to my maister by Anne Oen.

1136. Sir Henry Parker to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you wrote to me and other justices of the peace in Hertfordshire that John Gray, now imprisoned by Hugh Vaughan, commissary to the bishop of London, might be liberated on good security, as I abide near the place I was directed to see your pleasure executed in this behalf. I have taken bail, and find that his accusation is upon his confession made to the commissary, who has certified it to the Council. Men of the neighbourhood have, however, heard him speak ungodly words.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1137. John Persons to Cromwell.

R. O. Your poor servant, John Persons, makes complaint against the abbot of Winchcombe for not letting me be in the town of Winchcombe to work for my living. His only cause of complaint against me is that I waited on one of his monks to London, who by your commandment brought you certain books.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Lord Ferrers.

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1138. HARRY PHYLLYPPS to his Mother EMELYN PHYLLYPPS.*

R. O. "Piteously" desires her forgiveness and intercession with his father. Being at London, attending Mr. Medlee for his father's de[li]verance, he chanced to fall unto play and lost 3*l.* or 4*l.* Fearing his father's rebuke, decreed to ride to the court to Mr. Seemer, and by the way lost his spending money, and then by fortune was driven he wist not whither. What one or two years could not obtain let three years purchase. God knows what anxiety he has suffered these three years, what poverty these two years, and what jeopardy he is now in. Has been sought for to be arrested for his offence against her and his father, at whose suit he does not know. Desires that his brother William or brother Seuard may come and speak with him; it is but eight days journey from London "by land to ride." Without assistance he must go to the wars or be a serving man. Has been 20 years a student. God forbid that he should not persevere! Desires to have three years more study. Has written to the chancellor of Exeter and Dr. Underhyll. The bearer can show his brothers where he is.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* [at] Charborowghe.

1139. HARRY PHYLLYPPS to his Father RICHARD PHYLLYPPS.

R. O. Calleth upon you for succour your miserable child Henry Phyllypps. *Optimum patrem, indulgentissimam matrem, charissimos fratres, denique pietatem ipsam, laesam offensamque conscientia agnoscit.* While the offence was recent I never called upon you for succour, but now after a long time *quod omnia secum rapit* I desire your blessing and help *contra calumniam,* which has followed me through Flanders, Allmaygne, Italy, and France. †I have offended you, but never my country as my adversaries *falso asserunt.* I desire that the error of my youth may not destroy the hope of your goodness. If you will depart with me as I have deserved I will search *civitatem aliquam liberam et bene moratam* to end this pilgrimage in.†

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Charborowghe in Dorsetshire.

1140. HARRY PHYLLYPPS to DR. BREREWOD, Chancellor of Exeter.

R. O. Desires help in his extreme necessity. Seeks only to have his erring youth forgotten, and himself reconciled to his parents and to Brerewod. Thinks he has been accused to Brerewod, at which he is grieved. Though it is false, and the matter itself reproves the calumniators, yet meanwhile he is compelled to give up his country and his family. Cannot bear to be deprived of both country and literature at the same time, as he is like to be without Brerewod's aid. Brerewod can promise himself the fruit of the writer's labours in Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France. If there is any one at home whom Brerewod has educated in the arts and would send abroad, Phyllypps will be a servant to the same.

Latin (except the first sentence). Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Exeter.

1141. HARRY PHYLLYPPS to RICHARD SEWARD.

R. O. Commend me to my sister your wife. I desire you in this my trouble to "perform some of that manyfold promyses in time of need." None of my brethren can do more with my mother than you; and, thank God! you are able yourself. I beg you to come unto me; if I might come to you I would not "demand this unlawful desire." In times past you were minded

* The following series of letters seems to have been written about the year 1535; the first possibly a little earlier, before the writer went abroad. It was this Harry Philips who arrested Tyndale in the Low Countries.

† Passage marked in margin.

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1141. Harry Phyllypps to Richard Seward—*cont.*

to visit parts beyond sea: you shall never have a charitabler occasion. Speak to my father and mother for me. Treat the bearer gently; my friends in Brabant have sent him, "whose good report when he returneth shall not hurt me."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Brother, Charborowghe.

1142. Harry Phyllypps to Thomas Phyllypps.

R. O. "Most wellbeloved brother Thomas," I trust my sister your wife, and your sweet children, be in health. I desire you, in this my adversity, to speak to my mother and father for me, whom I confess to have offended. No man of your family can do more with them (the heads of the same). Speak to Mr. Chancellor of Exeter for me, to whom I enclose a letter. I do not covet *restitutionem in fraternum jus;* I confess I have "dyvasted" more than my child's part. I desire to purchase, among all my friends, grace for other three years' study. I have desired of my mother that either my brother William or my brother Seuard might come to me: I am but 10 days journey from you by [L]oveyn; only they who gave the bearer these letters know where I am. Whoever is sent must be instructed by this bearer, where he got these."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* at Soke Tenys.

1143. Harry Phyllypps to John Stoker.

R. O. "My singular good Mr. Stoker, and my especial good sister your wife," if ever I shall call upon you for help, it is now. You have often helped me; do not refuse me this last time. I have by folly offended you, and not worthy to be reckoned a branch of that tree whence your wife is sprung. My desire is that I might yet other three years be found "hardly unto my book," and then I shall be in learning confirmed, and then the displeasure of my father and mother shall be turned into joy. I beg you to speak to my father and mother.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* at Poolle.

1144. Harry Phyllypps to his Brother William Phyllypps.

R. O. Commend me to my good sister your wife. I desire you to help me in my extreme necessity, and to procure me forgiveness of my father and mother. It is in your hand to save or spill me. I beg you to come hither and speak with me; you may be here within 10 days. This bearer can show you where to hear of me; it is in Brabant, at Lovayn, in the house of Lambert Croolys, who knows always where I am.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* [at] Charborowghe.

1145. [Placet] to [Cromwell].

R. O. At the petition of Dr. Bell, the late abbot of this house* gave me the keeping of a certain chapel of St. James, called Grettun, annexed to this parish church, for the great pains I took with him 15 years, Dr. Bell then being ordinary, who licensed me thereto, although I renounce that authority, requesting your gracious favour and dispensation therein; for although it be a small thing, it is in the King's gift, as I know well, and few else do. I beg you also to dispense with me to instruct the poor people there, or in any other place belonging to this monastery, to love God and

* Winchcombe, which had a chapelry of Gretton attached to it within the parish.

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obey their Prince as Supreme Head. I was never sworn to the Abbot at his stallation, nor ever intended to be, though I will never be disobedient as far as God commandeth me. I beg also that I may succour my poor father and mother, and visit them in their sickness, although the rule be contrary. The people think more of unlawful ceremonies or breaking the Abbot's commandment, for which they require absolution of me, their ghostly father, than of true faith in the blood of Christ. Complains also of the heaping of Psalms, as 15 Psalms before matins, &c., and desires that no man be compelled to say mass, or take any hire, as trentals.

Hol.,* *p.* 1.

1146. Christopher Plankney to Cromwell.

R. O. The dispute between him and Wm. Bysley and John Rede, executors of John Bysley, and Sir Wm. Barentyne, concerning the carrying away of Margaret, the testator's daughter, and now the petitioner's wife, from the custody of Elizabeth Plankney, his mother, was referred to the award of Humfraye Browne and Sir Roger Cholmeley, sergeants-at-law. The award has been made and engrossed, but Cholmeley now refuses to sign it. Asks Cromwell to summon the executors and the arbitrator to explain this.

P. 1. *Add. as* Secretary.

1147. Complaint against the Prior of Plympton.

R. O. The prior of Plympton and his proctors make 50*l.* a year out of the parish of Wenbery, but there is no priest nearer than Plympton, four miles off. Many people have died without shrift or housel or any other sacrament, as christening, burying, or "nayling."

The parish has no priest to say mass or other service, except on Sundays, and then the priest or a canon comes from Plympton, and says mass, matins, and evensong before noon, and goes back to the prior to dinner. The priest has often been sore sick and in great jeopardy of life from travelling through the rain, hail, or snow. Three priests, Sir John Parker, Sir Ric. Wellche, and Sir Thos. Molyng, have died from this cause. The prior will not send a priest to bury any one for less than 7*d.* He has 13*s.* 4*d.* from the parish to have the sacrament ministered unto them, which he calls his fee-farm, besides other oblations, and yet he is not contented. There are 500 people, 21 score and more being houseling people. The following persons have died without shrift, housel, or any sacrament:—Master Thos. Weffelle, John Weryn, John a Lowe, Wm. Fox, John Weryn, Bocfaste, Jone Peperell, Sysle Mechell, Master Weffelly's servant. John Weryn sent in great haste to have a child christened who was sick, and waited at the church for the priest from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m., but when he came the child was dead, and he buried it. On St. Thomas' Day Nic. Boger rode to the prior for a priest to christen his child, and the sub-prior promised that one should be sent; but none came, though the child was at the church from soon after 7 till 11 a.m., and all the parish had come to hear mass and matins, as the priest had promised them the Sunday before. Other similar cases of neglect are mentioned. The corpse of a child of Thos. Towars, which died on Tuesday before Christmas Day, was kept waiting at the church door from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. for the priest. On Easter Monday, the prior sent no priest to say mass, matins, or evensong; and the wives of Wm. Spiser, Robt. Laye, and Robt. Foterell had come to make their purification. Half the parish are the prior's tenants. On Thursday

* The handwriting has been identified with that of "Placet," the monk of Winchcombe, since this entry was in type. *See* Nos. 134–5, &c.

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1147. Complaint against the Prior of Plympton—*cont.*

before the Nativity of Our Lady, the steward's bailiff, when keeping his courts, told the people the prior heard that they went about to have the hire of his parish, or to find a priest uprising and down lying, and if they made any such labour they should forfeit their holdings. For this cause "we the other half of the parish" have made them nothing a counsel of this matter; and yet they know all this to be true, though they dare not speak. The parishioners hired a priest at their own cost, but the prior forbade his tenants to contribute. He served them for ten years, and the parish never knew any otherwise by him but good and honest; but because the prior commanded him out of service, he lost much of his wages. The parishes of Plymstocke, Bryxstone, and Schaffe are as ill served, and the least of them is worth yearly 30*l.* to the prior. The parishioners, therefore, desire "you, of your great goodness and for the love of God," that these things may be amended. William Punyng, churchwarden, Nic. Rede, John Weryn, William Hogge, William Spicer, John Stephen, John Cavytt, and others, can testify to the truth of the complaints.

Pp. 2, *large paper. Endd.*

1148. Th. Pope to Cromwell.

R. O. On receipt of your letter I visited the lord Vaux, intending to proceed with the sale of the manor of Pempoll in Cornwall. But he told me that his wife would be with you at court tomorrow, and would explain his wishes. I replied that your mastership had sent your counsel to me to devise writings for your assurance. Then my lady came to us, and said she trusted her lord would have no need to sell his land, and that you would not constrain him. I remarked you would not wish to have land of him or any other person by compulsion, but that I had made a bargain in your behalf for the manor for 16 years' purchase, and brought Duke, my lord's clerk, with me, who was present with Bowcher when his Lordship was content you should have it. I showed her also your letter in which you wish me to use indifferency, and to make an honest bargain for both. She said if my lord sold it you should have the preference. I then communicated the matter to Henry and Thos. Polsted, desiring their advice. They begged me to communicate with you. I have travailed as earnestly in this matter as if I got 1000*l.* by it. I doubt not you shall have the manor, for he must sell it. But now my lady's coming to town has dashed the matter; for he is of such constancy, that in the most earnest matter he might be turned in a minute. When she is away I intend to speak with him. Christchurch, this Wednesday.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1149. "Godes Howsse of Porsmowth."

R. O. The poor people have not their bread baked and drink brewed as was wont to be done; but the present master has carried all the brewing and vessel to a farm a mile from the house, so that the poor people are in manner undone. The mayor ought to see the weight and goodness of the bread and ale. However high the price of corn, the bread and ale ought to be of the same goodness, but the master serves the people with very coarse bread and small drink. The house may spend yearly of temporal lands 80*l.*, whereof six poor men and six poor women have 6*d.* apiece, and a priest has his wages. Every fortnight they have seven loaves of bread and five gallons of ale apiece. The present master may spend 800 or 900 marks a year, and keeps no hospitality, which is a great decay to the town.

P. 1. *Headed as above. Add.:* To Mr. Forest. *Endd.*

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1150. Nich. Rawlyns to Cromwell.

R. O. I hear, without seeing or reading of them, that the King with his commonalty, both of the spiritualty and temporalty, learned in the laws, who have a conscience and soul to keep as well as I, have by Act of Parliament granted that the King is Supreme Head of the Church of England; which as our father prior of this house, with others of our religion, would not consent unto, they suffered death. I wish you to know my poor mind towards my Prince, and you shall order me as you think best, which should be to the profit both of my body and soul. If I were examined before my brethren here they would hate me, and wonder at me, as "a meny of crows or daws" at a tame hawk, for they suspect my affection for my Prince. I beg you will get me a dispensation out of this religion, wherein I was not lawfully professed, for I ought by our statutes to have had a year of probation, whereas I had less than half, and in that half was sick for nine weeks, and have never had my health a fortnight together. If I continue here I shall die; it is so hard, what with fasting and watching. There are not six whole monks in this cloister but they have one infirmity or other.

I was professed so soon because I was so sick at times that I would have entered the world again. The prior and others made me give away my goods before I entered religion, that I should have no occasion to go into the world again. They also made me give the house 8*l.*, and if I could have had it again I would never have been professed, as I told the prior the same morning. He told me, if I would be professed I should have it, and if not I should never have a penny. My lord of London that now is was very hard to me, and sequestered the fruits of my benefice, and told my parishioners I should not be parson there, as he was the patron. As I thought it was evil striving with him I professed, but never intended it with goodwill. I wish to return to the state of a secular priest. *Signed:* Dan Nicholas Rawlyns, monk of the Order of the Carthusians in the House of the Salutation of Our Lady besides London.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

1151. Isabel Rede to Cromwell.

R. O. I wish to know whether I shall continue your tenant in Brokelond and Otlond during the nonage of my son-in-law. If you put me out it will be a great undoing. Since Master Richard and other of your servants were with me I have had a great loss of my cattle.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1152. Edw. Abbot of Rievaulx to Cromwell.

R. O. You have told me not to trouble you with my causes. I have made various efforts in vain to see you, and have therefore requested your relative Ric. Cromwell to bring my petition before you. A year ago, at the contemplation of your letters, it was agreed by the present abbot of Rievaulx that an annuity of 44*l.* should be vested in certain feoffees for my benefit. This he refuses to pay, alleging that by Act of Parliament a moiety ought to be subtracted. If there be such an Act, it cannot hold good in this matter. From the 8th Aug. last to the present day I have not received from the abbot a halfpenny. Please to look at my letter in the following page, which is a copy of your own.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* D. Regis consiliario ejusque Secretario.

ii. A letter commanding the present incumbent to pay the said annuity of 44*l.*, otherwise the deposed abbot will be restored, as he has before written.

Copy, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretario.

1535.

1153. JOHN BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. The King at my suit granted to my chancellor a benefice esteemed at 20*l.*, but found in the King's books to be 15*l.* 18*s.*; at which my Lord Chancellor is discontented, claiming it as his gift, and has given it to my lord of Canterbury. The latter is satisfied that my chancellor should have it, but the Chancellor will not allow it, for the displeasure he has received therein. I fear he will be extreme against me for my priorship at the Blackfriars. Please to assist me in these two suits, or I am like to be overcome.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1154. JOHN [HILSEY], BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Had I not been far on my journey I would have gladly sued to you for the prior of Langley, whose convent has been much troubled this twelvemonth and more by Mr. Verney. They receive much hurt in their liberties and grounds, and he withholds money that is due to them. Please to appoint some one to hear and settle the dispute, and allow the prior to sue for his remedy, which he will not do without your leave. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

1155. The PRIOR and certain MONKS of ST. ALBANS to SIR FRANCIS BRIAN.

R. O. Their monastery is in much decay and misery. They directed a supplication to the abbot, asking him to devise some means for its utility and profit. This was taken in bad part, and they are suffering for it. Desire that the occasion of ruin mentioned in the annexed bills may be avoided, and matters now amiss be reformed, and that "the congregation to God's honor may live in quietness." These things may be effected by his procurement, and by the discretion of Master Secretary, their general visitor. *Signed by* Andreas Ramrigge, prior—John Wethamsted—D. John . . ryghtwyse—Radulfus Campion—D. Richard Stevynache—D. Henrycus Bestney—D. Thomas Curtys—D. Roger Mychael—D. Robt. Mortun—D. Thos. Bartylmewe—D. Ric. Benet—D. Edw. Sybley—Thos. Newman—Robt. Gylis—Ric. Wolston—Thos. Alban—Thos. Bynnar—D. Wm. Alyn.

The bill of petitions:—1. The abbot intends to appoint a general receiver of all the lands of the monastery, which office he will confer on D. Robt. Blakeney, than whom they know none more unfit for the office. In the last abbot's days, when Blakeney was officer, the house was in debt 4,000 mks. by his negligence. They want one who will be rather an edifier than a destroyer, of which they have had too many. 2. That the abbot may not waste or sell the woods belonging to the convent without their consent, and that the sales he has lately made may be stayed. 3. That he may declare the state of the house, how much more or less it is in debt than when he became ruler. 4. That they may not be compelled to use their convent seal against their conscience and the profit of their house, especially for borrowing "any mo thowsand pounds or other great sums" till the old debts are paid. 5. That those who made supplication to their abbot may not be "put to extreme hindrance" and expelled.

Pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

1156. ELIZABETH SHYLSTON.

R. O. "The charges and expenses laid out by Geo. Rolle for the wardship and buying of Elizabeth Shylston, the keeping of her, and redemption of divers other titles of wardships to her made, as rentcharges redeemed and other charges."

1535.

To my lady Shylston, for her wardship, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Roger Elford, for compassing the bargain for me, 100*s.* To Mr. Humfrey Wyngfeld, for drawing indentures between the said lady and me, 20*s.* To lady Anne Seyntleger, for redemption of her and her lands in Kymeworthy, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Water Wrey and Launcelot Prestlond, for redemption of their rights, by reason of a feoffment and will made by Robt. Shylston to their wives, 9*l.* Redemption of a rentcharge of 40*s.* granted to John Frankelyn by Robt. Shylston, 100*s.* Casting a hedge in the great close, 5*s.* Exhibition and finding of her three years, 30*l.* My costs in bringing her to Devonshire by Master Cromwell's commandment, 100*s.* Total, 328*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Besides these charges the ward might have died, to Rolle's great damage.

The receipts of her lands by Rolle amount only to 133*l.* 5*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}d.$

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1157. Thos. Solmes, Canon of St. Osyth's, to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 25. B. M.

Asks licence to leave his religious order, which he joined in consequence of the threats of his schoolmaster. Was examined by Dr. Thos. Legh, Cromwell's commissary, when he visited the monastery of St. Osyth, and advised by him to apply to Cromwell. Received the habit at 13 years of age, and was professed before he completed his 14th year. During the 12 years he has been here has never willingly borne the yoke of religion. Would rather die than live any longer such a miserable life.

"Vive, vale, præsul, Pylios feliciter annos
Et commendatum me tibi semper habe.
Vive Sibillinum robusto corpore tempus
Tandem cœlesti consociere choro."

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Headed:* Thomas Solmes, Osythiensis canonicus, viro præstantissimo, Thomæ Crumwell, primario invictissimi regis Henrici Octavi secretario, generalique vicario, et cunctorum religiosorum eximio visitatori, præpositoque vigilantissimo, domino suo plurimum colendo.

1158. Edward Soole to Cromwell.

R. O.

Complaint addressed to Cromwell as secretary, showing that Wm. Staverton, late of London, grocer, "like an untrue man, conveyed himself with his substance into the Sanctuary of Westminster," and that after his death Katharine his wife exhibited an untrue inventory of his goods, and of money owed to him by Robt. Awsten, of London, grocer; that Ric. Osborne and Ric. Turke have assisted her in this; and that Turke offered on her behalf money to the Lord Chancellor for the redemption of lands laid in gage by Thos. Fuller to Nic. Statham.

P. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

1159. ——— to Starkey.

R. O.

Refers to some dispute which had arisen at the banquet given by Wittinton, at which apparently Starkey had lost his temper. After commenting upon the difficulty of discerning the characters of men, the writer points out the necessity of bearing with the weaknesses of brethren, and that nothing is more unworthy of a theologian than to use scurrilous jests. Exhorts Starkey to show contrition. "Quare, mi Starke, utraque manu, aut si mavis cum Hieronimo Lapide, pectus contundas et iterum ad sobrietatis, modestiæ, verecundiæ, taciturnitatis, exemplar mihi cæterisque amicis omnibus imitandum te convertas."

Lat., pp. 2. *Not add.*

1535.

1160. Essay on Preaching, by Starkey.

R. O. Recommending that for the conservation of unity, in doubtful places of Scripture, preachers should not swerve from the common and of long-time received interpretation, made by the ancient doctors; and where they differ, the preachers should cleave to the consent and laudable custom of the Church of England, where it is not repugnant to the truth of God's Word, nor prejudicial to the princely power, nor to any law established thereby. Those who wilfully disregard this must be reputed as seditious persons and disturbers of common quietness and unity, and their bodies and goods to stand at the King's pleasure.

In Starkey's hand. Pp. 2.

1161. Kathren Torner to Cromwell.

R. O. She and her late husband, Peter Torner, of Lostocke, Lanc., have held land in Lostock of Mr. Andrew Barton and his ancestors for 56 years, but he has now taken away their cattle, prevented them from getting in their hay, &c., and has brought an action against her son Myles. Asks him to send a letter to Barton on her behalf.

P. 1. *Large paper. Headed:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

1162. John Tovy to Cromwell.

R. O. Requests that letters may be issued to the archbishop of York, commanding him to dispense with the petitioner's ordination vows, that he might live as a secular man. Was unworthily admitted to the priesthood by giving corrupt rewards.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* To, &c. Mr. Cromwell, Chief Secretary to the King, and General Visitor to the Clergy.

1163. Tyndall.

"The testament of Maister Wylliam Tracie, Esquier, expounded by Wylliam Tyndall; wherein thou shalt perceyve with what charite the chancellor of Worceter burned when he toke up the deade carcas and made ashes of it after it was buried." 1535.

This tract is printed at the end of the treatise called Wycklyffe's Wycket, printed at Nuremberg in 1546. Tracy's will is dated 10 Oct. 22 Hen. VIII., and he therein describes himself as William Tracy of Todyngton, Gloucestershire, Esquire.

1164. John Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. Have elected Dame Joan Skydmore prioress of Acunbury. Waits for his approval to install her. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1165. The Venetian Merchants.

Nero, B. vii. 21. B. M. Petition of the merchants of Venice to Thos. Cromwell, Chief Secretary to the King, and Master of the Rolls.

Beg him to move the King to grant them liberty of travelling in the realm, as he and his predecessors have from time to time granted. This will increase their traffic and consequently the King's customs. It is commonly said that when the Venetian galleys come here, foreign goods are cheap, and English dear, which is beneficial to the whole commonwealth.

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The last licence they obtained for wools was to be renewed every five years without other suit to be made, except in Chancery for the seal. The five years expired last April, and they ask for a renewal, with the certainty of some favor to be had in the weight at the customing of the wools, as 16 nails is lost in every pocket in the weight of the canvas, &c. The larger the favor shown, the more the King has been advantaged.

Beg they may be "respected" (respited) for the custom of all their merchandize as in the time of Henry VII., without the customers requiring surety for the last galleys, as of late.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1166. Margaret Vernon to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 55. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 55.

Thanks him for the great cost made on her and her poor maiden at their last being with him. His visitors have been here, and discharged three of her sisters,—Dame Katheryn and the two young women who were last professed. It is not a little to her discomfort, but she must be content with the King's pleasure. Asks his advice, as none will be left here but herself and this poor maiden. If Cromwell will take this poor house* into his own hands either for himself or for "my nowne a . . . . yowre sonne," she would be glad with all her heart to give it, nothing doubting that he will provide for them so that they shall not be driven to beg or to fall to other inconvenience. Offers herself and all hers to his most high and prudent wisdom, as to him who is her only refuge and comfort in this world.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1167. Abbey of Wardon.

Cleop. E. iv. 163. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 53.

"These be the causes following why that I, Henri abbot of Warden, have made labour to diverse of my friends to resign my office."

1. After the King's visitation was executed by his Commissioners, Dr. Leighe and Jo. ap Rece, and certain injunctions delivered to the convent, his brethren said he was the causer why they were enclosed in their monastery, so that he might do what he would, and they not know it. They have since vexed him with many uncharitable surmises and opprobrious words. 2. The injunctions command them to have daily lecture of Divinity, but they have none, and when it is read few or none of the monks come to it. 3. Assigned Dampne Thos. London to read the Divinity lecture, and he, undiscreetly, unknown to the abbot, read Eccius' Homilies, "which books be all carnal and of a brutal understanding, and entreat of many things clean against the determination of the Church of England." When the abbot knew of it, took away his book, and sent it to London to Dr. Leghe. Discharged London of the reading, and appointed his own brother, but then few or none of them would come. 4. Perceiving that ignorance was a great cause of their continual unquietness, caused books of grammar to be bought for each of them, and assigned his brother to instruct them, but none would come to him but Ric. Balldoke and Thos. Clement. 5. There are but 15 brethren, and only three know their rule or the statutes of their religion. 6. Sent forth Dampne Thos. Wardon in Lent on house business. He sat at Shefforde all night in the ale-house, and came home in the morning at matins. Would have administered correction, but he declared openly before the convent that the abbot had no authority to correct him, and stirred up the convent so that one Dampne Christopher threatened the abbot and his servants. Was in such fear that he commanded his servants to watch his chamber three nights after till their fury was somewhat assuaged. 7. Has often commanded the

* Priory of Little Marlow, Bucks.

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1167. Abbey of Wardon—*cont.*

subprior and the custos ordinis that no secular boys should be conversant with any of the monks or lie in the dortor; but one Hewgh, who was a young monk here, lies in the dortor every night, but he does not know with whom. 8. On Aug. 5, John Paxton and Henry Gibbeson took the subprior in a hedge in the vineyard with a brothell woman, and he promised 8*s.* to Gibbeson to keep his councell. 9. Wm. Carington, Thos. Bukkleswoode, Thos. London, John Cliffton, and Chr. Wardon are common drunkards.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1168. John Watson, mercer, of London, to Cromwell.

R. O. The prior and convent of Crutched Friars, next the Tower of London, were debtors to me, and the last prior, Edmund Stretham, borrowed more money of me for the use of their house, amounting in all to 25*l.*, and delivered me by writing a silver-gilt cross, weighing 6 oz., a vestment, and a "deconne" of green cloth of gold. Though I had this security, as some people be crafty, I made attachment in my own hands to obtain the cross, &c. by law, and gave notice to the new prior, Rob. Balle, of such things as I have in my hands, and showed him the bargain and sale. You will see that I intend no craft but only to recover my dues. I have forborne my money these 10 years and more. I beg you will protect my rights, and in so doing you will please my master, the duke of Suffolk.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* 1535. *Add.:* Secretary.

1169. [Tho]mas Webster to ———.

R. O. Was asked by Master Covert to go with young Master Watson to his place, about which I desire to know your mastership's pleasure. Yet on my knees I implore you to be good master "unto my[n o]wlde master, Mr. Watson, his children; for if the young man be acc . . . . . is warde to the Kynges grace, thre of his sisters be utterly undoen." His land is [held] to the performance of Mr. Watson's will, by which each of the daughters should have 100*l.* and two of the sons 200*l.*, besides other bequests. The child offers of his own motion to give himself, body, goods, and lands, to your goodness, and hopes you will accept him as your servant to go to the temporal law.

Complains that when in the country by your Mastership's commandment Mr. Swillington's servants, with their master's approbation, called him heretic, and spoke shameful words of him, as if he had been a heathen and not your mastership's servant, and provoked him to fight with daggers and swords drawn in Swillington's own house. No one in the country loves him, not even his own servants; "h[owbeit] . . . . . d faceth so, by your mastershipp, contrary, I think your . . . . . be afrayd on hym, and be reporte your mastershipp . . . . . Crumwell."

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated and injured by damp. Endd.*

1170. Winchcombe Abbey.

R. O. Petition of the abbot and convent of Winchcombe to Master Secretary for modification of some of the injunctions imposed upon them, viz.:—

1. That no monk or brother may leave the monastery.—They desire licence for the abbot to take one or two of his brethren with him as chaplains, when he goes out of the monastery, and to give licence to any of the brethren to preach the Word of God abroad; that the cellarer may go abroad according to his duty; that the abbot may send his brethren to take orders; that the brethren may have their "feynys" again as long as they order themselves religiously.

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2. That women be totally excluded.

They desire that the abbot may receive women of nobility and others of sad and good conversation, being friends, mothers or kinswomen to him or his brethren, to his hall at dinner or supper; and that women may come into church at divine service.

3. That there shall only be entry through one gate, &c.—Remind Cromwell that their monastery has two gates,—one opening on the town, where always is a porter, and the other into the fields. If this were shut, corn and hay would have to be carried half a mile about; and also the King's horses are ridden that way daily. Ask if the church doors may stand open at mass and evensong.

4. That the abbot shall daily expound part of the rule in English.—Ask for licence for him to do it by his sufficient deputy.

5. That no one may profess or take the habit of religion till he is 24 years.—Ask if persons may be admitted to prove themselves in the habit and religion until they are 24 years old, and then be at liberty to depart or tarry.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1171. Winchester Cathedral.

Strype's Cranmer, 709. Inventory of the church goods of the cathedral church of St. Swithin, in Winchester, as it was given in by the prior and convent to Cromwell, Secretary of State and the King's Vicar-General.

R. O. 2. Complaint addressed to "your Mastership" (Cromwell) by Jas. Syllney, parson of Chillcombe, Winchester diocese, against the prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester, who vexes him about an annual pension of 26*s.* 8*d.*, which he demands out of his benefice. Never refused to pay it if the prior could show title.

P. 1. *Large paper.*

1172. Sir William Wodward.

R. O. "The articles of the misbehaviour of Sir William Wodward, chaplain, which will be duly proved," charging him with having kept several different mistresses, and with various acts of incontinence, some of which he does not deny. Places mentioned,—Poundstoke, Eggleskere, and Trebarfott, [in Cornwall.]

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1173. Visitation of the Province of York.

"Progressus domini suffraganei."

Harl. MS. 604, f. 122. B. M. From York to Newbrow, regular canons of St. Austin, founded by lord Mowbrey, temp. Stephen, present founder duke of Norfolk, 12 miles from York. Thence to Byland, Cistercian, same founders; the "sepulture" of lord Mowbray and his wife is in the chapter-house window; 1 mile. To Mountgrace, Charterhouse, founders Yngylbyes, knts., temp. Hen. IV., 12 miles. To Gysborow, Austin Canons, founded by lord Robt. Brus, who is buried with his wife in the choir; lord Conyers* is now founder; 12 miles. To Wytbye, Benedictine, founder the first lord William Persey after the Conquest, who died and was buried beyond sea, but his heart is at Wytby; the King is now founder; 16 miles. To Wyekam, Cistercian Nuns, of the King's foundation, 17

* Orig. "Latymer," corrected by another hand.

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1173. Visitation of the Province of York—*cont.*

miles. To Yedyngham, Benedictine Nuns, of the foundation of lord Latymer, 3 miles. To Kelldhollme, Cistercian Nuns, of the foundation of lord Westmoreland, 10 miles. To Ryvalles, Cistercian, first foundation of Water Espeke, now lord Rosse, 6 miles. To Kyrkham, Austin Canons, same foundation as Ryvalles, 10 miles. To Maltoune, canons of St. Gylbarte, lord Vessey founder, 4 miles. To Warther, Austin Canons, founder lord Water Treusbutt, now lord Rosse, 12 miles. To Brydlyngtoune, Austin Canons, founder lord Water Gawntt, whose body lies in the midst of the choir; behind the altar is shrined the body of St. John, sometime prior; 18 miles. To Wattonne, of the Order of St. Gylbart, founded by lord Vessey, 5 miles. To Beverlay, where rests the body of the Holy archbp. St. John the founder, and the bodies of Sts. Wynwalld, Brythewme, and Yolfryde, 5 miles. To Mewsse abbey, Cistercian, founder Le Grosse, sometime earl of Albymarle, 3 miles. To Hull town, and the Schaterhouse there, founder lord Wm. Delapole, temp. Edw. III., 4 miles. Hence we went to Holldarnes, almost to Ravynspor, but I intend to omit all villages, and reckon only religious houses. In revertendo from Hull:—To Haltompryce, regular canons of St. Austin, founder lord Thos. Wake, 3 miles. To Ferybye brethren of the Jerosolomytane Order, founder lord Eustace Vessey, 3 miles. To Drax, Austin Canons, founder Master Pannell, knt., 16 miles. To Selbye, Benedictine, founder William the Conqueror, 3 miles. To St. Oswalldes, Austin Canons, founder Henry I., 12 miles. To Pontefract, Benedictine, founder lord Robert Lacye, 5 miles. To Hylley, Austin Canons, founder Sir John Dyebdeyn, knt., 10 miles. To Knaasbrow, of the Order of the Trinity, founder Ric. earl of Cornwall, 9 miles. To Chrystall abbey, Cistercian, founder Sir Patfylld Pictaviencis, 10 miles. To Ardyngton, Benedictine Nuns, founder Master Ardyngton, 4 miles. To Burtoune abbey, Benedictine, first founder Sir Adam Swaynsoune, now lord Mowntegle, 15 miles. Revertendo to Chrystalle, and thence to Bolltoune, Austin Canons, first founder lord Meschynes and lady Cysley Romiley his wife, A.D. 1120, 2 Hen. I., 2 Thrustini Episcopi, present founder lord Clifford, 12 miles. To Salley, Cistercian, founder lord Wm. Percy, the third after the Conquest, A.D. 1140, 14 miles.

ii. Lancashire.

To Walley, Cistercian, out of our diocese under the bishop of Chester, first founded in Stanlaw, Chesbire, by Sir John Lascy, A.D. 1172, and removed with the bodies of his ancestors, by Henry Lascy, third and last earl of Lincoln of that name, A.D. 1296, 5 miles. To Kockersand, Premonstratensian Canons, founded by a hermit named Hew Garthe, in king John's time, 24 miles. To Lanchaster, to the Friars Preachers, founded by Sir Hew Haryngtone, 5 miles. To Cartmelle, Austin Canons, founded by Wm. Marchall earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1202, before his death 17 years, 3 Johan., 10 miles. To Counghevysched, Austin Canons, founded by Sir Gamele Pennyngtoune A.D. 1067. It was in strife for some time, being built upon the land of lord Wm. Lanchaster, baron of Kyrkbykendall and Overstoune; 5 miles. To Furness, Cistercian, founded by Stephen earl of Boulogne, nine years before he was king of England, 26 Hen. I., "ut patet per hoc sequens—

Fournesium fundat hic Stephanus atque fecundat
Addens contenta membris cum vita intenta
Dat Lanchastrium piscem parvumque warinum (?)
Anno milleno terque noveno"—

4 miles. To Cawdre, Cistercian, founded by lord Raynalld Meschynne, lord of Copland, A.D. 1134, temp. Hen. I., 19 miles. To St. Bees, Benedictine, same founder, 5 miles.

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iii. Northumbria.

To Hexamescheer and Hexam monastery upon Tyenne, Austin Canons, in the jurisdiction of the bishop of York, first founder St. Wyllfryd, by gift of Egffryed, king of Northumberland, and St. Ethelldred his wife, A.D. 674. Five succeeding bishop saints are buried there, viz., Acca, Alkhmundus, Eata, Frethbertus, and Tylbartus. The monastery was destroyed by Scots, and rebuilt by Thomas the younger in king Henry the First's time, when canons regular were brought from Landercost.

iv. Rychmondscheere.

To Egylstoune upon Tees Water, Premonstratensian, first founders Raffe Multon and Alis his wife, Gilbert Phylype and Matilda Delahaye, temp. Stephen; Lord Dacre is now founder. To St. Agathees, Premonstratensian Canons, on Swalle flewd, founded by lord Richmond A.D. 1152; lord Schroope, of Boltoune, is now founder; 8 miles from the last. To Gervalles, Cistercian, upon Your Floud; founded in Wensdale by lord Akar, and afterwards by lord Conanne, son of Alaune earl of Richmond, A.D. 1157; Lord Fytheus was afterwards their founder, and now Master Pare; 8 miles. To Coverham, or Corame, Premonstratensian, founded at Swaynsby by Elewysia de Glandwell, sometime wife of Robert, lord of Mydlam Chastell, with consent of Wallrane, his son; removed 14 Johan.; 2 miles. To Maryeke upon Swale, Benedictine Nuns, founded by Roger Aske in king John's time, 6 miles. To Fountens, Cistercian, founded by Thurstaune, bishop of York, A.D. 1132, 18 miles from York. To the College of Rypoune, founded by St. Wyllfryed in the time of king Oswy, 2 miles. To Wylbyforce, Benedictine Nuns; first founder Sir Kateryngtoune, knt., now the King, To Nonnemongtoune, Benedictine; first founder Sir Wm. Arche, now Sir Wm. Gasconne. To Roche Abbey, Cistercian, founded by lord Buelle and Turgott, (Ric. de Builli and Ric. Fitz Turgis) lord Clifford now founder.

In Yorkshire, certain more abbeys which we have been in,—Marteyn Abbey canons,—whose founders I know nothing of. Swyene, by Beverley, nuns.

Nonne Bournam:—To all the abbeys in York city, as St. Marye's, the Trinytes, St. Andrew's, St. Leonard's Canons, and Clement Thorpe.

"But, Sir, I pray you, if I miss other in true writing or else in the date or count of kings and years, blame my presydent and not me, for I have nothing of their founders nor of the years of their foundation but by other men's report."

v. In Comitatu Nottingamiæ.

To Wurksoppe, Austin Canons, founded by lord Lovetoffte (Will. de Luvetot) A.D. 1103, 3 Hen. I.; afterwards it came to the Furnivals, and now lord Talbott is the founder. To Welbyeke, Premonstratensian, founded by Sir Thos. Cuknaye, A.D. 1153, 19 Steph.; the bishop of Ely is now founder. To Newsted, Austin Canons, founded by Hen. II. To Bevevalld (Beauvale), Carthusian, first founder Sir Nic. de Cantyluppe, temp. Edw. III.; Edw. Bayloll, sometime king of Scotland, buried there. To Lentoune Abbey, Cluniac, founded by lord Wm. Peverell, earl of Nottingham, temp. Hen. I.; the King is now founder. To Schelford, Austin Canons, founded by Sir Raffe Anselyen (Hanselyn), temp. Hen. I.; Sir Hen. Noress is now founder by the King's gift. To Thurgarton, Austin Canons, founded by Sir Raffe Deyncorte about the latter end of the reign of Henry I.; Master Noress is now founder. To Southwell College, founded by St. Wyllffryd. To Rufford, Cistercian, founded by lord Gaffrey Gawnte, earl of Lincoln, A.D. 1148; Master Noress is now founder. To Materseye, Gilbertine, first founder

1535.

1173. Visitation of the Province of York—*cont.*

Thos. Meercy, gent., now Master Thurland. To Blyethe, Cluniac, founded by Sir Roger Bolley, 1 Will. II.; the King is now founder. To Hampolle, Cistercian Nuns; first founder Master Crescey, now Clyfford and Markame are their founders.

"In all these we have been in, beside divers other mo, both in Durham bishopric and also Carlisle, with many good towns and villages, as well in my Lord's grace liberties as in others. And thus Jesu preserve your Mastership."

Below in a later hand is written :—"These notes belong unto me, Thos. Lovell, 1592."

Pp. 7.

1535.

APPENDIX.

A.D. 1535.

4 Mar. **1.** For William Lord Dacre.

S. B. Licence to leave London, provided he return before All Saints' Day next, notwithstanding a recognizance, dated 18 Oct. last, whereby he, by the name of Will. Dacre of Dacre, knight, is bound in 10,000 marks not to go beyond 10 miles from London. *Del.* Westm., 4 March 26 Hen. VIII.

17 May. **2.** John Prior of St. Peter's, Markeby, Linc.

Licence to take to farm the manor of Westwykeham and other lands, &c. in Estwykeham and Westwykeham, Linc., and the moiety of the rectory of Westwykeham, with the tithes of corn and hay, for term of life or years, the premises not exceeding the annal value of 10*l.*, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 May 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.* *Pat.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 11.

(2.) P.S. for the above, same date.

8 July. **3.** Edmund Pekham to Wriothesley.

R. O. Of late I have troubled you for Mr. Secretary's letters to Mr. Mawncyl, chamberlain of West Chester, in favour of Robert Catton to be his deputy. This day I received a letter (enclosed) from Catton with Mr. Mauncyl's answer, and I beg you to move Mr. Secretary to speak to Mr. Mauncyl for his favour to Catton. Westm., 8 July.

P. 1. *Add.:* "Heartily beloved cousin."

[Aug.] **4.** Sir Marcus Meyer.

R. O. Memorandum [to Cromwell] by Marcus Meyer's servant† in behalf of his master.

Has been here five weeks with 10 men and a small ship. Has spent 10*l.* stg., which was all his money, awaiting an answer what aid the King will give for the castle of Wartborch, &c.

Holstein dialect, pp. 2.

[5 Sept.] **5.** Christian III. and England.

Danish Archives. Articles [by Bonner?] setting forth the points to be urged [by Cavendish?] upon the duke of Holstein, viz., peace with Lubeck and restitution of some English ships unjustly seized.

[According to Mr. Macray's Report (*see* Report xlv. of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records, App. ii. 16), this paper is in the same handwriting as

* With corrections or alterations in a different hand.

† Doubtless the servant who brought letters from Meyer to the King and Cromwell in July 1535. *See* vol. viii., 1110. The date of this memorandum must therefore be about the end of August.

1535.

5. CHRISTIAN III. and ENGLAND—*cont.*

Nos. 285 and 286 of this Volume, which Wegener considers to be drafts by Suavenius, but Mr. Macray calls copies by one of the English envoys.]

lb. 2. Copy (by one of the English envoys, like the preceding,) of a statement on the part of the Danes of the causes of the war with Lubeck and the reasons of the treaty made with the Emperor.

8 Oct. **6.** SIR JOHN DUDLEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. The Master in Chancery that took your examination desires me to send it to you for you to sign. I have also sent a statute by which Sir Edw. Guldeforde was bound as security to the lord Broke against the executors of Edmund Dudley, my father. Also I send you a defeasance, by which you will understand the meaning of the said Sir E. Guldeforde; also a paper of the mode of payment. Hugh Poularde, serjeant-at-law, deceased, John Hales, baron of the Exchequer, and Ric. Faue, the younger, were present at the sealing of the indenture. Hopes he will soon be again in England.—London, 8 Oct.

Hopes he will sign these papers at once, as the former was so scribbled over it could not be read, and next week the writer's cause will be heard. There is no matter altered, except that I put in that you bare my father-in-law partly a grudge for trying to disinherit me, being within age, "and also should marry his own daughter." This I have heard you often say.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

7 Dec. **7.** HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 224. B. M. Has received their letters from Dijon of 28 Nov. and those of the same date written to Cromwell. Thanks them for their wisdom in answering the questions put to them. Signifies his pleasure in certain principal points by the repetition of which it shall appear whether the French intend earnestly to enter the war, as they probably do, or only to use the King to gain their own purposes with the Emperor. Perceives by their letters that though they had a gentle and familiar conference with Francis, in which he touched upon the overtures they pretend to have been made by the Emperor and the malicious proceedings of the bishop of Rome against England, that he referred them to his Council for an answer, so that they were obliged to disclose their commission to the Admiral and others, who not only assured them of the sincerity of Francis in his determination to adhere to Henry, but added that it was thought necessary to raise an army for his master's defence in case he should be invaded for it by the Emperor, which army he thought might afterwards be employed for the recovery of Milan and Genoa, and desired to know if Henry would contribute a moiety of the charges of raising it and a third part of the cost of employing it against the Emperor. The King having then made a friendly answer in general terms "did now send you to conclude thereupon and to reduce it into the form of a pact and treaty." As the French are very anxious to make it appear that the war is only on England's account, and show themselves cold in the prosecution of the overtures of the bailly of Troyes, proposing an aid to the duke of Guelders, offering to defend the King against all men, but refusing any express article against the bishop of Rome, they are to say,—first, that as the King has no quarrel with the Emperor, he does not wish his good brother to begin war on his account unless he is determined to do it for his own; nevertheless that he esteems his good brother's interests his own, and, if he thinks it expedient for Henry to aid the duke of Gueldres with a contingent of 500,000 cr., the King will take his part, like a friend, and not like a party, provided he can do so without violation of the Emperor's friendship, and provided the said Duke shall first send his ambassador to England, and give

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a satisfactory explanation of his reasons for the commencement of the war; secondly, that the King marvels much at their scruples touching the bishop of Rome, that they will not do what they have done before. In the treaty passed by Pomeroy, they have spoken freely of the said bishop's censures, as also in many other writings, yet the Admiral would now lose his head, arms, and legs before he would consent to anything against the bishop of Rome, especially to that which no man desired of him, viz., that he should forsake him. When he talked with Henry on the subject in England, he used such execrable words against the said bishop that one would have thought he could not now have been so vehement the other way. If the bishop of Rome will aid them against the Emperor, Henry is content that they should take him for their great friend. If he pretend friendship only to revenge his own quarrel and prevent falling into the Emperor's hands, which he may do after all, let them consider whether it be more expedient for them to put in writing what they have offered to do, or to catch an eel by the tail, and give up a friend for nothing. When they were themselves interdicted, they did not treat the Pope's authority as *jure Divino*. The ambassadors made an invincible answer, when the French denied once having left the Pope themselves, and pretended that the realm of France was privileged against interdict. They may repeat it again, and say that if the bishop of Rome may by God's law interdict (thus showing himself the author, not of peace, but of dissension), then he could not, against God's law, exempt France from liability to interdiction, unless they pretend that he can dispense against the law of God, who hath promised His word shall remain untouched *in æternum*. No one cay say on this point more than Poyet, who has affirmed, under his own hand remaining in our custody, that the bishop of Rome can in no wise dispense with God's law. If the French say that, although they have more cause to enter the war than England, they would rather accept easy conditions from the Emperor, if Henry will not declare himself, they shall say, that as the Emperor has not injured Henry, Henry cannot with honor enter into war with him; that, to afford a pretext, it would be necessary that Francis should cause the Emperor's ambassador, in his presence before you and his Council, to confess that his master hath made "the two overtures," viz., first, that he might have Milan if he would permit him to be revenged on England; second, that if Francis would not interfere he would conquer England at his own cost and then give it to Francis. Wallop is to endeavor, according to the King's late letters, to get the said Emperor's ambassador to declare in his presence to the French king or his Council that he made no such proposals, "that between the one part and the other, we may come to the truth, whether they be indeed proposed or no." They are to tell the Admiral, the King much marvelled that he could propose without reciprocity a contribution from England of a moiety for defensive operations and a third for invasion, the French having 30,000 men for offensive and 40,000 for defensive war. Lastly, they are to say that considering the number of French cardinals at Rome, Henry is surprised they made no effort to prevent the Pope expressing his malice against him. Thinks they did not do their duty in not advertising Francis of it before the thing passed. God will doubtless turn their malice against themselves. The King can afford to let it pass, as a thing that he had looked for before. Warns Francis, however, to see that his subjects be not the ministers of other men's malice against England. These things they are to set forth with temperance, with a view to the preservation of amity and to proceed according to the haste or slowness of the French as they shall think expedient. Richmond, 7 Dec.

Pp. 13. *Signed and sealed.*

In Wriothesley's hand. Add.: To, &c. the bishop of Winchester and . . . Sir John Wallop, knt., our ambassadors with our dearest brother and perpetual ally the French king. *Endd.*

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7 Dec. **8.** CROMWELL to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 232. B. M.

Thanks them for their letters. They will receive at this time the King's answer to theirs of 28 Nov. The King is anxious that they shall find out the real inclination of the French king, and whether the French have any privy practices in hand, and what chance of success they have. Sends the treaty *belli offensivi* ratified at Amiens. The following are the moneys due to the King:—First, 50,000 cr. lent to the duke of Bavaria, for which the French king stands bound; second, 50,000 cr. lent to assist the duke of Wittenberg, which they promised to repay, if no good success came of its employment; third, the whole pension on salt money of last year ended at Nov. As the King has commanded Wallop to press the Emperor's ambassador to the denial of the overtures "for declaration of yourself," writes to tell him he must not consider anything further is meant thereby, "than to have you use that word to him to extort what ye can in that matter." Richmond, 7 Dec.

The King desires them to remember his command touching the delivery of the ships. *Signed.*

In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

7 Dec. **9.** CROMWELL to GARDINER.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 234. B. M.

Has not been able to dispatch by the bearer the treaty *belli offensivi*, which he wrote for, as stated in his other letters. Has had such business that he could [not] depart to London to cause the same to be copied. Thought it better to defer sending it than delay Gardiner's servant. Will send money for him by next messenger. The King desires him to labor for the delivery of the ships at Bordeaux. Richmond, 7 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. as before. Endd.*

10. THE "VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS."

R. O.

Office copy of the "Valor" of the Abbey of Malling. (*See* Valor Eccl. I. 106.)

Attested by John Wyskard and Edward Bowland.

With mem. in another hand: Clear value, 196*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.* Whereof I am charged to the King to pay:—debts of the house, 100*l.*; the old Abbess' pension of 20 marks; by leases abated, 20 marks; the Abbess incumbent, 40*l.*; and nine or ten nuns at 4*l.* each, 40*l.*

Money to be departed from me, 55*l.* Pensions durng life, 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

So remains clear to me 89*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Mem.: Of this 50*l.* come from benefices, &c.

Pp. 3, *large paper. Endd.:* Concerning the monastery of Malling.

11. BISHOPRIC OF CARLISLE.

R. O.

Valuation of the temporalities of the Bpric. of Carlisle from the records of the Court of First Fruits and Tenths. Total, 268*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*—*See* Valor Ecc., vol. v., p. 273.

Parchment roll.

12. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

R. O.

[A valor of the reprises out of St. Paul's Cathedral (as in Valor Ecc. I., p. 361, the items and amounts being the same, but the names of persons in most cases different).]

London and Midd. 1. Rents: to John Smythe, prby. of Harleston; Wm. Grene, prby. of Holborn, &c. 2. Temporal fees: to Roland Phillippis, receiver general; John Smythe, auditor; Thos. Cheyney, collector of ancient rents; Geoff. Chamber, collector of

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rents of the new fabric; Ric. Gates, receiver of the Chamberlain's office; John Stabranke, bailiff of Poulhouse and Bowes; John Smythe, overseer of new work; and Wm. Streate, steward of the courts. 3. Spiritual pensions: (Ric. Dudley is prebendary of Consumpta per Mare.)*

ii. *Co. Hertf.* 1. Temporal fees: Robt. Myreke, bailiff of Cadyngton and Kennysworthe; Leonard Hunnerston, bailiff of Yardeley. 2. Spiritual pensions.

iii. *Essex.* 1. Rents: to the King, abbot of Waltham, "Dno. vicec. Rutland," Wm. Whetenhall and the abbot and convent of St. John's, Colchester. 2. Fees: to John Vere, earl of Oxford, chief steward; Humph. Wynkefeld, of Chynkeford; John Balnet, bailiff of Chynkeford; Sir John Raynsford, bailiff of the soke of St. Paul's; John Grene, bailiff of Maynestoke; Ric. Fresshewater, bailiff of Haybrydge; and John Synewes, bailiff of the liberties. 3. Spiritual pensions.

Lat., pp. 5. *Totals in a list on the first page.*

13. Hospital of St. Katharine next the Tower of London.

R. O. Yearly value of lands, as appears by a bill of parcels, 315*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, whereof:—

Paid to three brethren, 8*l.* each; three sisters, 8*l.* each; 10 beadwomen "which do daily pray according to the foundation," 10½*d.* a week each; three other priests who daily serve in the choir, 8*l.* each; six clerks who daily serve in the choir, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each; the master of the children, 8*l.*; for the keep of six children, 4*l.* each; steward, butler, cook, and under cook, 100*s.* each.

Repairs of "housings" and house, fees of collectors, auditors, &c., and other expenses (detailed). Total, 284*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and so remains 31*l.* Md. the house is charged to the King for tenths, 31*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Pp. 2.

14. Wriothesley.

R. O. Draft indenture of lease made the —— day of ——— 27 Hen. VIII. by Thomas Wriothesley of Tychefeld to Edmund Clerck of Micheldever, of the parsonage of Micheldever, which the said Thomas holds for term of years from the abbot and convent of Hide; for 5 years, at a rent of 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the abbot and 20*l.* to Wriothesley; Clerck engaging to give 20*d.* a week in alms to the 10 poorest householders of Micheldever, and, amongst other things, that if Wriothesley send any of his children to the said parsonage he (Clerck) will keep them for 12*d.* a week.

Paper roll of 6 *leaves.*

15. Calais and Guisnes.†

R. O. i. Estimate for repairing the Braye at Guisnes, which, with the Round Tower, is 520 ft. long, 12 ft. thick, and 20 ft. high, showing the amount of brick, chalk, lime, &c. required.

ii. Provisions required for victualling 700 men at Calais for half a year.

iii. Provisions required for 1,000 men at Guisnes for half a year.

iv. Stores required "for defence of assault with fire work."

Large paper, pp. 3.

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* Dead before 7 June 1536, when his successor was appointed.

† This document is probably a year or two earlier than the period of the present volume. *See* vol. vi., 1577 iii. But as the works were still going on in 1535, and are alluded to in No. 932, it may be inserted here.

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16. CALAIS.

R. O. A portion of a set of ordinances for Calais, forbidding aliens to hold offices contrary to the decrees made in the 15th year of the reign, &c.
Large paper, pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Account of the allowances of the retinue of Calais, and of the payments which each soldier and member of the Council yearly makes out of his wages to the King.
Large paper, pp. 4. *Endd.:* Th' ordonnance of Callais towching th' officers there.

17. THE MAYOR OF CALAIS.

R. O. A set of questions touching the privileges and jurisdiction of the mayor of Calais in matters between him and the lord deputy.
Large paper, pp. 2. *Headed:* Sir, I beseech your Mastership (Cromwell?) to be good in these articles following which toucheth the privileges of the mayoralty of Calais.

18. THE STAPLE INN, CALAIS.

R. O. Petition* to the King by the merchants of the Staple for discharge of their debts, amounting to about 16,000*l.*, besides their bonds to the King (considering that they have lost during 12 years above 50,000*l.*); in return for which they offer him:—(1), their place called the Staple Inn, at Calais, with the chapel, garden, and edifices on the same newly by them built, reserving only their hall in the market place, where they keep their courts and their prison house, now in the tenure of John Hatefeld; the building of which place cost their predecessors 20,000 marks, and they "would be right sorry to sell it if they were in like prosperity or wealth as their predecessors before time have been"; (2) all their other lands in Calais and the Marches or the county of Guysnes, valued at 60*l.* Fl.; (3), a sum of 10,000*l.* stg. to be paid by instalments in five years; and (4), to forbear a claim for repayment of 10,000*l.* which they have disbursed (in Customs?) more than they have shipped for.
On vellum.

R. O. 2. Offer by the merchants of the Staple to the King of their Staple place at Calais, &c. on the above conditions.
Corrected draft, p. 1. *Large paper.*

R. O. 3. Another petition similar to § 1, but differing in some of the terms.
On vellum.

R. O. 4. Fair copy of the same.
Large paper, p. 1.

R. O. 5. Heads of the merchants' petition to the King.
Two copies. Large paper, p. 1 *each. Both mutilated.*

R. O. 6. Another petition from the merchants, probably earlier in point of date, setting forth that since the answer received from the Council at Greenwich they have discovered the danger in which they stand by an "extreme act of reteignour" into which they had entered, and offering the King 10,000*l.* &c.
Large paper, pp. 3.

R. O. 7. "The rents and revenues of the staple lands within the town of Calais;" and also without the town. Total, 53*l.* 6*s.* ½*d.* gr. = 32*l.* 16*s.* stg.
"Memorandum, that the Staple Inn and the Staple prison be no parcel of the lands above written."
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

* *See* No. 716. This petition may be earlier, as the negociations had been going on for some years. *See* vol. vi., 423.

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19. THE STAPLE OF CALAIS.

R. O. "Demands to be demanded by the King's Majesty of the mayor and fellowship of the Staple of Calais:"—1. To demand payment of the money they owe the King at the days contained in their specialties, "I suppose will amount unto 16,000*l.* 2. Further, if they wish their fellowship to continue, that they shall pay for ever as custom on wools shipped, say 53*s.* 4*d.* a sack, and for every fell 3*d.*, and also the dues of Calais, &c. On these two conditions the King is willing to take their house and land which they have offered him, and to license them to use . . . . . .
In Cromwell's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*

20. THE WOOL STAPLE.*

R. O. Paper showing "the quantities of wools that go out of diverse places in England, and the prices of the same," viz.:—
Lemster wool, 120 sacks, price 13*l.* 10*s.* per sack; March wool, 650 sacks, 9*l.*; Cotswold, 1,000 sacks, 8*l.*; Berkshire, 800 sacks, 7*l.*; Young Cotswold, 150 sacks, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Clifte wool, 880 sacks, 5*l.* 4*s.* Also 400,000 fells at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the hundred.
P. 1. *Endd.:* "A declaration concerning the staple for wools."

R. O. 2. Another paper containing similar information, and showing besides the profits made by the merchants in selling their wools at Calais.
Rough draft, large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. Fair copy of the preceding.
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R. O. 4. "The rate and prices of wools brought to the staple of Calais," showing the values of the growth of the different counties or districts.
Large paper, pp. 2. *Mutilated. Endd.*

R.O. 5. Another copy of the same, engrossed in vellum.

* The precise dates of these papers are quite uncertain.

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GENERAL INDEX.

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NOTES AND ERRATA.

No.

12. This letter must be of an earlier date.

33. In heading, for "J. BATCOK" read "T. BATCOK."

50, p. 14, l. 7, for "seize" read "sess" (assess).

87, p. 25, l. 4, for "John . . . yche," read "John [Sm]ythe."

111 (2), l. 2, in place of the dots, supply "[John Smith, John]."

128. The writer, John Hellyer or Heliares, as he Latinises his name, was vicar of East Meon in Hampshire, and Gardiner's letter relating to him in Vol. VII., App. No. 32, is doubtless of the year 1535, not 1534. *See* Valor Ecclesiasticus, II. 21.

148, l. 15, "The bailly of Rouen" (*Roano* in MS.), is certainly an error either of the bishop of Faenza or of his transcriber. It was the bailly of Troyes who went to England.

168, p. 49, last line, for "Within" read "Witham" (in MS. "Witth'm").

182, p. 57, "two Englishmen." Doubtless Dr. Buckenham and the other Black Friar mentioned in Vol. VIII., No. 1151. It has been supposed that the second Englishman was Gabriel Donne; but as he had returned to England in July (*ib.*), and had at least received a promise of the abbey of Buckfastleigh (though the old abbot seems to have been still alive at this time), it is not likely that he would have gone back immediately to the Low Countries.

202, footline of §1 for "In October" read "R. (*i.e.*, received) in October."

212, ll. 6, 7. The punctuation is wrong. It ought to be:—"to Scudamore and Mr. Warcombe. Wishes the said money," &c.

287, p. 96, l. 6 from bottom. "The ambassadors lately sent to Lubeck" were Bonner and Cavendish.

294. The marginal reference "R. O." is wrong. It should be "Luther's Briefe, IV. 630." The edition of Luther's letters referred to here and elsewhere in the volume is that of De Wette, Berlin, 1825–8.

320, l. 2, for "Devanse" read "Devause" (*i.e.* de Vaux, a college at Salisbury).

No.

337, heading, for "to" read "and."

354. Perhaps "Beaudesert" may be right, as it appears by No. 186 that on the 26 Aug. the Bishop was on the point of going thither. But in that case No. 302 was probably also written from Beaudesert, and dated "Beaudely" by mistake.

362, p. 123, footnote, for "Dudley" read "Plantagenet."

407, l. 4, for "Poyntes" read "Poyete's."

479, ll. 2, 3, insert "Sir" before "Hugh Courtenay," and strike out "once earl of Devon."

479, l. 6, for "Taunton" read "Tiverton."

479, l. 8, for "Staimer" read "Stannaries."

490. The "small island near Minorca" was Layre de Mahon.

498 (2), for "barley" read "Barley" (*i.e.* William Barlow).

504 (4), l. 2, for "prior" read "prioress."

511, l. 3, for "me" read "one."

535, l. 2 from bottom, for "Mr. Mayne" read "Mr. Mayor" (*i.e.* the mayor of Calais).

565, l. 18. "He had men there, and was sending others." The men there were Barnes and Mont. Foxe was going thither.

596, headline, for "GRANVELLE" read "CHAPUYS."

665, l. 15, for "Chapuys" read "Charles."

699, l. 7, for "Chamberis" read "Chambern" (*i.e.* Champernon).

781. The "late visitors" were Dr. Thomas Legh and John ap Rice.

786. The name of the vicar of Rolvenden is given as John Franks or Frankysh in Valor Eccl., Vol. I.

853, l. 4, for "Queen" read "Queens" (*i.e.* of France and Navarre)."

861, beginning of third paragraph. "The personage" was the marchioness of Exeter. *See* No. 776.

904, at end. "French ambassadors." They were cardinal Du Bellay and the bishop of Mâcon, the latter being the regular ambassador.

914 (10), after "dominions" insert "Denization."

1019 iii., p. 350, l. 5, before "daughter" insert "sister's."

1047. This is another abstract of No. 81. "Onodegala" is a misreading of "Burdigala" (Bordeaux).

1124, l. 1 of text, after "Malvern Minor" insert "now dissolved." The date of the document must be 1536, or later.

1155. The mutilated name on line 9 is [B]ryghtwyse. *See* Report VIII. of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, App. II., 39. This was discovered too late for insertion in the Index.

1159, l. 3 from bottom, for "Hieronymo Lapide," read "Hieronymo, lapide" and strike out comma before "pectus."

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